

THE MACCARTHYS
OF MUNSTER

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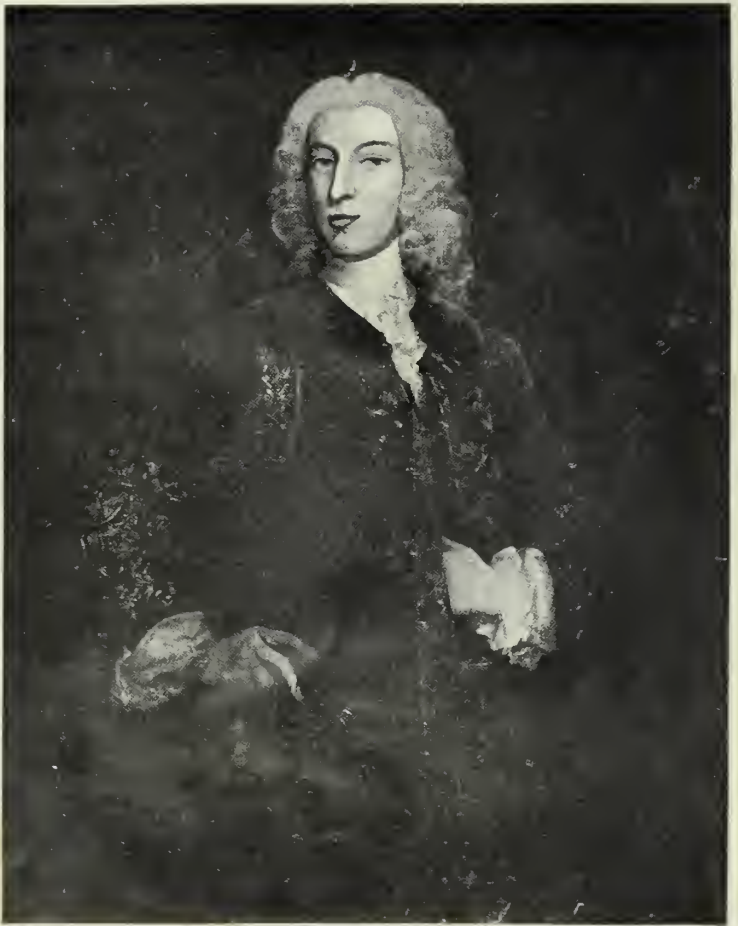
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GENERAL JUSTIN McCARTHY, Lord Mountcashel
(Died 1694.)

THE MACCARTHYS
OF
MUNSTER

THE STORY
OF
A GREAT IRISH SEPT

BY
SAMUEL TRANT McCARTHY
D.L., J.P., M.R.I.A.
(*The MacCarthy Mor*)

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PREFACE.

OF the MacCarthy Clan, which, during many centuries, was predominant in the South of Ireland, no general or comprehensive account has heretofore been published, so far as the present writer is aware. In the following pages he has sought, in a measure, to supply the want. This attempt is the result of many years research by him, in the Public Record Offices in London and Dublin, in the British Museum, in the Lambeth Palace Library, in the Dublin National Library and elsewhere. He has also fully availed himself of all Local, Historical, and Genealogical sources of information, family traditions, &c. Not the least valuable portion of the information contained in this volume are items for which he is indebted to certain kinsfolk and friends, many of whom have since passed away, who were personally cognizant of the matters communicated by them.

The compilation of this work has been purely a labour of love on the part of the writer, who has been actuated by a keen desire to do his part in preserving, for the benefit of posterity, such historical and genealogical information and traditions of his clan as are still extant.

He has arranged, in a systematic manner, all the branches and sub-branches of the clan, and has given, for each of them, all the information in his possession, sparing no pains to obtain, in every case, the most full and accurate particulars.

Of course, within the limits of this little volume, it would not be possible to give anything like an exhaustive record of so numerous and widely-scattered a clan ; but if the present history is sufficiently supported, it will, in all probability, be followed by a supplementary volume.

The author wishes to express his deep obligation to Mr. James Coleman, F.R.S.A.I., Queenstown, for much assistance given by him in the preparation of this work.

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
	Page
General Justin MacCarthy, Lord Mountcashel	
Pedigree	32
Countess Ebba McCarthy (née Löwenhjelm)..	to face page 64
Map of Possessions of McCarthy Mor in 16th Century ..	101
Togher Castle	142
Daniel McCarthy (Glas)	} face page 158
Sir Charles Justin McCarthy, ..	
Governor of Ceylon 1860-64 ..	
Cormac Viscount Muskerry	190
Viscountess Muskerry	198
Countess of Clancarthy (née Lady Elizabeth Spencer)..	214
Pol, Duc de Clancarthy-Blarney	222
Kanturk Castle	262
S. T. McCarthy	286
Srugrena Abbey	302
Pedigree, McCarthys of Clan Teige Roe ..	at .. 318
Earl Macartney, Governor of Madras 1781-85	face .. 334
Blarney Castle	342
Ballycarbery Castle	350

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ann Innis.	stands for	Annals of Innisfallen.
Ann. 4 M.	„ „	Annals of the Four Masters.
Fla.	„ „	Flaherty's History.
Keat.	„ „	Keating's History.
Chron. Scot.	„ „	Chronica Scotorum.
B.M.	„ „	Book of Munster.
L.B.	„ „	Liber Breac.
Ann. Clon.	„ „	Annals of Clonmacnois.
Ann Ult.	„ „	Annals of Ulster.
Duv.	„ „	O'Duvegan.
d.s.p.	„ „	died <i>sine prole</i> (without issue).
b.	„ „	born.
m. or md.	„ „	married.
d.v.p.	„ „	died <i>vitâ patris</i> .

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 43,	Line 30,	Read	<i>Muscric</i> for <i>Musorie</i> .
„ 54,	„ 19,	„	1571 for 1671.
„ 154,	„ 2,	„	<i>Ballylogue</i> ,
„ 161,	„ 37,	„	<i>Fouvidal</i> .
„ 179,	„ 16,	„	Henry VII. for Henry VIII.
„ 202,	„ 26,	„	3rd Earl for 2nd,
„ 231,	„ 7,	„	<i>Knockraselig</i> .
„ 233,	„ 21,	„	Cormac Oge MacCarthy.
„ 239,	„ 11,	„	Journal for Jan.—March, 1917.
„ 250,	„ 10,	„	<i>Nadrid</i> for <i>Madrid</i> .
„ 251,	„ 6,	„	<i>Burghley</i> for <i>Burleigh</i> .
„ 254,	„ 6,	„	<i>did</i> for <i>rid</i> .

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—Early History—The Kings of the Two Munsters	I
II.—The MacCarthy Family	25
III.—From Donal Roe MacCarthy to Donal the Base Son (1245-1605)	41
IV.—Florence MacCarthy (1561-1640)	67
V.—From Daniel MacCarthy Mor to death of Charles MacCarthy Mor (1640-1770)	88
VI.—The MacCarthy Territories	99
VII.—The MacCarthys Reagh, Princes of Carbery ..	103
VIII.—The Glennachroim Branch	131
IX.—The MacCarthys of Spring House and Counts of Toulouse	153
X.—The Clan Dermod	159
XI.—Other Carbery Branches	165
XII.—The Muskerry Main Line	175
XIII.—Muskerry Branches	223
XIV.—The Lords of Duhallow	251
XV.—Coshmang and other Kerry Septs	265
XVI.—Kerry Septs (continued)	299
XVII.—The Clan Teig Roe	317
XVIII.—The Macartneys of Lissanoure	327
Castles and Abbeys (see Index)	339

APPENDICES.

Charter of King Henry II circa. 1177	357
Charter of King Dermod	358
Indenture between the Lord Deputy and Irish Chieftains (1542)	360
French Privateers in Valencia Harbour (1711) ..	361
Indenture between Gerald, Earl of Kildare and Finin, son of Dermod cir. 1496	363
Inquisition on death of Donal MacCarthy Reagh in 1636	365
Grant by James I to MacCarthy Duna	366
The MacSweeneys of Tirconnell	367
Tributes to Irish Chieftains	368
Petition from the Ladies MacCarthy	369

CONTENTS— continued

Concerning the Cloghroe MacCarthys	371
O'Callaghan Lands	374
The Murder of Francis Herbert in 1734	374
Marriage Settlement of Charles McCarthy (1672) ..	378
A Famous Regiment	380
MacCarthy Writers, and Writings about them ..	380
List of Subscribers	385
Index	389

AUTHORITIES.

Among the authorities consulted in the compilation of this work are the following :—

- Annals of the Four Masters.
- Do. Innisfallen.
- Do. Loch Cé.
- Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*.
- Bennett's *History of Bandon*.
- Brady's *McGillicuddy Papers*.
- Burke's "Landed Gentry," and "Peerage."
- Carew MSS. (Lambeth).
- D'Alton's "King James' Army List."
- Hanmer's "History of Ireland."
- Hickson's (Miss), "Old Kerry Records," and "Ireland in the 17th Century."
- Lawson's "Memories of Madras."
- McCarthy's "Life and Letters of Florence McCarthy" and "History of the Sliochd Feidhlimidh."
- O'Callaghan's "History of the Irish Brigade."
- O'Connell's (Mrs. M. J.) "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade."
- O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees."
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- Stafford's "Hibernia Pacata."

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY.

THE KINGS OF THE TWO MUNSTERS.

THE MacCarthys are a Milesian family, and are of the race of Heber, who was the eldest son of Milesius, and who lived about 1700 years before Christ. The 47th in descent from Heber was Olioll Olum, King of Munster, about the end of the second century after Christ. He was the first of his line named on the Royal Roll as King of the Two Munsters.¹ Olioll had three sons, of whom the eldest was Eoghan Caomh, also called Eoghan Mor, whose descendants are called the Eoghanachts or Eugenians. The MacCarthys have been considered the Head family of the Eugenians, and, in fact, the Head family of the line of Heber. It is doubtful, however, whether they can rightly claim this distinction on the score of seniority of birth. From that point of view it is claimed by the O'Sullivans. For a clear understanding of the question we must come down a few centuries. Aodh Duff, the sixth Christian King of the Two Munsters (circa 575 A.D.), the tenth in descent from Olioll Olum, had two sons, one of whom was Failbe Flann, from whom the MacCarthys

(¹) i.e., Thomond or North Munster, and Desmond or South Munster both together being nearly conterminous with the present province of Munster.

descend, and the other Finghin, the ancestor of the O'Sullivans. The question is, which of the two brothers was the senior? It is certain not only that Finghin reigned before Failbe Flann, but that two other monarchs, Aodh Beannan and Cathol, reigned in the interval¹. These facts, no doubt, raise a strong presumption in favour of Finghin's seniority, though having regard to the peculiar operation of the Law of Tanistry, not a *conclusive* presumption. Whichever of the two clans was the senior, there can be no doubt that the MacCarthys held the leading position in Munster. O'Hart considers that they owed that position not so much to primogeniture as to the praiseworthy part which they took in the wars against the Danes, to the impartial exercise of authority which they enjoyed, and the possession of that authority on the arrival of Henry II, by whom Dermot MacCarthy, on his submission, was acknowledged as King of Desmond.

I propose now to give a short account of the ancestors of the MacCarthys from as far back as authentic information is available—that is to say, from the second century of the Christian era. It is necessary to mention here that the first member of the sept who assumed the name "MacCarthy" was Muiredach (A.D. 1011-92), Lord of Eoghanacht Caisil, and son of Carthach, Prince of Desmond, who died in 1045, and from whom the family name is taken.

Eoghan Mor, the father of Olioll Olum (and the grandfather of the Eoghan already mentioned, and

(¹) It appears that the O'Sullivan Mor usually presided at meetings of the Munster Chiefs, even when MacCarthy Mor was present. According to Windele the ceremony of the MacCarthy Mor's inauguration was presided over by the O'Sullivan Mor and O'Donoghue Mor. It took place, he states, at Lisban-na-Cahir in Kerry (This is doubtless the place called Lisbane in the parish of Killinane, about 1½ miles to the south-west of Kells Station, as there is no other townland of that name in Kerry).

with whom he must not be confounded), who was 47th in descent from Milesius and was also called Mogha Nuadhat, from Nuadhat¹ King of Leinster, who was his foster-father, came to the throne of Munster about the middle of the second century.

From all accounts Eoghan appears to have been a wise and politic ruler. He was certainly a great warrior, and was sometimes called "Mogh-na-Cath." from his many engagements with the Monarch Conn of the Hundred Battles. He was also called Eoghan Taighleach or the "Splendid." He reduced to obedience the Clan-na-Deaghaidh, whose chief, the heroic Angus, laid claim to sovereign authority in Munster.

Defeated in the battles of Ard Nevg and Crich-Liathaim in Desmond, and finding himself unable to defend his patrimony, which was invaded by the conquering host, this Degadian prince invited the aid of Conn of the Hundred Battles, the supreme Monarch of Ireland, who, as stated in the Psalter of Cashel sent 15,000 men to reinstate him in his principality. This body of men, commanded by Cumhal, father of the celebrated Fionn of Fenian story, and by Angus the Degadian, marched into Crich Liathaim where they were met by Mogh Nuadhat, who defeated them with considerable loss.

The assistance given by the Monarch Conn to the rebellious Clan-na-Deaghaidh excited the anger of Mogh Nuadhat, who collected a numerous army, and gave battle to Conn on the banks of the river Brosna in the King's County, in which Mogha was again victorious. Then followed, in quick succession, the following engagements: the battle of Sampaide in the King's County; the battle of Grian in Limerick; the battle of Athlone; the battle of Magh Crich in Desmond (in which Fiacha of the Long Arm, son of

(1) From this King, according to O'Donovan, Maynooth derives its name (Magh Nuadhat, *i.e.*, Nuadhat's plain).

Felimy Reachtmhar was slain) ; the battle of Drum-Asal in the barony of Coshma and Co. Limerick ; the battle of Sliabh-Mis in Kerry ; the battle of Suanaigh ; the battle of Gowran in Kilkenny ; and the battle of Usneagh in Westmeath, where the forces of Conn were defeated with fearful slaughter. After these ten decisive engagements, the Monarch agreed to divide the Island with the victor. The boundary between the two divisions was a long ridge called *Esker Riada*, extending from Dublin to Meadhruighe near Clarinbridge. The northern half (Conn's share) was called *Leath Cuinn* (Conn's half) whilst the southern was called *Leath Mogha* (Mogha's half). But peace between two such warlike princes could not last long, nor was Mogha Nuadhat destined to be always on the winning side.

Soon after the division of Ireland the Clanna Baoisgne or Fenians of Leinster rose in revolt against the Monarch Conn, and, being joined by the forces of Munster, gave him battle at Cnucha (now Castleknock), near Dublin, where in a very bloody battle the Clanna Baoisgne and their allies were defeated, chiefly through the valour of the Clanna Morna, who were then commanded by Goll, son of Morna, by whom Cumhal the Fenian general was slain during the engagement. After this defeat Mogha Nuadhat's fortunes were at such a low ebb that he had to retire to Spain.

There he remained for some years until he married Beara, the daughter of Heber Mor, son of Minna, King of Castile. Some time after he entered into a confederacy with his brother-in-law, Prince Fraoch, to make another attempt to wrest the sovereignty of Ireland from Conn Cead Catha. To this end they collected a powerful army with which they set sail for Ireland. Landing with his army on the north side of Bantry Bay, Eoghan called the harbour Bear, after his wife, whose name is still preserved in those of the town of Berehaven, and of the Island and Barony of Bear. After another prolonged struggle

the invading army and that of Conn Cead Catha fought a desperate battle in the year 192 A.D. on the plains of Moylena, in which Conn was victorious and Eoghan was slain.

According to O'Flaherty the scene of this battle was in the ancient Barony of Tircall in the King's County, where there are still to be seen two hillocks in one of which was buried the body of Eoghan Mor, and in the other that of Fraoch the Spanish Prince, who was also slain in that battle.

Eoghan by the Princess Beara had issue one son Olioll Olum and two daughters, Caomheall and Scotniamh. The son Olioll Olum, who succeeded him, was the first of his line named in the Royal Roll as King of Both Munsters. He was almost as renowned as his father, and is usually taken as the starting point in tracing the genealogies of the Munster families. He had married, as had been stipulated at the time of the division of Ireland between his father and Conn Cead Catha, Sabina (or Sadhbh) daughter of the latter, and who was at the time widow of Mac Niadh, chief of the sept of Darin descended from Ithe. By Mac Niadh she had one son named Lugaidh, commonly called Luy MacConn. In 237 Olioll Olum, seconded by the three sons of Cairbre, Monarch of Ireland, raised an army against Nemetheus, Prince of Munster, and Luy MacConn. When the latter reached man's estate he demanded from Olioll Olum, his step-father, the fulfilment of an agreement that had been made giving him a portion of Munster. Not only did Olioll refuse this, but also banished MacCon out of Ireland. Upon this the latter repaired to Wales. After some time, having gathered an army there, he returned to Ireland, and with the help of a large number of his followers, made war upon Olioll. The latter was aided by his brother-in-law, Art-Ean-Fhear the Monarch of Ireland, and son of Conn Cead Catha. There was a battle fought at Magh Mucromha near Athenry, where the Monarch Art lost his life, and his army was

totally defeated. The result of this victory was that Luy MacConn became Monarch of Ireland. Munster he left to his step-father Olioll. The latter, having only two sons living named Cormac Cas and Cian, settled his kingdom on Cormac, the elder of the two, but afterwards, coming to know that Eoghan Mor, his eldest son, who had been slain at Magh Mucromha, had left a son named Fiacha Maolleathan, born after his father's death, Olioll ordained that Cormac Cas should reign after himself, but that on Cormac's death, the sovereignty should revert to the elder branch, in the person of Fiacha Maolleathan, and that thereafter the throne should be held alternately by Dalcassians and Eugenians. But, as we will see later on, this arrangement was not carried into effect.

From the three sons of Olioll Olum, *i.e.*, Eoghan Mor, Cormac Cas and Cian are descended the Heberian nobility and gentry of Munster, and other parts of Ireland. From Eoghan Mor descend the MacCarthys, O'Sullivans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahoneys, O'Donoghues, and the rest of the ancient nobility of Desmond.

From Cormac Cas descend the group of families comprised in the name Dal Cais (anglicised "Dalcassians"), which were chiefly located in that part of Thomond which forms the present County of Clare, and which included the O'Briens, MacMahons, MacNamaras, &c.

From the third son, Cian, are descended the Clan Cian, located mostly in Ormond or East Munster, the chief family amongst them being the O'Carrolls, Princes of Ely.

Cormac established a good system of finance, and took measures to ensure a regular collection of the Revenues. He married Samara, daughter of Fionn MacCumhail the celebrated general of the Irish Militia—(see B.M. Keat. Fla.).

Fiacha Maolleathan, the only son of Eoghan Mor, succeeded his uncle Cormac Cas in the sovereignty

of the Two Munsters, under the arrangement above referred to, made by Olioll Olum. He was the fifth King of "Leath Mogha." In 270 Cormac Ulfada, the Monarch of Ireland, invaded Munster in order to compel the King of that country to pay him an additional tribute. Fiacha promptly assembled all his forces and marched against the Monarch, whom he encountered at Druim Damhguire.⁽¹⁾ His presence struck such terror amongst the invading army that it turned tail, and fled back into Leinster. Fiacha pursued it with such relentlessness that he forced the monarch to seek terms. The King of Munster consented, but insisted on retaining as hostages the chief Lords of Cormac Ulfada's Court, until that monarch had furnished ample compensation for the damage caused to the people of Munster by his incursion. Not very long afterwards Fiacha was assassinated by a prince of his house, Conla (a descendant of Cian, third son of Olioll Olum), as he was bathing in the river Suir, at a place called Ath-Uisiall. He left two sons, Olioll Flann Mor and Olioll Flann Beg. (See Keat. Fla. Ann. Innis.).

Mogh Corb, son of Cormac Cas, succeeded Fiacha Maolleathan in the sovereignty of the Two Munsters and that of Leath Mogha. In 291 he joined his maternal uncle Oisín, son of Fionn MacCumhal, at the head of the "Fianna" (or Irish Militia, ⁽²⁾ who had been driven to revolt by the treatment of Cairbre Liffeachar, Monarch of Ireland, and Aodh, King of Connacht. Mogh Corb and his ally entered Leinster and engaged in battle with the Monarch at a place called Gabhra near the royal palace of Tara. Cairbre and 2,000 of his men were killed; but the greater number of the famous Irish Militia perished in the conflict. Mogh Corb was afterwards defeated and

(1) Now called Knocklong in the County of Limerick.

(2) There was a body of organised professional fighting men under the leadership of Fionn Mac Cumhal.

slain at the battle of Spaltrack in Munster, fighting against Hugh, King of Connacht—(see Keating, p. 286, and O'Flaherty, p. 341).

Olioll Flann Beg, son of Fiacha Maolleathan, succeeded Mogh Corb, and ruled over the Two Munsters for thirty years. He was killed at the battle of Corann in Co. Sligo by the men of Connacht. He had an elder brother, Olioll Flann Mor, who, having no issue, adopted his younger brother as his heir, on condition that his (Olioll Flann Mor's) name should be entered in the family pedigree as father of Olioll Flann Beg. So it has been entered in several copies, with the above reason assigned.⁽¹⁾

Corc, son of Lugaidh, the eldest son of Olioll Flann Beg, had, in his youth, to fly to Scotland, to escape from the amorous attentions of his stepmother Daela. According to another version it would appear that, in consequence of a charge made by his stepmother, he incurred his father's wrath, who obliged him to leave Ireland and betake himself to Scotland. It is even said that the father sent a secret message to Feredach Fionn, King of the Picts, to put him to death, without delay, on his arrival. But, if this was so, the father's wishes were not destined to be fulfilled, and Corc married Feredach's daughter, Mong Fionn. After her death he came back to Ireland, and married secondly Bebhionn, daughter of Aongus, King of Corcaluighe. His father being now dead, he laid claim to the throne of Munster. He had a rival claimant in the person of Conall Eachluath, a prince of the Dalcassian branch, whom Criomthan, Monarch of Ireland (himself a member of the Eugenic branch, being grandson of Daire Corb, Corc's uncle) desired to place on the vacant throne. But the senior race of Eoghan Mor resisted his claim. The

(1) One of Olioll Flann Beg's sons, Eoghan, was ancestor of six remarkable saints:—(1) St. Cormack, (2) St. Becan, (3) St. Culan, (4) St. Eoin, (5) St. Dermot, and (6) St. Baetan.

matter being referred to the Brehons of Munster, they decided in favour of Corc, who had already displayed a high degree of wisdom and valour. It is worthy of note that Corc was the first king of Munster who made Cashel the royal residence. Though he never became a Christian he was one of the three kings or princes appointed by the triennial parliament held at Tara in St. Patrick's time, "to review, examine and reduce into order all the monuments of antiquity, genealogies, chronicles and records of the kingdom," the other two being Daire or Darius, a prince of Ulster, and Leary the Monarch; with them were associated for that purpose St. Patrick, St. Benignus and St. Carioch, together with Dubhthach, Fergus and Rosse Mac Trichinn, the chief antiquaries of Ireland at the time.

Corc by his first wife had several sons, one of whom was Maine Leamhna the ancestor of "Mor Mhaor Leamhna," *i.e.*, the great steward of Lennox, from whom descended the Scotch and English Kings of the Stuart dynasty. Corc died in 379—(see Keating's and O'Flaherty's histories).

Aongus (or Aeneas), son of Nadfraoch, son of Corc, was the first Christian King of Munster. About the year 432 St. Patrick began to propagare the Christian faith in Ireland. Aongus, hearing of the Apostle's success, arranged a meeting with him at Magh Feimhin. He invited the saint to take up his residence in the royal palace at Cashel. This was in A.D. 448. It was in this palace that Aongus was instructed by St. Patrick in the Christian faith, and ultimately baptised by him. This created such an impression that many of the nobility were led to embrace the faith. A curious incident is related in connection with the baptism of Aongus. In the course of the ceremony, the saint, in the act of fixing the lower end of his staff or crozier, which was sharp and pointed, in the ground, accidentally pierced the foot of Aongus through, but he, Aongus, thinking this was part of

the ceremony, notwithstanding the great pain which he felt, yet out of respect for the religion he was embracing, patiently endured it until the ceremony was over. The King's first act, after his conversion, was the erection of a church at Cashel, which was consecrated by St. Patrick. In order to provide for the support of the apostle and his clergy he ordained that every one baptised should pay annually three pence to St. Patrick and the Church. But soon afterwards, realising the difficulty the clergy would experience in collecting those fees, which would, moreover, interfere with the discharge of their religious duties, the King ordained that the tax should be paid into the public exchequer, and he bound himself and his successors to deliver annually to the convents and religious houses 500 cows, 500 bars of iron, 500 shirts, 500 mantles and 500 sheep for the support and maintenance of the clergy. This tribute was regularly paid until the time of King Cormac MacCullinan. It is recorded that Aongus retained two bishops, ten priests and seventy-two persons of other religious orders to attend on him in his court, to say Mass in his Royal Chapel, and to offer up prayers for the happiness of himself and the whole kingdom.

The religious zeal of Aongus was directed by the counsels of St. Patrick, who was his spiritual guide. He lost his life at the battle of Cill Osnach or Mogh Fea, near the present town of Old Leighlin. The Annals of the Four Masters give A.D. 489 as the year of his death. The Annals of Innisfallen say 492, while O'Flaherty fixes it at 490.

The reigns of the four immediate successors of Aongus⁽¹⁾ may be passed over as not presenting any features of interest. His great-grandson, Aodh Duff, succeeded in 575, and after him followed a few other princes under the law of Tanistry. In 590 Finghin,

(1) Feidlim, Eochy, Criomhthan Sreib and Cairbre Crom.

the son of Aodh Duff, came to the throne. In the first year of his reign, he, in company with other princes and chiefs, attended the Council of Dromceat, which was convoked by Aodh Uariodhnach, the 143rd Monarch of Ireland, and at which St. Columcille, abbot of Iona in Scotland, was also present. Finghin died in A.D. 619 according to the Annals of Innisfallen—(see Keating's History).

After Finghin came two other princes in succession named Aodh-Beannan, and Cathal. The latter died in 627. His successor was Failbe Flann, the brother of Finghin, and ancestor of the MacCarthys, who died in 637 A.D.

Cuan, third cousin once removed of Failbe Flann, succeeded him. He was called the champion of "Leath Mogha." Keating, in his history, holds him up as a model of magnificence and liberality, and recounts that he was most charitable to the poor and indigent, liberal to men of learning, and hospitable to strangers. It is therefore all the more to be regretted that he lost his life in 648 at the memorable battle of Carn Connill, fighting at the head of the Eugenians against Dermod, the son of Aodh Sleine, Monarch of Ireland.

Passing over the reigns of his seven immediate successors,⁽¹⁾ we come to Cathal Gionach, who was the 14th Christian King of the Two Munsters. He fought a bloody battle in 735 at Bealach Feile with the King of Lagenia, in which he ultimately came off victorious, after very heavy slaughter on both sides. Amongst the killed was Cailleach, son of Faohair, King of Ossory. Cathal Gionach and Aodh Ollam, Monarch of Ireland, in 737 at Firda Glas in Ormond held a conference to concert measures for increasing the Church revenues; and, to this end, made suitable arrangements. The two monarchs entered into a

(1) Maolduin, Maonach, Cugan Mathair, Golean, Fiongaine, Eidirgeol and Cormac.

close alliance. In the following year, to enforce the terms of the convention, they joined forces against the Lagenians. The latter, attacked at Ath-cannuigh, fought with desperate valour. Hugh, son of Colgan the Lagenian King, who led his father's army, perished with the flower of the nobility, and a total loss of 9,000 men. Hugh Ollam was dangerously wounded, and Hugh, son of Murtagh, who shared with him the sovereignty, died of the wound he received. Cathal survived the victory for four years, dying in 742—(see Keating and Ann. Inn.).

Airtre, son of Cathal Gionach, succeeded Tuathal as 24th Christian King of Munster. His reign was memorable for the hostile appearance, during it, of the Danes in Ireland. In 815 they landed at a place called Caomh-Inis-Obhrathach on the west coast of Munster, with 60 sail and a large army. They plundered the coast and pillaged Inis Labhraine and Dair Inis, reducing to ashes all towns and monasteries which fell in their way. Airtre, on hearing of these atrocities, hastened to raise an army for the defence of the country. He gave battle to the barbarous invaders, whom he completely routed, after killing 416 of their men. The Danes took to flight, and, under cover of the darkness of the night, managed to escape. They then precipitately re-embarked for their own country—(see Keating's History).

Felim, the son of Criomthan, succeeded to the throne of the Two Munsters in 820. He appears to have received a good education, and he has been called a "scribe and anchorite," which seems to imply that he was a man of studious and devout habits. He presents an example, not uncommon in those times, of a ruler acting in the dual capacity of King and Bishop; but, as troubles came fast upon him, after his accession, he was constrained to leave his episcopal duties to the abbot of Emly. His first care was to see that he was accepted as King by the Dalcassians. When he first sent envoys to them, to demand tribute,

this was haughtily refused, but, when he marched his army against them, matters were amicably arranged, chiefly through the good offices of a Dalcassian chief named Leachtna, son of Corc, and partly in consequence of Felim's promise to forego his claims to tribute, provided the Dalcais continued loyal. So, as the chronicles set forth, what threatened to be a bloody battle was changed to a grand feast, Felim being entertained with great magnificence.

The Danes, who had fled back to their own country on their defeat by Airtre, returned after a time with another powerful fleet, which landed on the coast of Munster with a pitiless horde of barbarians, who forthwith proceeded to commit wholesale devastation. Felim marched against them with a large army, and inflicted on them a crushing defeat, with great loss of life, and forced the survivors to fly the country.

Having thus disposed of the foreigners, Felim turned his attention to his Irish enemies. He waged war on Cathal, the son of Oliol, King of Hy Maine, and ultimately defeated the Connacians in 832 at the battle of Easroid. He also reduced to subjection the people of Hy Nial and Brefney, and was victorious over Nial Caille, the Monarch of Ireland. In the beginning of his reign he had bowed in homage at Birr to Conor MacDonagh, Nial's predecessor; and, throughout his reign, he maintained a due respect for the superior Monarch. But when Nial Caille succeeded, Felim felt that the time of his own supremacy had come.

Felim was a man of much ambition and was determined to be head of both Church and State in his dominions. In order to carry out his measures, he had to shed much blood, and all who offended him suffered from his vengeful sword.

The worst stain on his character was his treatment of the monks of Clonmacnois, whose monastery he plundered more than once, probably because they had taken part in political opposition to his plans.

He is said to have plundered many sacred places in Ulster, and put to the sword their monks and clergy. We are told that he plundered Armagh, and then preached there to the people every Sunday for a full year. It is said that at the end of his life, being remorseful for the ravages committed in his younger days, he abdicated the sovereignty, took holy orders, and became Archbishop of Leath Mogha. He died in 845.

Though his measures were drastic he seems to have meant all for the best, and it must be recorded that one of the first acts of his reign was, in conjunction with Airtre, Bishop of Armagh, to cause the rules and constitutions of St. Patrick to be put in full force throughout Munster—(see Keating's History and Ann. Innis.).

Otcobar, son of Clonfadith, great-great-grandson of Aodh-Beannan, being then Abbot of Emly, succeeded to the throne on the death of Felim. He was of an ambitious and warlike character. He attacked near Cashel and put to flight a large body of Danes and Norwegians under the command of the redoubtable Turgesius after killing 500 of them. He then followed up his victory; and, in union with the King of Lagenia, in 849 attacked at Sciath ni Achtair an army of Danes led by Tomar the hereditary prince of Denmark, and completely routed them. The Danes lost 1,200 men on the field of battle, including their leader, Prince Tomar. King Otcobar also fell, as he bravely passed from rank to rank, sustaining, by his example, the courage of the Eugenian troops—(see Ann. Innis.).

Passing over the reigns of Otcobar's six immediate successors—Algenan, Maolgula, Ceanfola O'Maolgula, Donoch, Dublachtna, and Fionguine, which do not present any features of special interest, we come to that of Cormac MacCullinan, Archbishop of Cashel, and King of the Two Munsters. Cormac, who was descended from Breasail, a younger son of Aongus,

the first Christian King, was born in 837, and was educated in the Abbey of Dysart Dermod (still known as Castle Dermod) in Leinster. Devoted to study from his earliest years, he acquired a profound knowledge of theology, ecclesiastical history, and human sciences. He will ever be remembered by the celebrated "Glossary" called by his name, which is the earliest attempt at a vernacular dictionary in any European language, and is a monumental store of learning. Of his other great work, the Psalter of Cashel, only a fragment now remains; though from accounts of three great scholars of the seventeenth century, *i.e.*, Keating, Colgan, and Ware, it must have been extant in their time. This work is also attributed to St. Benignus, who lived more than three centuries earlier than Cormac MacCullinan. It is possible that he may have begun the work, and that Cormac enlarged it, and brought it up to date. Cormac's profound knowledge no doubt contributed to his elevation to the See of Cashel. He was called to the throne of Munster in 901, when he was 64 years of age, by the unanimous voice of the people. In addition to his mental qualities, he also possessed those of a wise legislator, and, when occasion required, those of a great warrior, though he was essentially a man of peace. He devoted the first five years of his reign to internal reforms and repairing the evils caused by warfare, and succeeded in establishing a wise and efficient system of administration, and a respect for law and order, which brought in its train a revival of commerce and agriculture. But this happy state of affairs was doomed to be of short duration; and Cormac, during the latter portion of his reign was, much against his will, engaged in continual warfare. This was principally due to the strong influence of his Prime Minister, Flahertach Mac Ionmhuinen, erstwhile Abbot of Iniscatha⁽¹⁾ and of the blood royal, who was a very

(1) Now Scatterry Island on the Shannon.

turbulent and unruly ecclesiastic. The territory of Lorcan, King of Thomond was invaded by the King of Connacht, and Flann Siona, the Monarch of Ireland, took part in this enterprise. By the advice of Flahertach (who in this case had some justification, as the invasion was wholly unprovoked and uncalled for), Cormac made two campaigns against the united forces, and in both was completely victorious. Having been so successful, he would now have desired to settle down at peace with his neighbours, and devote his time to the welfare of his subjects. But his irrepressible Prime Minister urged him to invade Leinster and demand a tribute from its inhabitants, on the plea that it formed an integral portion of Leath Mogha.

This imprudent and ill-starred enterprise was by no means agreeable to the King, but he was forced into it by the pressure exerted by Flahertach, who was, moreover, supported by the leading nobles of the state. He therefore made all necessary preparations, and raised a considerable army. Having a presentiment that he would not return alive from the expedition, he sent for Congol, his confessor, and made his peace with God. He also made his will, in which he bequeathed rich donations to the Religious Establishments. In the beginning of August, 908, he marched to the frontier of Leinster. Before crossing it, he sent a herald to Carroll, son of Muiregan, King of the country, formulating his demands. The herald returned with ambassadors who were commissioned by Carroll to propose a treaty and cessation of arms till it took effect. It was also proposed to send hostages, and Carroll further sought to pave the way with a large sum of money and costly presents, which were brought and laid before the King of Munster. Whether Carroll was sincere in his proposals, or treacherously wished to gain time, it is certain that the implacable Flahertach would not hear of any cessation of hostilities, and insisted on Cormac's leading on his army to the conflict. Cormac

concentrated all his forces near the Bridge of Leighlin, and marched to the plains of Moy-Ailbe. Flahertach and the King of Ossory commanded the right wing, and Cormac MacMothlaigh King of Deisi the left, whilst the King of Munster himself led the centre. The Lagenian army being five times as large as that of Munster, and therefore confident of success, fell on the Momonians with such irresistible fury that they caused a rout of the latter. This was partly due to the treacherous conduct of Ceilliochair, the brother of Cingean (Cormac's immediate predecessor on the throne of Munster) who rode through the ranks and urged the Momonians to seek safety in flight, and also to the cowardice of Ceallach MacCarrol, one of the principal commanders of the Munster army, who rode out of the field at full speed telling his men to look out for themselves. It was in vain that Cormac tried to rally his forces. He was thrown from his horse into a ravine, from which being extricated, and provided with a fresh horse, he rode to the summit of a hill to reconnoitre his forces. His horse making a false step rolled with its rider to the foot of the hill, Cormac's back and neck being thereby broken. Some soldiers of the enemy inhumanly mangled his body, and cutting off his head, bore it to Flann Siona, the Monarch of Ireland (who was assisting the forces of Leinster and really enabled them to gain the victory). Flann, however, far from applauding his soldiers for what they had done, took in his hands and kissed the head of the old King, showing thereby that his feelings of pleasure at the victory were for the moment eclipsed by the impressions made on him by this terrible wind-up of his venerable adversary's career—(see Keating's Hist., Ann. Innis., and Annals of Ulster).

Cormac MacCuillinan was succeeded by Lorcan, the son of Conlegan. Some say that he was a Dalcassian prince and the son of Lachtna, King of Thomond, and that Cormac, just before the battle

which proved fatal to him, sent for this prince, whom he then selected as his successor. As it is clear from the authentic annals of Ireland that Olioll Flann Mor and the 44 sovereigns who succeeded him (ending with Feargradh, who was killed in 960) were all of the Eugenic stock, the first Dalcassian who interrupted this long succession of Eugenicians being Mahon, son of Kennedy, who succeeded Feargradh, it is fair to conclude that Lorcan, too, belonged to the Eugenic stock.

Lorcan was succeeded by the once turbulent Bishop Flahertach, who after spending some time in captivity subsequent to the death of Cormac MacCullinan had, on being restored to liberty, returned to his former abbey of Inis Catha. From this retreat he was called to the throne in succession to Lorcan. He governed the country for many years with great success, for he proved a sober and discreet ruler, and won the affection of the people. He died in 944—(see Ann. Innis., and Chron. Scot.).

Ceallachan, son of Buodachan (commonly known as "Callaghan Cashel") succeeded in 944, on the death of Flahertach. The latter had, some years before, declared him his *tanist*, and had given him the command of the provincial troops. In this capacity Ceallachan rendered important services. In 936 he took possession of Clon-Mac-Nois in Meath, and, in 939 of Cluain-Írard, Cluain Aineach, and Cill-aice, from which he carried off a rich spoil. In the last expedition, he was aided by a body of Danes; but from 941 he turned his arms against those foreigners, who had invaded the province of Decies and Derkaferna in Ossory. He slew some 2,000 of them. Those successes were, however, followed by heavy reverses. Murtagh, son of Nial Glanduff, a former monarch of Ireland, in order to avenge the depredations committed by Callaghan in Meath some years previously, made a sudden descent on Cashel, took Callaghan prisoner, and delivered him over to Donogh, son of Flann

Siona, then Monarch of Ireland. The illustrious captive was, however, soon released.

On Callaghan's accession to the throne of Munster and to that of "Leath Mogha," there appeared on the scene a formidable competitor in the person of Kennedy, King of Thomond, father of the celebrated Brian Boru. Kennedy, on hearing of Flahertach's death, convoked all the states of the kingdom at Gleannamhain, and put forward his claims. But the mother of Callaghan appearing at the assembly advocated the rights of her son so clearly and fearlessly, and at the same time so pathetically, that the Prince of Thomond was quite won over, and generously admitted the justice of her arguments. According to some annalists it would appear that the combat between the rival claimants was not decided so bloodlessly, and that it was only after a hard fought battle and victory at Magh Duine that Callaghan secured his seat on the throne. But whether this was so or not, it is certain that he and Kennedy were ever-afterwards steadfast friends and allies.

Even after his accession to the throne Callaghan's reign was disturbed by frequent incursions of the Danes. When they found they could not succeed by force they had recourse to treachery. The Danes were then under the command of Sitric, the son of Turgesius. This general, by advice of his Council, sent a messenger to Callaghan to notify his strong desire for peace, and a good understanding between their respective nationalities. He offered to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Callaghan; and, as an earnest of his good intentions, undertook to send suitable hostages. He also offered to let Callaghan have his sister Bevionn in marriage. But his real intention was, by treachery, to get Callaghan into his hands and murder him and his retinue. Sitric communicated this plot to Donogh, son of Flann Siona, who commended and encouraged it. Callaghan fell into the trap laid for him, all the more easily as

he was transported with joy at the idea of a marriage with Beviann, the fame of whose beauty had reached his ears. He therefore accepted Sitric's invitation, and set out for Dublin with a large retinue. But on arriving near the city, he was surrounded by an armed force of Danes, and in spite of a gallant resistance on the part of his retinue, he, as well as Dunchuan, the son of Kennedy, who accompanied him, were seized and carried off as captives to Armagh. Kennedy, on hearing of the capture of Callaghan and of his own son, was furious. He forthwith set to work to assemble a large force for the rescue of the captives. The command of the army was entrusted to the brave general, Donogh MacKeeffe, prince of Fearmuighe.⁽¹⁾ Murtagh, son of Glanduff, Callaghan's old adversary, sent secret intelligence to Armagh of the approach of the Momonian army. Consequently, when the latter reached Armagh, they found that Callaghan and Dunchuan had been removed from the castle where they had been in confinement, and conveyed back to Sitric, who sent them on ship-board. Donogh MacKeeffe and his army marched on to Dundalk; and, on reaching that place, discovered that the captives were confined on board one of the vessels of the Danish fleet then near Dundalk, and that the Danes, too, had taken to their ships. Very fortunately, at this juncture, the Momonians in a short time espied another fleet of ships, steering in regular order towards the Danish fleet. This turned out to be the fleet of Munster, under the command of their admiral⁽²⁾ Failbe Fionn, the Prince of Corcaguiny. The latter fell upon and boarded the ship where Sitric and his two brothers, Thor and Magnus, were; and, after a severe conflict, succeeded in rescuing Callaghan, whom he left in

(1) The modern Fermoy in Co. Cork.

(2) Of the family of Falvey or O'Falvey, who were the hereditary Admirals of Desmond.

charge of the ship. In the course of the fight which followed, the brave admiral of Munster lost his life. Notwithstanding this great loss the Munstermen maintained the fight with incredible bravery, and ultimately gaining an advantage, boarded most of the Danish ships, killing and destroying all before them, until finally victory declared itself for them. During the conflict Fiongall, a valiant Irish commander, grasping Sitric by the collar, threw himself with him in his arms into the sea, where they both perished. Sitric's brothers, Thor and Magnus, met with the same fate. After this great victory Callaghan put himself at the head of his army, and marched towards Munster. He encountered much opposition on the way from Murtagh MacFlann, King of Leinster, but he gave no quarter, and at length Murtagh had to withdraw his forces. Callaghan then returned to his capital and settled down to the government of his kingdom. After his experience of the treachery of the Danes, he resolved to fall upon them in every part of his realm. He attacked them with fury in and about Limerick and elsewhere, and quelled them so thoroughly that they gave no more trouble during his reign. He died in 945 according to Ann. Innis.; but the Annals of the Four Masters say it was in 952.

The successors of Callaghan were Maolfogartach, Dubhdavoren son of Donall, and Feargradh son of Algenan. The last-mentioned was slain in A.D. 960 by Maolmuadh,¹ son of Bran, who thereupon claimed the vacant position and became King of Munster. This Maolmuadh was head of the clan called "Eoghanacht Ui Eachach," who, in after times, assumed the name O'Mahony, and was descended from Cas, younger brother of Nadfraoch, son of Corc. Mahon, the son of Kennedy, King of Thomond and brother of Brian Boru, was at the time of Maolmuadh's accession, occupied in fighting the Danes.

(¹) Sometimes written Maolmoradh. The Anglicised form is "Myles."

When he had succeeded in freeing his country from their thralldom, he turned his attention to the Irish tribes. He made an expedition against Maolmuadh, carried away his hostages, and ultimately, in 970, succeeded in ousting him from the sovereignty of Munster. Mahon held it for six years. At the end of that time a confederacy was made against him by Maolmuadh, Donovan son of Cahall, and the Danish chiefs, Imar of Limerick and his son Dubhgen. Mahon being treacherously seized by Donovan in the latter's house, to which he had been inveigled, was delivered up to Maolmuadh, and by him slain. Maolmuadh now resumed the sovereignty and held it for two years. Then came retribution, and the battle of Bealach Leachta near Macroom, where Maolmuadh fell fighting against Brian and with him 1,200 men, composed of both "Gaels" and "Galls," whom he had enlisted on his side. With him ended the long succession of Eugenic Monarchs, who had exclusively occupied the throne of Munster for so many centuries.

It will be observed that the arrangement said to have been made by Olioll Olum whereby the sovereignty of Munster should be held alternately by the Eugenic and Dalcassians, was not carried into effect, but, from the death of Mogh Corb, the son of Cormac Cas, down to the accession of Mahon, son of Kennedy, the throne was occupied exclusively by the Eugenic, the progeny of Cormac Cas during all that time, trusting to the sovereignty of Thomond. Now some doubt whether such an arrangement or will was ever made. On the whole it is not improbable that Olioll Olum did make some such a disposition, but he must have been of a sanguine temperament if he expected that it would be peaceably carried out for any length of time. It is also stated that Cormac Cas, on succeeding to the throne, arranged with Fiacha Maolleathan that, instead of the whole of Munster being ruled alternately by Eugenic and Dalcassians, it should be divided into two parts,

Desmond to be ruled by the Eugenians, and Thomond by the Dalcassians.

Be that as it may, it is clear that, as has been above mentioned, during the period elapsing from the death of Mogh Corb in A.D. 291 down to the accession of Mahon about 970, the throne of Munster was occupied exclusively by the Eugenians; with their seat of Government at Cashel. Their right had become prescriptive, and was to all intents and purposes unquestioned. During this period of seven centuries there were in all 45 rulers. The rule of succession followed was one whereby each ruler was succeeded by some member of the sept, not necessarily his son or even a near relative, but some one in whom were combined the necessary capacity and experience. The tanist or heir presumptive was generally chosen in the lifetime of the reigning sovereign, and was entrusted with high military or administrative functions. He was sometimes a near relative of the sovereign; sometimes a distant relative. It is noticeable that, except in the first few generations, when the clansmen were few in number, there were no instances of a son directly succeeding his father. As, in the course of those seven centuries, there were some twenty or more generations, naturally the sept spread out into a large number of branches, and it is interesting to note that, in practice, each ruler was almost invariably succeeded by a member of a different branch. The elections must have been, on the whole, made in a very impartial manner; and in such a way that every branch or sub-branch had a "look-in" at some time or other, subject of course to the provision that the person chosen was competent and desirable. The continuance of the same system for so many centuries, without any break, in itself points to the conclusion that it must have been eminently successful. The elections of the various rulers seem generally to have been peaceably accepted, and there is no record of internal troubles arising from disputed

successions. It may be assumed that a country so free from such distracting influences was fairly well governed and prosperous; though during the ninth and tenth centuries the frequent raids of the Danes must have caused a good deal of disturbance.

It may be mentioned, that of the forty-five Kings who ruled during those seven centuries, about thirty died in their "beds," the rest having fallen in battle or by deeds of violence. Of course this does not indicate an ideal state of things, and leaves much to be desired. But, considering that the times were warlike and turbulent, the kingdom of the Two Munsters, in those far-off centuries, may in this respect, well bear comparison with other countries during that period. It will be seen that the kings reigned for an average period of $15\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Of course only the most remarkable and distinguished of them have been noticed in the foregoing pages; and even of these all were not *direct* ancestors of the MacCarthys. Of the 45 kings already referred to, only nine were direct ancestors of that sept—namely, (1) Olioll Flann Beg, (2) Corc, (3) Nadfraoch, (4) Aongus, (5) Feidlim I, (6) Aodh Duff, (7) Failbe Flann, (8) Colgan, and (9) Callaghan Cashel—though all the others were *collaterally* related. The direct ancestors of the O'Sullivans were the first six of those just mentioned, and also Finghin and Maonach. Aongus, Eochaidh, Criomthan, Sreib, Cairbre Crom, Cathal, Cugan Mathair, Finguine, Cathal Gionach, Airtre, and Cingegan were ancestors of the O'Keeffes. The Mahonys had a notable ancestor in the person of Maolmuadh. Feidlim II, King of Munster about 585 A.D., is also claimed as an ancestor of theirs as being son of Tigernach. But, according to other authorities, this Feidlim was a son of Cairbre Crom, the great-grandson of Aongrus. Dubhdavoren, King of Munster, who died about 957 or 959 was a direct ancestor of the O'Donoghues.

CHAPTER II.

THE MACCARTHY FAMILY.

978-1245.

IT has been stated that the death of Maolmuadh, at the battle of Bealach Leachta in 978 brought to an end the long succession of Eugenic Kings of Munster, which had continued without a break for 700 years. After that battle the Eugenians for a time ceased from rivalry and were glad to make peace with Brian Boru on his own terms. The power of the O'Briens, which had been growing for some generations, was at its highest. A number of able princes had sprung up amongst them, above whom, of course, towered the celebrated Brian, whose ambition soared far beyond the recovery of the throne of Munster. There was consequently a period of peace which lasted until Brian's death on the field of Clontarf in 1014. Immediately after that, dissensions arose amongst the remaining leaders of his army. The Chieftains of Desmond, who had never really recognised even Brian's right to transmit the kingdom of Leath Mogha to his posterity, put forward their claims to the sovereignty, on the old ground of "Alternate Right." Their attempts were not successful; and, for some 130 years, the Dalcassians, though losing the sovereignty of Ireland, which had been won by Brian Boru, retained that of Munster. During that period some half dozen of them occupied

the throne in succession. But, in 1136, Cormac MacCarthy, to whom we shall refer presently, succeeded in compelling Conor-na-Caharach O'Brien to allow him a share in the sovereignty.

But the old era of tranquility, which had subsisted for so many centuries (up to the time of Maolmuadh, and the dissensions which ended with the battle of Bealach Leachta) was at an end. It is not too much to say that from the time of Brian Boru's death until the invasion of the Normans, war and confusion raged throughout the length and breadth of Munster. There was not a year of peace between the Eugenians and Dalcassians, and the whole population were marshalled on the side of one or other of those septs.

We shall now take up the history of the MacCarthys. The last of their direct ancestors, whose career has been sketched in this little history, was Callaghan Cashel, King of Munster, who died in 954. His son was Donchadh, who was father of Saorbreathach (or Justin) and of Maolfogartach, above referred to as Callaghan's immediate successor.⁽¹⁾ Donchadh's eldest son Saorbreathach was father of Carthach⁽²⁾ who fought first against the Danes and then turned his arms against the Dalcassian prince Lonergan Mac Dunchuan, nephew of Brian Boru, with whom he contended for the sovereignty of Munster. He obtained a victory over the men of Ossory and Ormond at a place called Maelcaennaigh on the Suir, but ultimately Lonergan, tracing him to the house where he (Carthach) had retired with several Momonian chiefs, set fire to it, and all within it were burnt to death. This happened in 1045. Carthach left two sons, Muireadach and Tadg (Teig). Muireadach succeeded him, and reigned until 1092. He (Muireadach) was the first of his race who assumed the name of

(1) Donchadh had a third son Murcha or Muireadach, who was ancestor of the O'Callaghans.

(2) From whom is derived the Sept name.

“MacCarthaigh,” anglicised MacCarthy.⁽¹⁾ His long reign was a period of continuous warfare between his own sept and the O’Briens. He died in 1092, and was succeeded by his brother Tadg (or Teige), who died in 1123. It was in Teige’s reign, *i.e.*, in 1101, that Cashel was handed over to the religious. The Four Masters say :

“A meeting of Leath Mogha was held at Cashel by Muirceartach O’Brien, with Chiefs of the Laity and O’Dunan, both Bishop and Chief Senior with the Chiefs of the Clergy ; and, on this occasion Muirceartach O’Brien made a grant such as no king ever made before—namely, he granted Cashel of the Kings to the religious, without any claim of laymen or clergymen upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general.”

Teige had a daughter Sadhbh (Saiv or Saba), who married Dermot O’Brien, head of the rival Dalcassian tribe. By this marriage, the blood of the MacCarthys was transmitted, through many generations of O’Briens, O’Connors, De Gernons, and De Burghs, into the royal veins of Philippa, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III ; thence, through the Mortimers, to Edward IV, and thence, say the English heralds, “to most of the sovereign houses of Europe.” The Princess Saba married secondly her first cousin Cormac, son of Muireadach, who succeeded her father (*i.e.*, his own uncle) in 1124.

Cormac Muiteamnach,⁽²⁾ who succeeded in the year just mentioned, was called Bishop-King of

(1) It was about this time that the assumption of surnames amongst the Irish commenced. Keating states that Brian Boru initiated the practice, and decreed that a certain name should be imposed on each tribe to denote its origin. It is probable, at all events, that surnames then became necessary as a more ready and precise means of tribe designation than had previously existed.

(2) The meaning of this agnomen is not clear. Monsieur Lainé translates it “le meridionale.” Another nickname which Cormac acquired whilst at Lismore was “Draggletail.” This

Cashel. He was considered the most religious prince of his age, and also the most valiant and generous. He erected the beautiful "Teampull Cormaic" (or Cormac's Chapel) at Cashel, the one ancient building which we still see intact. It was commenced by him in May, 1127, and completed in 1134. Every stone in the building was brought from the quarries of Drumbane, some nine miles distant. Little wonder that it took seven years to complete the building! ⁽¹⁾ We quote the following, extracted from the Annals of Innisfallen by Dr. Petrie:—"A.D. 1134. The consecration of the Church of Cormac MacCarthy at Cashel by the Archbishop and Bishops of Munster and the magnates of Ireland, lay and ecclesiastical." Cormac was most munificent in his donations to that and other churches. None the less was he a stern and stubborn asserter of his rights, and most of his life was spent in sanguinary struggles to uphold them. In 1124, the year of his accession, we learn from the Annals of Innisfallen, that a plundering army was led into Munster by Turlogh O'Connor, King of Connacht, who slew the hostages of Desmond, amongst whom was Maelseaghlin, son of King Cormac. He defeated Cormac, and burned his camp at Sliabh-Caitligh. Cormac was then chased to Cork, whilst the Connacht fleet proceeded there by sea. Here the invaders were joined by Cormac's brother Donogh, the result being that Cormac was dethroned and his

unflattering *sobriquet* appears to have arisen from the untidiness of his garments, which were constantly getting smeared with mortar whilst he superintended the building of the churches there.

⁽¹⁾ Some have attributed the erection of this chapel to Cormac MacCullinan, who was slain at Ballaghmoon in 916. But, apart from the direct evidence of its consecration in 1134 or 1135, as set forth in the various Annals, a comparison of the building with other structures bearing definite dates leaves little doubt that Cormac's Chapel belongs to the same period, *i.e.*, soon after the transfer of Cashel to the religious.

brother inaugurated as king in his place⁽¹⁾. Cormac was forced to go on a pilgrimage to Lismore, where he entered the Collegiate Monastery. There he became a pupil of the famous Malachi O'Morgair, then himself a young man of about thirty, who had come there to be fully instructed under Malchus, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Cormac spent only a few months at the College, during which time, however, he founded a couple of churches at Lismore. In the meantime Donogh's treasonable conduct towards his brother, being generally condemned, even by the O'Briens, their Chief, Conor O'Brien, led a force to Lismore, and bringing back the deposed prince, restored him to his throne. An account of this transaction is given by St. Bernard in his Life of St. Malachi, in the following terms:—

“ Conchobarus O'Brien videns quæ facta sunt, et hinc quidem indignans prædonum libertati et insolentiæ superbiorum; inde miseratus regni desolationem et Regis dejectionem, descendit ad cellulam pauperis, cui Cormachus accedente mandato Episcopi et Malachiæ Consilio vix tandem acquievit, pulsus prædonibus, reducitur in sua cum exsultatine suorum, Regnoque restituitur suo.”

The date of Cormac's return does not appear in the Annals; but, that it took place not later than 1131 is evident from the fact, recorded by the Four Masters, that, in that year Thomond was plundered by him. After Cormac's restoration, Donogh, who had usurped his kingdom, was expelled into Connacht with 2,000 men. The next thing we hear is that, in 1132, there was a great slaughter of the Connachtmen by the men of Munster. “In 1132,” writes

(1) The Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1126, state that Cormac was expelled by the “Ui Eachach.” This was the tribe from which sprung the O'Mahonys and O'Donoghues. They possibly also too part in his dethronement.

Hardiman in his *History of Galway*, "the King of Munster despatched a body of men by sea to take the Castle of Galway, which his general, Cormac MacCarthy, having effected, put the garrison to the sword, levelled and destroyed the Castle and town, and slew Conor O'Flaharty, King of Iar Connacht."

In 1133 (so say the Four Masters), an army was led by Cormac MacCarthy and Conor O'Brien into Connacht, and they killed Cathal son of Cathal O'Connor royal heir of Connacht, and Gill-na Naemh Ua Floin, chief of Sil Maelernain, and they demolished Dun Mugthorn and Dunmor and plundered a great part of the country. They afterwards returned without hostages.

King Cormac appears to have shown but little gratitude to his rival Conor O'Brien for aiding him to subdue his brother. Though, as we have seen, both chieftains at times made common cause against the Connacians; they were at other times arrayed against one another. Cormac encouraged a grandson of Murtagh Mor O'Brien to rebel against Conor in 1131, and even aided this youth in plundering West Munster while Conor was absent in Leinster. He was led into open hostility in 1133. He made a direct and successful night attack on Conor's camp. In 1135, however, he was defeated by the Dalcassians, and fled to Cashel, where he made a stand in the causeway of Clonkeen Modimog. After a fierce and bloody battle he was again defeated, and fled to Waterford, where he suffered further reverses. He had to give hostages to Conor, and then was enabled once more to return to Cashel as King of Desmond.

Cormac's last predatory excursion was in 1137, when he made a raid upon Kennedy O'Brien and the foreigners of Limerick. From the Annals of Innisfallen it appears that in 1138 he was treacherously killed in his own house by Dermot Sugach O'Connor

Kerry, at the instigation of Turlogh O'Brien.⁽¹⁾ (The Four Masters say it was by "Turlogh O'Brien and the two sons of O'Connor Kerry.")

Cormac was called "Easpog Righ Eireann," which has been interpreted as "Bishop of the Kings of Ireland." It has been questioned whether he ever really became a bishop, or whether this was merely an honorary title conferred on him by reason of his piety and liberality to the Church. Dr. Petrie, in his *History of the Round Towers and other Ecclesiastical Structures of Ireland*, has (in connection with the Teampull Cormaic and its architectural beauties, which he has minutely described) considered the subject, and has arrived at the conclusion that Cormac during his pilgrimage to Lismore was actually consecrated Bishop. He relates that, in a tomb venerated by tradition as that of Cormac, was found, some years ago, a beautiful crozier, which has been considered as probably the staff taken by him at Lismore. His consecration as Bishop would explain his reluctance to return to his kingdom, which St. Bernard says he manifested.

Petrie, referring to Cormac's Chapel, says:—"The beautiful and well-known church on the Rock of Cashel called 'Cormac's Chapel' is one of the most curious and perfect churches in the Norman style in the British Empire." Besides this chapel Cormac also built two churches at Lismore, and restored St. Finbar's Church and Abbey in Cork.

After the death of Cormac, his brother Donogh occupied the throne for some time. After the demise of the latter (Cormac's eldest son Teige having died without issue) his second son Dermot, called "Of Cill

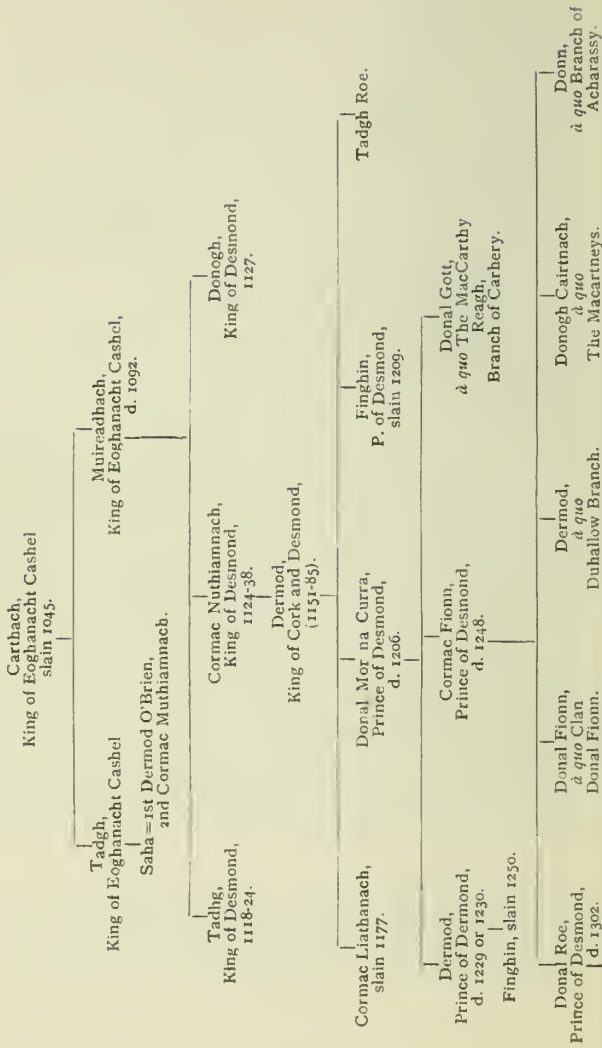
(1) Who was, curiously enough, the son of his wife Saba by her first husband, Dermot O'Brien. This was the first recorded intermarriage between the two septs. The result did not encourage a repetition of it; on the contrary, the bitter feelings between the septs was intensified.

Baghain," succeeded without opposition. He was, however, for many years kept out of the peaceable enjoyment of the throne by the O'Briens of Thomond. The terrible strife between the two septs was now at its height, and all Munster was impoverished through their prolonged contentions. In order to put an end to them, Turlogh O'Connor, King of Connacht, in 1151, led an army into Munster, which he subdued, with the exception of West Munster.⁽¹⁾ In the following year was fought the battle of Main Mor, one of the most sanguinary recorded in the annals, in which the Munstermen were signally defeated by the Connacians. It is recorded that 7,000 Munstermen were slain. In the account of this battle given by the Four Masters, it is mentioned that "the Dalcais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain" had set out, under the conduct of Turlogh O'Brien, King of Munster, on a predatory excursion into Desmond; and, on their return from the south, "fell in with the Connacht men, the Leinster men, and the Meath men." It is to be inferred that the men of Desmond did not take part in this engagement, and that the "men of Munster" referred to by the annalists, comprised, on this occasion, only those of Thomond and West Munster. The sequence of events, as set forth by the various annalists, is not quite clear. The Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1150, state as follows:—

"Diarmid, son of Cormac MacCarthy, O'Connor King of Connacht, and Tiagharnan O'Ruark marched with a great army against the O'Briens. They advanced as far as Ciarraighe Luachra where they remained a night, and laid waste the country thereabouts. They came to an engagement at Sliabh Mis,

(1) The Four Masters say: "All Ireland was a trembling bog . . . a great storm of war throughout Ireland in general, so that Ceallach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ardmagha establishing peace amongst the men of Ireland."

Chart Pedigree of the House of the MacCarthy Mor.



Prince of Desmond,
d. 1307.
(*à quo* The MacFinnan
MacCarthys).

Cormac Mor,
Prince of Desmond,
d. 1359.

Donal Oge,
Prince of Desmond.

Dermot Mor,
à quo Lords of
Muskery.

Eoghan,
à quo Lords of
Coshmang.

Donogh,
à quo Ardconaghty
Branch.

Finghin.

Tadgh-na-Mainistreach
d. 1413.

Donal an Daim
MacCarthy Mor.

Cormac,
à quo Slught
Cormac of Dungull.

Dermot
of Tireacht.

Tadgh Liath,
d. 1490.

Cormac
of Bailincorrig

Donal Breac

Donal MacCarthy Mor
d. 1508.

Cormac Ladhreach MacCarthy Mor,
d. 1516.

Tadgh na Leambhna,
d.s.p. 1514.

Tadgh Duncaoinéan,
d.s.p.

Donal an Dromin
MacCarthy Mor.

Tadgh,
no sons, *d.v.p.*

Donal MacCarthy Mor
Earl of Clancar
d. 1596.

Tadgh,
Baron of Valencia,
d.s.p.
before his father.

Ellen,
md. Florence
MacCartey Reagh.

where many people were slain, and then the Connacians returned home . . . Dermot Sugach O'Connor brought ships on wheels from the territory of Corcaguiny to Loch Lein."

Though 1150 is mentioned as the date of these events, it is not improbable that they were subsequent to those recorded by the Four Masters under the years 1151 and 1152 hereinabove quoted. Those annalists' account of the operations in 1151 leave West Munster still unconquered, whereas the subjugation of that territory is clearly described in the Innisfallen Annals under the previous year. It is, however, not unusual to find discrepancies of one or two years, and sometimes even more, between the dates of certain events as given by the different annalists.

"In 1153," say the Four Masters, "an army was again led by O'Connor into Munster, and he divided Munster into two parts between Dermot son of Cormac, son of Muireadach, son of Carthach, and the O'Briens, namely, Tadg and Turlogh." This arrangement did not prove successful. The fury of the sept conflicts was at its worst, and never could an invader have chosen his time better than did Henry II. When he landed in Ireland in 1171 Dermot MacCarthy was the first prince to submit to him, his example being followed by Donal O'Brien, King of Thomond, and others. This was mainly in obedience to the diploma said to have been issued by Pope Adrian IV, granting to Henry the right to occupy the country. The Irish kings had for centuries been accustomed to an Ard-Righ or Chief Monarch, who had a nominal authority over the lesser potentates, but seldom interfered with them. Probably most of those who submitted to Henry looked upon him in that light. They never could have contemplated being themselves ejected from their territories by the Norman nobles. Dermot, on his submission, was recognised as the vassal King of Desmond; but, notwithstanding this, Henry

soon afterwards granted the whole of that kingdom to Robert Fitzstephen and Miles de Cogan—(see Appendix, note 1). In consequence of this, Dermot who had been the first to bend, as he supposed, to Papal authority, was now the first to turn his sword against the English invader.

In the meantime, however, his attention was directed elsewhere, and to an unexpected quarter. He had now to defend himself against his eldest son Cormac Liathanach, who had risen in rebellion against him. Dermot, by his submission to the English King, had no doubt alienated the affection of his subjects, and even of his own children. Cormac his son was proclaimed King of Munster by the constitutional party of his people, and collected a large force for the expulsion of the strangers. Dermot was taken prisoner and kept in confinement, so as to prevent him from rendering assistance to the Anglo-Normans. He seems to have been liberated after a time. Sir George Carew, quoting from the *Book of Howth*, states that he (Dermot) sent messengers to Raymond Le Gros inviting him to come to his aid. This Raymond accordingly did, and through his assistance Dermot succeeded in recovering his kingdom. In consideration of these services, Dermot conferred on Raymond Le Gros the country forming the present barony of Clanmorris in the Co. Kerry. Cormac Liathanach was murdered in 1177 by Conor and Cathal O'Donoghue for the killing of Mac Craith O'Sullivan. The concluding years of Dermot's reign were occupied in disastrous conflicts with his hereditary rivals. The Annals of Inisfallen under the year 1178 set forth that:—

“ There was a great war between the O'Briens and MacCarthys, so that they desolated the entire country from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore to Brandon Hill; and the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivahagh south of the river Lee, and others to

Kerry and Thomond. On this occasion the Hy-Conaill Gabhra and the Hy-Donovan fled southwards to the Mangerton mountains.

This seems to be the first considerable migration westwards of the MacCarthys, and it was probably about this time that they settled in the lake district about Killarney, and also in the south-western portion of the Co. Cork.

As a set-off against those reverses, the Annals of Inisfallen record some successes of the MacCarthys in the following year (1179). They say that in that year Dermot MacCarthy and O'Donoghue⁽¹⁾ of Loch Lein attacked and expelled Donogh Na Himirce-Timchill O'Mahony, chief of the Ui-Eachach. The district of East Muskerry, which had belonged to the O'Mahonys, Chiefs of Rathlean, was seized by De Cogan about 1177, but, after his death in 1182, passed into the possession of the MacCarthys, and was portion of the territory owned by the Blarney branch of that sept.

Dermot's long and troublous career came to an end in 1185, in which year he was slain by Theobald Butler during a conference held near Cork, at a place called Cill-Baghan, or Cillbawn, from which circumstance arose his *agnomen*.

One incident in his life which is worthy of notice was his second marriage, when between 70 and 80 years, with a young Norman damsel named Petronilla de Bloet. This marriage is attested by a document in the archives of the Tower of London, *i.e.*, an order from King Henry III to the lady's brother, Thomas de Bloet, to "pay without further

(1) It was under Donchadh son of Donal, Chief of the Cinel Laeghere, and from whom they took their hereditary name, that the O'Donoghue sept in the early part of the eleventh century migrated to Magunihy in Kerry, where they displaced the ancient sept of O'Carroll of the "Eoghanacht Loch Lein," and gave to that territory the name of "Eoghanacht O'Donoghue."

delay the dower promised to her on her marriage with "Dermod Magarthy Rege de Corke *viro suo.*"⁽¹⁾

Dermod was liberal towards the Church, and there is extant, in the British Museum, a copy of a Charter given by him for the rebuilding, enlargement, and increased endowment of the Church of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist in Cork, which had been raised by his father Cormac. Curiously enough this is a joint instrument of Dermod and his son Cormac, between whom such deadly strife afterwards sprung up—(see Appendix, note 2). Moreover, in Carrigiliky, in the parish of Myross in West Carbery, as the *Monasticon Hibernicum* records, are the ruins of the Abbey of Maure, founded by Dermod in 1172, and supplied by him with Cistercian monks.

It will be noticed, from instances already recorded, and some which will be given later on, that the Eugenic Princes, as a body, were distinguished for their religious zeal and generosity towards the Church. And it is remarkable that many of them, most conspicuous for their warlike proclivities, and who, in predatory excursions did not spare even monasteries, were themselves the founders of churches and monasteries, as if in atonement for the carnage for which they were responsible. This, no doubt, they deemed the most suitable form of "eirc" or compensation, if indeed such were possible, for such grievous bloodshed and misery. The following is a list of the principal abbeys, churches, &c., which, according to the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, were founded and built by the MacCarthys :—

The Monastery of the Canons of St. Augustine of Cork in 1134, the Abbey of St. Maur de Fonte Vivo in Carbery in 1172, the Convent of Franciscans in Cork in 1214, that of the Benedictines of Tracton in

⁽¹⁾ It is curious that this Roll of Henry III (of A.D. 1217) is the only evidence of the marriage; no mention of it being made by any English or Irish writer of the time.

the barony of Kinalea in 1224, the Abbey of Timoleague about 1240, the Monastery of Irrelagh or Mucross in 1340, that of the Franciscans of Kilcrea in 1465, the Convent of Ballyvacadane about the same time, and five other churches at different places.

Donal Mor-Na-Curra (so-called *a loco occisionis*) the elder son of King Dermot succeeded without opposition on the death of the latter in 1185. He is said to have been the first of his name who was styled "MacCarthy Mor." This title was afterwards used to distinguish the head of the main line from the MacCarthy Reagh, or Carbery branch, though the great disruption of the sept which led to the formation of the latter branch did not take place until after Donal Mor's death, when it was brought about by his third son Donal Gott, as will be described later on. During Donal Mor's reign the rivalry of the princes of North and South Munster still continued, notwithstanding the many predatory excursions of the Kings of Connacht, which were aimed at its suppression, but in reality enhanced the desolation and misery already prevailing throughout the country. The first mention made of Donal exhibits him in amity with and under the protection of O'Connor, the titular sovereign of Ireland. We see that MacCarthy of Desmond was "in his house," *i.e.*, acknowledged subjection to him⁽¹⁾ and that O'Connor gave him a great stipend—namely, five horses out of every cantred in Connacht. Donal had many conflicts with the English; and in these years was generally victorious. We see that in 1196⁽²⁾ he led his forces against the English of Limerick. He defeated them in the field, and pursued his advantage till he had driven them out of Limerick. Moreover, he amply confirmed his superiority by twice defeating, during the same year, their attempt to recover that im-

(1) Annals of the Four Masters; age of Christ, 1189.

(2) Annals of the Four Masters; age of Christ 1196.

portant place. The Annals of Innisfallen record that in 1196 Donal Mor-na-Curra destroyed the Castle of Kilfeacle. Many of the English were then slain. Donal, joined by Cathal Crowdearg, King of Connacht, and the O'Briens, marched at the head of the Eugenian forces to Cork, then the only considerable port of strength remaining in the hands of the English. The allied forces would have captured and burnt the city; but, at Donal's instance, were prevailed on to desist from doing so, and to raise the siege on condition that the English should evacuate it.

The Annals of Loch Cé, under the year 1202, record as follows:—"A hosting by Cathal (Crowdearg) and William Burke and by the sons of Donal O'Brien (*i.e.*, Muirceartach and Conchubar Ruadh), and by Finghin son of MacCarthy into Connacht, till they reached the Monastery of Ath-da-Larag, on the Buill, where they fixed their residence, and they were three days in it, and they polluted and defiled the entire monastery Nothing was left unbroken or unburnt except the roof."

The Finghin MacCarthy mentioned in the above extract was probably the brother of Donal, of whom we shall hear more anon.

Donal's last recorded exploit took place in 1203, when, as stated by the Four Masters, "a victory was gained by Donal the son of MacCarthy and the people of Desmond over the English, one hundred and sixty persons or more being slain in the conflict."

Monsieur Lainé states that "after a glorious reign of twenty years" he died at Curra in 1205.

We may now cease to speak of the Chieftains of the MacCarthy sept as Kings of Desmond, much less of "Leath-Mogha," though the Irish Annals continue for several generations longer to style them Kings and Princes of Desmond. Their kingdom had really passed away from them, and it will be preferable henceforth to designate them by the title "MacCarthy Mor."

On Donal Mor's death, by the law of Tanistry, he was succeeded by his brother Finghin, whose succession, however, let loose the fury of his three nephews, the sons of Donal,⁽¹⁾ and led to a period of bloodshed which culminated in 1208 in the murder of Finghin "by his own brethren," as stated by the Four Masters. It is clear, however, that it was by his nephews he was slain, as he had no brothers living at the time. On the death of Finghin the succession fell to his eldest nephew Dermod of Dundreighnan. He was chieftain for a couple of years, at the end of which period he was taken prisoner by the English, but afterwards set at liberty. He founded in 1214 a monastery for Franciscans in Cork. In the meantime, on his capture by the English, his next brother Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor succeeded in 1212, but the latter, after a time, had to defend himself from the attacks of Dermod, who, on recovering his freedom, renewed the struggle for the Chieftainship.

Even after Dermod's death the strife was continued by his two sons, Teige and Fineen, who both asserted their father's claim to the rule of Desmond. They both ultimately fell in battle; Teige (according to the Annals of Innisfallen) being slain in 1235 by Cormac Fionn and Donal Gott, who were his uncles, and Fineen in 1257 by Donal Gott, assisted by the De Cogans; though, according to the Four Masters, he (Fineen) fell in battle against the English. Cormac Fionn was also opposed in his claims by his younger brother Donal Gott. So that he could have had but little peaceful enjoyment of his position—his whole reign being a period of almost incessant strife between himself and his kindred. Those fierce struggles culminated in the disruption of the sept. Donal Gott, having dethroned Dermod Fitz Mahon

(1) From the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1206, it appears that Donogh-na-Himirce-Timchioll as also Donagh O'Brien and O'Donoghue co-operated with the sons of Donal in their action against Finghin.

O'Mahony, Lord of Ivahagh, and assumed possession of Carbery, effected his virtual independence of the Senior line of Desmond. Cormac Fionn must have been living in 1243-4, as we learn from Rymer that Henry III of England, in the 28th year of his reign, sent letters to various Irish Chieftains, and among the rest to Cormac, urging them to aid him in his war with Scotland. It appears from the *Monasticon Hibernicum* that in 1224 Cormac founded the Abbey of Tracton, two miles south of Carrigaline, in the barony of Kinalea, and furnished it with Cistercian monks.

Cormac Fionn left six sons, who became the ancestors of various important branches of the MacCarthy sept. The eldest son was Donal Roe, who succeeded him, and to whom we shall refer presently. The second son was Donn, of Inis Droighan, ancestor of the MacCarthy of Acharassy. The third was Dermot, ancestor of the MacDonogh MacCarthy, Lords of Ealla (Du hallow). The fourth was Donal, from whom sprang the Clan Donall Fionn. The fifth son was Donogh-an-Dromin, *a quo* the MacDonnalls of Barrotto; and the sixth was Donall Cairtneach, the ancestor of the Macartneys (of which sept the celebrated Lord Macartney was an illustrious member).

CHAPTER III.

FROM DONAL ROE MACCARTHY MOR TO DONAL THE BASE SON, 1245-1605.

DONAL ROE MACCARTHY MOR (who, on Cormac Fionn's death in or after the year 1244 succeeded as Prince of Desmond) married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Fitzmaurice, third Lord of Kerry. His reign was signalised by the two important battles of Callan in 1261 and of Mangerton in 1262. In the former the Geraldines were defeated by Donal's cousin Finghin Ragh-ne Roin, son of Donal Gott. The Fitzgeralds had gradually been strengthening their position in Desmond from the time when Raymond le Gros received from King Dermot the grant of Clanmorris (which gave that branch of the family their first footing in the country) either by conquest from the MacCarthys or further grants by that family in reward for military service during their feuds. The rival chiefs were wont to seek alliance with strangers, and to make over to the latter large tracts of country as the price of their assistance. Such alienation being forbidden by the law of Tanistry, and consequently liable to be set aside on the cessation of strife, the Norman settlers being well aware of this, proceeded to safeguard their own possessions by the erection of strongholds into which they threw bodies of armed men, so that, in time, the whole of Munster became dotted with these fortresses. The Fitzgeralds in this way acquired a very strong position.

This position at the period with which we are now dealing was further reinforced by the accession of the King's Deputy, Lord Justice Sir William Denn. In addition to this they secured the alliance of Donal Roe MacCarthy, who, as already stated, had married a Fitzmaurice. This powerful force was opposed by the main body of the MacCarthys headed by three sons of Donal Gott—namely, Finghin of Ragh-na-Roin, Cormac of Mangerton and Donal Maol. They came into conflict at a place called Callan in the barony of Glenarough, and within a short distance of Kilgarvan, where the MacCarthys inflicted a signal defeat on the Geraldines and their allies. The Four Masters recount that in this battle fell "8 barons and 15 knights besides others of the English nobles, as also John Fitzthomas and Barrymore."⁽¹⁾ They add that Finghin was afterwards killed by the English. According to the Annals of Innisfallen he was killed by Miles Cogan and the De Courceys at the Castle of Rinn-Roin, near Kinsale, from which place he derived his historical agnomen. From all accounts he seems to have been the greatest hero of the Eugenic line that appeared since the Norman invasion.

The battle of Mangerton took place a year after that of Callan. This is what the Four Masters say about it:—"An army was led by MacWilliam Burke and the English of Ireland into Desmond against MacCarthy, and arrived at Mangartach of Loch Lein. There Gerald Roche, who was said to have been the third best knight of his time in Ireland was slain by MacCarthy. This was a triumph without joy to Desmond; for Cormac, son of Donal Gott MacCarthy

(1) John FitzThomas Fitzgerald, afterwards known as John of Callan. He was the founder of the Dominican Monastery at Tralee. Hanmer states that his son Maurice also fell. The latter's son Thomas was an infant nine months old at the time, of whom the legend goes that he was carried by an ape to the top of the Dominican bell tower and brought back safely to his nurse.

was slain. Indeed, both the English and the Irish suffered great loss about the Mangartach mountains on that day." It would seem from this that though the battle has been claimed as a triumph by the MacCarthys, it must have been for them in the nature of a "Pyrrhic" victory.

The Fitzgeralds were so crushed by their defeat at Callan that the MacCarthys had it all their own way for many years afterwards. To quote from the graphic account given by Dr. Hanmer: "The Carties played the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed, and slew many an innocent; they became so strong and prevailed so mightily that for the space (so it is reported) of twelve years, the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his own country." The Irish Chieftains of South Munster burnt and levelled the Castles of Dun-Mac-Toman, Duninsi, Dunnagall, Cuandore, Dundeady, Dunnalong, Macroom, Muirgioll, Dunnamark, Dunloe, Killorglin, and the greater part of the Castles of Hy Conaill Gabhra, and killed their English warders.

There is no doubt that for a time the Fitzgeralds were utterly disabled, and the power of the MacCarthys was in the ascendant. So it continued for many years, and doubtless would have continued longer, were it not that, to quote again from Hanmer:—"At length, through the operation of Satan, a bane of discord was thrown between the Carties and the Odriscoles, O'Donovans, MacDonagh, MacMahonna, MacSwines, and the inhabitants of Musorie, in so much that, by their cruel dissension, they weakened themselves of all sides, so that Desmond in the end overcame and over-topped them all."

As has already been stated, Donal Roe MacCarthy sided with the Geraldines against the rest of his clansmen at the battle of Callan. This seems to have been the outcome of family dissensions, which however came to an end on the death of Finghin Ragh na Roin. So says Monsieur Lainé, who adds that thereafter

the family hatred of the English united all branches in common cause against the invaders. It is stated that in 1280 Donal Roe was unanimously chosen their Chieftain, and that, under his leadership, the men of Desmond gained many victories over the English and drove them from several of their fortresses. Advancing years, however, seem to have brought about a more pacific feeling towards his quondam adversaries. Amongst the State Records there is extant a letter written in 1284 by "Donal Rufus MacCarthy, Lord of the Irish of Desmond" to King Edward I vehemently desiring to be subjected to his domination and to acquire the King's friendship by his services. This letter he sent by "Brother Walter of Kilkenny, Reader of the Dominicans of Cashel," to whom he gives *carte blanche* to treat with the King.

Then, on the 20th May, 1285, were issued letters of protection and safe conduct to "Donal Roth MacCarthy of Desmond" for the purposes of his journey, with a moderate retinue, to the King of England, his sojourn there, and return journey to Ireland. The Four Masters record Donal Roe's death, "after the victory of penance" in 1302.

Donal Roe was succeeded by his elder son Donal Oge MacCarthy Mor. In consequence of some dispute with his father's first cousin, Donal Maol MacCarthy, Lord of Carbery, he entered the dominion of the latter in 1306, and took him prisoner. He released him soon afterwards however; and at the close of the same year, both princes led their united forces against the Anglo-Normans in Desmond. Donal Oge died in 1307, leaving besides a son Cormac (of whom presently), a daughter named Orflaith, who married Turlogh Mor O'Brien of Thomond. Donal had a younger brother named Dermot, who was the ancestor of the Mac Finghin MacCarthys of Ceitherne and Glanerough. He was slain in 1325 at Tralee whilst sitting on the bench at the Assizes, and in the presence of the judge,

by his own first cousin Maurice Fitz Maurice, 4th Lord of Kerry, with whom he had a dispute. He was called Dermot "of Tralee," *a loco occisionis*, according to the then prevalent custom.

Donal Oge's successor was his son Cormac MacCarthy Mor (b. 1271, d. 1359). He seems to have been the original founder of the Franciscan Abbey of Irrelagh,⁽¹⁾ now called Mucross Abbey. According to the Annals of the Four Masters it was erected in 1340. If this date be correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, it must have been built in Cormac's reign, and founded by him. The Four Masters, however, say that the Abbey was founded by "Donal son of Teige MacCarthy." This seems to be an error, which is probably due to the fact that the Abbey, erected in 1340, was more than a century afterwards rebuilt or altered or repaired by Cormac's great-grandson Donal-an-Daimh son of Teige-na-Mainistreach. Such errors in the Christian names of persons occur here and there in those Annals, which however are mainly correct on the point of dates. Cormac MacCarthy Mor died in 1359.⁽²⁾ He had married Honoria, the daughter of Maurice Fitzmaurice, the

(1) *Oir Bhealach* (i.e., the Eastern Road or Pass). The tradition goes that the MacCarthy Mor of the time, being desirous to found an abbey, was warned in a vision not to erect it anywhere but at *Carrig-an-cheoill* (i.e., the Rock of Music). Not knowing the locality he sent persons to find out where it was. The messengers searched for some time in vain, and were returning in despair, when passing by Oir Bhealach they heard most enchanting music issuing from a rock, which they concluded was the locality sought for. MacCarthy being satisfied that it was, forthwith commenced the erection of the abbey on that site.

(2) Amongst the Papal Records is a mandate of the 2nd of the Kalends of October, 1343, appointing as "notary" Cormac MacCarthy "prince of the Irish in Desmond." Also a petition submitted, in the same year, to the Holy See by John, Archbishop of Cashel, on behalf of the said Cormac MacCarthy, praying that his confessor might be authorised to give him "plenary remission" at the hour of his death.

6th Lord of Kerry, by whom he had several sons, many of whom, like the sons of his great-grandfather Cormac Fionn, became founders of important branches of the family. Their names are as follows : (1) Teige, Prince of Desmond, who left only a daughter named Catherine ; (2) Finghin or Florence, Prince of Desmond, who was defeated in 1350 at Rinna Roin by Miles de Courcey, Baron of Kinsale, and with a party of his followers drowned himself in the river Bandon.⁽¹⁾ This prince had erected in the cemetery of Clonmacnoise a tower and a chapel, both called after the MacCarthys ; (3) Donal, of whom we treat presently ; (4) Dermot Mor, created Lord of Muskerry in 1353, and ancestor of the Lords of Muskerry and Earls of Clancarthy ; (5) Eoghan, ancestor of the Lords of Cosh-Maing ; (6) Donogh, *a quo* the MacCarthys of Ardcanaghty ; (7) Donal Buidhe.

The most important of those branches, and which in time was destined, in point of opulence and distinction, to tower over all the other branches of their race, was that of Muskerry. The territory possessed by this house (like that of the house of Carbery, which had broken away from the main house more than 100 years previously) was composed to a great extent of lands wrested from the O'Mahonys and others—this great accession of territory increasing their power to such an extent as to make them virtually independent of the senior house. We shall for the present continue the history of the MacCarthy Mor branch ; and afterwards deal separately with the houses of Carbery and Muskerry.

Cormac MacCarthy Mor was succeeded by his son Finghin, and the latter, dying soon afterwards, by his next brother Donal. This Donal MacCarthy Mor married Joanna, daughter of Maurice Oge Fitzgerald,

⁽¹⁾ He must not be confounded with his namesake, bearing the name *Agnomon*, who fought at the battle of Callan about a century previously.

4th Earl of Kildare, and left two sons, *i.e.*, (1) Teige his successor, and (2) Donal, who died without issue in 1409.

Teige "na Mainistreach" (of the monastery) MacCarthy Mor, so-called from his munificent endowment of religious houses, b. 1340, d. 1413 in the city of Cork, and was interred there in the Franciscan Monastery, which he had richly endowed. He left three sons—namely, (1) Donal an Daimh, his successor, (2) Cormac, founder of the Sliochd Cormac of Dungle, and (3) Diarmod of Tireacht.

Donal "an Daimh" (the poet) born 1373, rebuilt the Franciscan Abbey of Irrelagh on the borders of Lough Lein, already referred to as having been founded by his great-grandfather Cormac MacCarthy Mor in 1340. He was one of the Irish Chieftains who, profiting by the weakness of the English power during the War of the Roses, rose in rebellion, and in 1460 only consented to lay down their arms on condition of being paid an annual tribute. He died at an advanced age in 1468, leaving three sons—namely, (1) Teige Leath, who succeeded him, (2) Cormac of Ballincarrig, and (3) Donal Breac; and also a daughter Eleanor, who married Geoffrey O'Donoghue of Glenflesk.

Teige Leath MacCarthy Mor b. 1407, was slain in 1490 in a battle between his own forces and those of the Earl of Desmond. He had two sons: (1) Donal (known under the soubriquet of "Diol-na-Cuadla") and (2) Cormac Ladrach, who succeeded him.

Cormac Ladrach's reign was a very troubled one. There was almost continuous warfare between him and his nephew Teige-na-Leamhna (son of the elder brother Donal), who disputed his succession. Whether Donal predeceased his father does not appear, but it is not unlikely that he did so, and that, on Teige Leath's death, Cormac succeeded under the law of Tanistry. At any rate, the dispute between him and his nephew caused a good deal of bloodshed and

misery. We find, in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1508, the following entry :—

“ A war arose between Teige, son of Donal, *i.e.*, the son of that MacCarthy, and MacCarthy’s brother Cormac Ladrach son of Teige son of Donal Oge, which caused the destruction of upwards of 360 of their people.”

Again, in 1513 :

“ Teige na Leamhna son of Donal son of Teige MacCarthy made a treacherous attack on Cormac Ladrach, son of Teige son of Donal Oge, each having been styled MacCarthy, and the house Cormac was in was burnt ; but he himself and his Constable made their way out of the house and slew Teige’s Constable, and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly ; Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige until the death of Teige.”

In so escaping Cormac Ladrach was more fortunate than his ancestor Carthach, whose death was compassed in a similar way, but more successfully, about 450 years before.

Teige’s death, which took place in 1514, is quaintly referred to by the Four Masters in the following terms :—

“ Teige-na-Leamhna, son of Donal, son of Teige MacCarthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, as he had destroyed, and about him more had been destroyed than anyone that came to his tribe within memory of man.”

From this record of Teige’s bloodstained career and the general tenor of the recitals of “ deaths and devastations, ravages and reprisals ” which figure so much in the Annals of this period, it is evident that the bitterness of the sept feuds had not abated, and that strife existed even between members of the same clan. The feeling of subordination of the clansmen towards their own chiefs had, in a great measure, ceased to exist.

Cormac Ladrach survived his redoubtable nephew two years, dying in 1516, as recorded by the Four Masters in the following paragraph:—

“MacCarthy Mor, *i.e.*, Cormac Ladrach, the son of Teige, Lord of Desmond, a man who best acquired his Lordship, and who encountered the most opposition until he became undisputed Lord; one who was most bountiful to strangers and the indigent; and who maintained the best laws and regulations of any of the Lords of Leath Mogha, died.”

He had married Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Fitzmaurice, 9th Lord of Kerry, by his wife Mora, daughter of O'Connor Kerry and had two sons, *i.e.*, Tadg Dunacaoinean⁽¹⁾, who died *s.p.* and Donal an Dromin his successor.

Donal-an-Dromin, or the “dromedary,” was so called from his great stature. In the early part of his reign there was a good deal of strife between him and the Fitzmaurices, and we see, from the Annals of the Four Masters, that in 1517 “The Castle of the Lake of Killarney was taken from the sons of Cormac Ladrach, and they themselves banished to MacMaurice. Great depredations were committed by MacMaurice in revenge, laying waste Magh-a-gCoinchinn (Magonihy) from the hills westward.”

At a later period of his reign the attempts made to enforce the supremacy of King Henry VIII in spiritual matters met with serious opposition throughout Ireland, and the result was that ruthless means were used by the government to carry this measure into effect. Lord Leonard Grey, who was then Lord Deputy, traversed the country, terrifying the refractory chiefs, and obliging them to renew their engagements to the English Government by formal indentures of peace and submission. The King,

(1) Could this have been the Blessed Thaddeus MacCarthy? It is known that the mother of the latter was a daughter of the 9th Lord of Kerry.

however, not satisfied with such assurances, sent instructions to the Lord Deputy to request the Chieftains to deliver hostages as an additional safeguard. Amongst those on whom that condition was enforced was Donal-an-Dromin, who, in concluding a peace with Lord Leonard Grey, delivered up his kinsmen Teige O'Mahony and Dermod O'Mahony as hostages for his future fealty.

In 1541, on the recall of the ill-fated Lord Leonard, Sir Anthony St. Leger was sent over as Deputy, charged with special instructions to get the Irish Chiefs and the Anglo-Norman nobles to acknowledge Henry VIII as their natural liege lord. When St. Leger came to Cork his summons for this purpose was obeyed by 12 Chieftains. One of them was "Macharty More" (Donal-an-Dromin), the others being Macharty Reagh, Teige MacCormac Carthy, Lord of Muscry, Mac Donogh of Allo, Lord de Rupe *alias* Roche, Barrymore, Barry Oge, Barry Roe, Donal O'Callaghan, O'Sullivan Beare, and Sir Gerald FitzJohn. There exists a curious Indenture, bearing date the 26th September, 1542, between the Lord Deputy St. Leger and other officials of the one part and the Irish Chieftains already mentioned of the other part. Under that document those Chieftains bound themselves, amongst other things, to acknowledge King Henry VIII as their liege lord and king, and also as the Supreme Head of the English and Irish Churches, to obey his deputies, and annihilate the usurped primacy of the "Bishop of Rome," and to stand to and perform the arbitrations, decrees, and judgments of certain Bishops, Mayors, etc., to whom all causes of contention should be referred.⁽¹⁾

(1) Doubts have been expressed as to the authenticity of the clause acknowledging Henry as Head of the Church and discarding explicitly the Pope's authority. It is certain that all the signatories (and their sons who succeeded them) lived and died members of the Catholic Church, and were never accused of having renounced their creed.

Donal-an-Dromin had two sons—namely, Donal who succeeded him, and Teige, who married a daughter of MacCarthy Reagh, and had a daughter who married Thomas Fitzmaurice, of Lixnaw. He had also two daughters, *i.e.*, Eveleen, who married (as his fourth wife) James, 15th Earl of Desmond, and Catherine, who married Finghin MacCarthy Reagh, uncle of the Finghin (Florence) who afterwards married the daughter of her brother, the Earl of Clancar.

The death of the first-named princess, Eveleen, in 1560 is thus chronicled in the Annals of the Four Masters :—

“ The daughter of MacCarthy, *i.e.*, Eveleen, daughter of Donal son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth (*i.e.*, James son of John son of Thomas) and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond (namely Connor son of Donogh, son of Connor), a charitable, humane and pious Countess, died, and was buried at Oirbhealach.”⁽¹⁾

Donal-an-Dromin was succeeded by his elder son Donal, during whose lordship the most remarkable events were the Desmond rebellion and the proceedings which led to the overthrow of that great house, between which and the MacCarthys a long-standing feud had existed. To this issue, Donal MacCarthy Mor, who took sides with the English, contributed in no small degree. He was joined by many of the

⁽¹⁾ This lady is referred to in certain old manuscripts (translated by Professor Goodman in the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland) as Eveleen “ of the Eyes of Splendor.” By her first husband she had a son known in history as James Sussex Fitzgerald (or James “ of the Assemblies,” as he was called in Irish), whose death is thus described in those manuscripts :

“ James of the Assemblies, son of James, son of John—that is, the son of the daughter of MacCarthy Mor, namely Eveleen of the Eyes of Splendor—that is, a black eye and a grey eye, was put to death in Cork of Munster, at the command of the Earl of Ormond—that is, Thomas, son of James, son of Pierce, by foreigners, on the Monday after the festival of St. Michael 1580.”

septs sprung from his house, though other septs of the family, unable to endure the heavy duties and taxes which he exacted from them, espoused the cause of the Earl of Desmond.⁽¹⁾

Donal MacCarthy maintained, on the whole, a loyal attitude towards the English Crown, but not continuously; as he, from time to time, relapsed into lawless courses. The first thing on record about him is an order of the 3rd May, 1551, from the Privy Council to the Lord Deputy, Sir J. Croft, to have him arrested. On the 28th July following, the Lord Deputy reported that MacCarthy had made his submission.

On the 26th April, 1558, Lord Deputy Sussex wrote to Mr. Secretary Boxall, recommending that, having regard to the continual strife between the Earl of Thomond and Sir Donogh O'Brien, the Earls of Desmond, Ormonde, and Clanrickard, MacCarthy, MacCarthy Mor and all "Captains of Nations" should be invited to aid him (the Lord Deputy) in carrying out the orders of the Queen. That MacCarthy Mor responded to that invitation, and did some good service is presumable from the Queen's letter of the 15th July, 1559, to Sussex, expressing her desire, amongst other things, that "MacCarthy Mor should be advanced to some degree of honour." On the 28th February, 1565, she sent an order to MacCarthy to repair into England to be present at the determination of the controversaries between

⁽¹⁾ The following septs of his house joined MacCarthy Mor: Mac Fyneen, Clan Donal Fionn, Slught Nyne Rudderie, Slught Donal Brick, Slught Fyneen Duff, and Clan Teige Kittagh. The following took part with his enemies:—Slught Cormac of Dinguile, Slught Cormac of Ballincarrig, Slught Owen Mor of Bordmang (or Coshmang), Clan Dermond, and Clan Donal Roe. (I gather this information from a very able and interesting State document written in 1597 by Sir Nicholas Browne, son of Sir Valentine Browne, who had then lately settled in Kerry.)

Ormond and Desmond. And we see shortly afterwards that Lord Justice Arnold applied to the Privy Council for repayment of 200 marks raised from merchants for "furnishing" the Earl of Desmond and the Lords MacCarthy Mor, and O'Sullivan Beare, "now repairing to England under the conduct of the bearer, Captain Nicholas Heron."

Finally, on the 2nd June, 1565, was issued an order of the Privy Council, creating MacCarthy Mor an Earl with the title of Earl of Clancar⁽¹⁾ and Baron of Valencia. Soon afterwards, on the 27th of that month the newly-created Earl wrote to the Earl of Leicester, urging the latter to obtain for him from the Queen the following concessions:—(1) A loan of £600 to be repaid in Ireland; (2) An annual fee out of the Exchequer, or a portion of land in the English Pale, as was customary in the case of newly-made Earls; (3) The Priory of Ballindreyth; (4) The office of Vice-admiral along the coast of his territory; (5) The patronage of all promotions to spiritual offices in his "owne County of Clancar," and (6) The post of High Sheriff "of his owne nation."

Whether these favours or any of them were granted does not appear.

In about three years from the time of his ennoblement, we find the Earl engaged in various lawless proceedings. On the 14th September, 1568, Lord Roche complained to the Lord Justice that the Earl of Clancar, accompanied by MacDonaky, O'Kyne, MacAuly, O'Donowe Mor, O'Sullivan Mor's son and heir, Edmond MacSweeney and others, had seized 1,500 kine, burnt 7,000 sheep, all his corn, and a great number of men, women and children, and he prayed for a commission to "hurt" the said Earl.

⁽¹⁾ Clancar and ClancCarthy are really the same name; the former being a bad attempt at the Irish pronunciation of Clann Carthaigh. It has often been spelt "Glencar," but of course has no connection with the place so called in Kerry.

In consequence of this, the Lord Justices, on the 20th September, 1568, sent an order to the Earl to at once make restitution for the "horrible excesses" reported, at the same time trusting that the reports were not wholly true. Other deeds of violence,⁽¹⁾ during that and the following year are also laid to his charge, and it is stated that, during that period, he flung to the winds the new title of "Earl" conferred on him, taking offence at anyone who addressed him by it.

On the 26th September, 1569, Captain John Ward, writing to Secretary Cecil, reported the overthrow of James Fitzmaurice and MacCarthy Mor, with 1,500 foot and 60 horse, by Captain Humfrey Gilbert. And the latter, on the 13th November, writing to the Lord Deputy, reported that MacCarthy Mor and MacDonogh had sent letters of submission, and, falling on their knees, acknowledged their treasons. Again, on the 25th March, 1671, Thomas Lancaster, Archbishop of Armagh, in a letter to Burghley, reported that the Earl of Clancar "of his own mind" submitted to the Queen's mercy, before the Ld. Deputy, and upon his knees in the Cathedral Church of Dublin.

In 1573 the Earl was one of seven leading Irishmen who were thanked by the Queen "for the readiness of their services against the rebels." Amongst them were also Sir Donogh MacCarthy, and Sir Cormac MacTeig. And further, on the 16th July, 1577, the Queen, in a letter to the Earl, thanked him for his "forwardness to do good service."

In a report written by Justice Wyninghe in March,

(1) Suffrein and his brethren from Kilmallock reporting to the Lord Deputy, that the Earl of Clancar had attacked them, and forced them to purchase peace by payment of a ransom of £150 Irish, and agreement to dishonourable conditions, prayed for redemption from this "Egipsiacall bondage." The Mayor and Corporation of Waterford also reported that MacCarthy and several others had spoiled their kine and garrons (horses), and had committed other excesses.

1580, on the state of things in Munster, he refers to protestations of loyalty made by the Earl of Clancar, who was then in Cork with the Lord General Ormonde, and of his readiness to serve Her Majesty with all his force against the rebels. He also mentions that the Earl's son and heir was then in his custody as a pledge for the father's good behaviour. It is also recorded that the Earl, during the same year, when encamped at Killorglin, sighted the Spanish fleet before it landed, and sent a despatch, in all haste, to Cork reporting its landing at Limerick.

Notwithstanding his good services, the Earl of Clancar was always an object of suspicion. He was forced in 1578 to give up his only son, the Baron of Valencia, then a boy at school, as a hostage for his good conduct. The boy was kept in prison in Dublin. In a letter, dated the 23rd May, 1583, from the Earl to Queen Elizabeth, wherein after reminding her Majesty of his having "unfaindly served against the unnatural traitors" he refers to this matter of his son's detention and other matters also, (and amongst them the fact that he had maintained his wife, at Cork, for two years, as a hostage). He therefore prayed for the enlargement of his son. But it does not appear that this prayer had any immediate effect at any rate. All that is known about the young Valentia is that after the death of the Earl of Desmond he was sent to England, detained there for a short time, sent back to Dublin, and thence, with or without his father's consent, spirited away to France by one Willian Barry. From France this boyish exile never returned. It would appear, from a statement made by Florence MacCarthy, his brother-in-law, that he died in that country. It seems, too, that this must have occurred before the Christmas of 1588.

As has already been stated, the Earl of Clancar took sides with the English against the Geraldines. The hopeless struggle maintained by the latter terminated with the capture of Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond

and his assassination, in a cabin at Glounageentha by Donal MacMoriertagh (or Moriarty) on the 11th November, 1583. This event for a time arrested the desolating warfare in which the country had been so long engaged. The state of turbulence during the Desmond rebellion may be imagined from the following reference, by the Four Masters, to the death, in 1582, of Catherine, niece of the Earl of Clancar.

“Catherine, daughter of Teige, son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladhreach, and wife of MacMaurice of Kerry died. She passed her last days upon the Lake of Lein Linfhiac্লাigh moving from one island to another, in fear of the plunderers. She was interred in the Monastery of Oirbhealach.”⁽¹⁾

In his private character the Earl of Clancar does not show to advantage. He was by nature froward and reckless, and was a man of profligate and dissipated habits. It is needless to say that he was also a spendthrift, and his recklessness in this respect paved the way to the reverse of the family fortunes. Of this recklessness an idea may be formed from the fact that he mortgaged to Sir Valentine Browne, for three sums of money, aggregating £622 14s. 5d., lands⁽²⁾ which were shortly afterwards estimated to

⁽¹⁾ In some editions it is stated that “her funeral proceeded on Loch Linfhiac্লাigh, and her remains were conveyed from one island to another through fear of the plunderers.”

⁽²⁾ These were the lands of Coismang, Eoghanacht O'Donoghue, and Ballycarbery. The chiefs of the two first-named territories sided with the Earl of Desmond, and perished during the war. Their estates were confiscated and given to Sir Valentine Brown. But MacCarthy Mor claimed both territories, as being their paramount lord, and the Crown in recognition of his services at least, if for no other reason, allowed his claim and ordered Brown to give up the lands. Not long afterwards the Earl mortgaged both territories, and also Ballycarbery which formed part of his demesne lands to Sir Valentine. (These particulars I gather from a paper entitled “The Lordship of MacCarthy Mor,” by Professor W. F. Butler, which appeared in the Journal of the Society of Antiquities in the beginning of 1907).

be worth £1,000 a year, and that too with possession and receipts of the profits by the mortgagee. The litigation in connection with these mortgages which came to an end in 1630 will be afterwards referred to.

There is at least one redeeming feature in the Earl's character—namely, that he was a poet of some merit. Such of his effusions as are extant are of a religious nature, and of course in the Irish language.

He died towards the close of the year 1596. The Four Masters record his demise as follows:—

“MacCarthy Mor died, namely Donal, son of Donal, son of Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige; and although he was called MacCarthy Mor, he had been honorably created Earl before that time by command of the Sovereign of England. He left no male heir after him who would be appointed his successor, and only one daughter, who became the wife of the son of MacCarthy Revach (or Reagh), namely Finghin and all were of opinion that he was heir of that MacCarthy who died, namely Donal.”

The Earl of Clancar married Honoria, daughter of his brother-in-law James, 15th Earl of Desmond, By her he had two children—namely, Teige, Lord Valencia, who died *s.p.* and Elena (or Ellen), who married Florence MacCarthy Reagh.

In connection with the above sketch of the Earl of Clancar's life, the following statement of his possessions will be of interest. It is taken from a *Tract*, sent in 1588, by Sir Warham St. Leger to the Lords of the Privy Council, when reporting the marriage of the Earl's daughter—(the spelling being modernised).

“The Earl of Clancar, before Her Majesty created him Earl, was, by inheritance MacCartie Mor, by the which, among the Irish, he was accounted the Chiefest in the province, as descended from them that, before they were subdued to the Crown of England, were the Kings of the greater part thereof; and at

the time of his creation and surrender of his former titles, he had, and ever since claimeth under his jurisdiction and dominion, fourteen several Countries, besides some of less quantity ; most of them possessed by such as have descended out of his house ; from every of which he demandeth sundry duties and services ; whereof many are abolished by Statute.

“ The first is the country of the Macdonogh (called Duhallow), which hath within it three other Countries (O’Callaghan’s Country, McAuliffe’s Country, and O’Keeffe’s Country). He claimeth, in these countries, the Giving of the Rod to the Chief Lords at their first entry, who, by receiving a White Wand, at his hands, for which they are to pay him a certain duty, are thereby declared, from henceforth to be Lords of those Countries. He claimeth also that they are to *Rise out*⁽¹⁾ with him when he makes war ; to maintain for him 27 Gallowglasses⁽²⁾ ; besides to find him, for a certain time, when he cometh to their countries.

“ The Second—the Country of Muskerry, a very large Country, wherein five other Countries are contained ; he claimeth of them Rising Out, the keeping of 30 Gallowglasses and finding of him for a certain time. The Lords of this Country, by taking Letters Patent of the Kings of England, have exempted themselves from him, as they affirm.

The Third Country is O’Sullivan More’s. It containeth 200 ploughlands. He claimeth there the Giving of the Rod, the finding of 50 Gallowglasses, Rising Out, and, in yearly spending⁽³⁾ the value of £20.

“ The Fourth is the O’Sullivan Beare’s Country, which containeth also 160 ploughlands ; he claimeth there Rising Out, the finding of 50 Gallowglasses ;

(1) To call out all the fighting men for service.

(2) Heavy armed foot soldiers.

(3) “ Spending,” *i.e.*, the amount of fees and duties under various heads levied by MacCarthy Mor from the lords and freeholders under his jurisdiction.

the Giving of the Rod, and to the value of £40 a year in spending and refections.

“ The Fifth is O’Donoghue More’s Country. It containeth 45 ploughlands, and it is now all in the Earl’s hands, by Her Majesty’s gift.

“ The Sixth is the Lord of Cosmaigne’s⁽¹⁾ Country. It containeth 84 ploughlands. It is now all in the Earl’s hands, by Her Majesty’s gift, or the most part thereof.

“ The Seventh is the Lord of Kerslawny’s⁽²⁾ Country, otherwise called Slught Cormac. It containeth 35 ploughlands, whereof some are in the Isle of Valencia. He claimeth there the Giving of the Rod, Rising Out, the finding of 40 Gallowglasses, and to the value of £40 a year in spending.

“ The Eighth is the Country of (Mac)Gelecudde. It containeth 46 ploughlands. He claimeth there Rising Out, the Giving of the Rod, the finding of 30 Gallowglasses, and to the value of £30 a year in spending.

“ The Ninth is MacFynin’s Country.⁽³⁾ It containeth 28 ploughlands. He claimeth the Giving of the Rod, the finding of 15 Gallowglasses, Rising Out, and to the value of £24 yearly in spending.

“ The Tenth is the Country of Clandonoroe. It containeth 24 ploughlands. He claimeth there Rising Out, and it is in the Earl’s hands, by Her Majesty’s gift.

“ The Eleventh is the Country of O’Donoghue Glan. He hath there no other duty, but only 46 shillings and fourpence of yearly rent. It containeth 20 ploughlands.

“ The Twelfth is the Country of Clan Dermond. It containeth 28 ploughlands. He claimeth Rising Out, the keeping of 16 Gallowglasses, and yearly spending of £40.

(1) Coismainge, *i.e.*, beside the river Mang.

(2) CoisLeamhna, *i.e.*, beside the river Leamhain (or Laune).

(3) In Glenarough in the County Kerry.

“ The Thirteenth is Clan Lauras.⁽¹⁾ This Country containeth 32 ploughlands. It is all in the Earl's hands, by Her Majesty's gift.

“ The Fourteenth is the Country of Loughlegh,⁽²⁾ or of Teignitowin. It containeth 32 ploughlands. The Earl claimeth it to be escheated unto him, for want of heirs right and legitimate.

“ Moreover the Earl hath, in chief rents issuing out of Barrett's Country, by the City of Cork £11 a year; out of Killaha Abbey £4 a year or thereabouts; out of Ballinskelligs yearly as much; out of certain Church land in Beare, the like sum. Besides he hath, in Demesne land, in the hundreds of Magonihy and Iveragh, about his castle of the palace, his castle of Ballycarbery, Castle Lough, and the Abbey of Vriett (Muckcross) three score ploughlands or thereabouts. In O'Sullivan Beare's Country, Muskery and Duhallow, or in Donoghoe's Country certain ploughlands; also in each of them demesne lands.

“ All his lands and territories lie in the Counties of Desmond and Cork, and some parts in the County of Kerry³. The most part of his land is waste and uninhabited, which hath grown partly by the calamities of the late wars, partly by the exactions that he hath used upon his tenants.”

The most remarkable circumstance, following the Earl of Clancar's death, was the fact that there were so few claimants to succeed him in the dignity of MacCarthy Mor. His only legitimate child, Lady

(1) In O'Sullivan Beare's Country.

(2) The country about Lough Currane, or Waterville Lake.

(3) Up to 1606 the “ County ” of Desmond consisted of the baronies of Magonihy, Dunkerron and Iveragh, and the half barony of Glanerought. By an Inquisition held at Tralee on the 20th of August of that year, those baronies were united to the “ Countie Palatine of Kerrie lately exchanged,” and both counties were ordered to be known in future as the County of Kerry.

Elena, was of course ineligible. There were numerous members of the clan of unquestionable pedigree eligible to succeed him under the law of Tanistry. And yet, for this great prize there were only three serious candidates, *i.e.*, Donal, "base son" of the Earl, Florence MacCarthy Reagh, a junior member of the Carbery family, and son-in-law of the Earl and Dermod Mac Owen MacCarthy, *alias* MacDonogh, Lord of Duhallow.⁽¹⁾ The first had the best title from the Irish point of view. Florence's claim, *qua* son-in-law of the Earl, was scarcely admissible; and, as a clansman he belonged to the branch farthest removed from the main line. MacDonogh of Duhallow was nearly as far removed. There were numerous other gentlemen of the MacCarthys very much nearer the main line, many of them chiefs of important territories, who put in no claims.

The three candidates just mentioned were remarkable men in their way, and deserve more than a passing notice. We shall presently recount the leading incidents in the careers of the first two of them (namely, Daniel the "base" son and Florence, the son-in-law of the Earl), and later on of the third, when dealing with the Lordship of Duhallow.

In the meantime it will be convenient to describe briefly the way in which the Earl's large possessions were disposed of. Soon after his death a Government Commission was appointed to make a survey of all his lands, lordships and revenues. The result was a very able and complete report, which is exhaustively dealt with in the paper by Professor Butler, already alluded to. From this it appears that, as the Earl of Clancar died without male heirs, all the seignories, chief rents, spendings, etc., enjoyed by him were

⁽¹⁾ O'Hart says that Cormac Mor, Lord of Muscry (b. 1552; d. 1616) was also a candidate, and further, that his grandson Donogh, the first Earl of Clancarthy (b. 1594; d. 1665) contested the right of Florence and Donal to the dignity.

reserved for and went to the Crown. All claims of the Earl or of his son-in-law to lands in the Clan Donal Roe, Bere and Clan Dermod, &c., were passed to the Crown and extinguished. As regards the demesne lands, some 20 ploughlands or thereabouts, estimated at 7 quarters, were returned in the Survey as having been assigned to the Earl's natural son Donal. The latter's claim was acknowledged by the Crown, and the lands were passed to him by Letters Patent of June, 1598. He received a fresh grant of the same lands from James I in 1605, with remainder to his reputed son Donal and his heirs male.⁽¹⁾ As for the rest of the demesne lands, 29 ploughlands were returned in possession of the Widowed Countess as her dower. All or nearly all of them passed at her death to her daughter Elena and to the latter's husband Florence. King James I issued Letters Patent on the 16th April in the 4th year of his reign, granting to Lady Elena or Ellen MacCarthy "without fine, part of the lands of the said Earl not yet in charge and not 13 quarters of land in extent, to hold for life, with remainder to Teige MacCarthy, her son and heir apparent, and his heirs male, like remainder to her other three sons—Donal, Cormac and Finghin, the reversion to remain on the Crown."

(This grant was probably in substitution of one of the 21st June, 1604, allowing her an annuity of £150 a year, which was in substitution of a previous one by Queen Elizabeth of £100 a year.)

Florence had been already in possession of Castlelough and Muckross, with 6 ploughlands adjoining, which had been mortgaged to him by his father-in-law. Thus more than half of the demesne lands, with the Castles of Pallis and Castlelough passed

⁽¹⁾ This grant comprised the castle and seven ploughlands of Castle Lough, called Drumhoomper, Irrelagh Beg, Dromirark, Gortinebrien, Coolclogher, Ballyrusheen, Listrimoughre, Ardagh, Cahirmane and Carrigphrehane, &c.

ultimately to Florence MacCarthy, in right of his wife. Those estates passed in due course to his descendants, but they were confiscated during the Commonwealth.

Quite apart from the demesne lands above referred to were the lands of Coslimang, Eoghanacht-O'Donoghue, and Ballycarbery, which had been mortgaged by the Earl of Clancar for sums of £421 1s. 2d., £121 13s. 3d., and £80 respectively—or in all £622 14s. 5d. Florence MacCarthy who, whilst in the Tower, devoted his time to the prosecution of suits connected with his property, spared no efforts for the redemption of the mortgaged estates. Yet not until 1630, or more than 40 years from the date of the mortgages, was the contest ended. In that year was passed a decision that, upon payment of the said sum of £622 14s. 5d., by Florence to the heirs of the mortgagee, the said lands should be delivered to him (Florence) or to his assigns, and that “due consideration be had of some recompense for the mesne profits for the time past.” But this decree, for some cause or other, does not appear to have been carried into effect.

By a decree of the Court of Claims, made on the 28th July, 1663, the lands of Pallis, Muckcross, Cahir-nane, Castlelogh, and several other denominations, which had been confiscated during the Commonwealth, were restored to Dame Sarah MacCarthy (otherwise MacDonnell, daughter of the Earl of Antrim), widow of the then late Daniel MacCarthy Mor, eldest son of Florence and Lady Ellen, and her (Dame Sarah's) eldest son Florence, inasmuch as the said Sarah, her late husband Daniel and their son Florence had been adjudged to have been “Innocent Papists,” and the said lands had been settled on the said Sarah and her issue, under the marriage settlement between her and her late husband Daniel, who had possessed those lands in fee.

Having now briefly set forth the manner in which the Earl of Clancar's possessions were disposed of,

we shall return to the period immediately following his death. As has already been stated, he had by his wife Honoria one daughter, Elena, who was married to the celebrated Florence MacCarthy. He left no legitimate male issue surviving him, but had some illegitimate sons of whom Donal was his father's favourite. The story of the turbulent career of this individual (who may be called the "Stormy Petrel" of South Munster during the end of the sixteenth century) is so remarkable that it merits some notice. Donal first brought himself into notoriety by breaking his way out of prison; and from that time he led the life of an outlaw, under the ban of all authority, in inaccessible localities, "a flitting, fiery light of the swamps of Desmond." He had been called the "Robin Hood" of Munster, and, in that capacity is described as "taking meat, drink and spoil where he could get it." He was, in an especial manner, the hater and tormentor of Nicholas Browne, upon whom he preyed with fire and sword from the time the latter began to have dealings with the Earl of Clancar; and his chief pursuit for many years was to make raids on Browne's lands, seizing his cattle, slaughtering and maiming his horses, and occasionally slaying his followers. In these incursions Donal did not always come off scot free, and sometimes lost many of his followers; Brown being a foeman worthy of his steel, and as fearless and intrepid as Donal himself.

In the early part of 1597, soon after the Earl's death, Donal seemed to be turning over a new leaf. He proceeded to England to urge his claims to certain lands which his father had left him. An order was passed in his favour in the course of the following year, 1598. After that came another order, providing a sufficient dower for the Earl of Clancar's widow. However, on his return to Ireland, Donal, emboldened by O'Neill, who was then looked upon as little less than a king, and flinging his recent inheritance to the winds, proclaimed himself "MacCarthy Mor."



COUNTESS EBBA McCARTHY
(née Löwenhjelm.)

He took possession of the late Earl's estates. The country was in a state of open rebellion, into which Donal plunged with ardour, taking part, amongst other things, in the assault and capture of Browne's Castle of Molahiffe. He was then called away to fight the Earl of Essex, whom he chased out of Munster, inflicting on him a severe defeat at a place since known as the "Passage of Plumes." It was shortly after this, in April, 1599, that Florence MacCarthy was sent over to Ireland on his mission for the pacification of Munster. Soon after his arrival O'Neill acknowledged him as "MacCarthy Mor," thereby deposing Donal, on whom he had conferred the honor a year previously. The next thing we hear of Donal is his submission to Carew, whom he besought to obtain for him the Queen's pardon—he offering his services in the prosecution of Florence. Carew, in his letter of the 30th August, 1600, backed up this request, and recommended the grant of some land to Donal, "according to the quality of his service."⁽¹⁾

After Florence's last deportation to England in August, 1601, never to return, Donal again betook himself to O'Neill, who, now seeing that Florence was finally removed from all possible co-operation in the National Cause, readily agreed to welcome him (Donal) once more under the title of MacCarthy Mor.

Donal makes his final appearance on the scene in 1605, when on a grant to him by the King "for his late services and loyalty" of the 28 ploughlands left him by his late father, "together with the Castle Loghie and 7 ploughlands thereunto adjoining, with remainder to his reputed son Donal McCartie and his heires male." He retired to his domains at Castlelogh where he spent the rest of his days. His son Donal Oge seems to have resided at Ballincarrig, not far

(¹) St. Leger and Power, writing to Cecil on the 10th December, 1599, urged the advisability of recognising Donal as "MacCarthy Mor."

from Ballybrack Station. His property was confiscated by Cromwell and never restored.

In a letter written to the *Tralee Chronicle* on the 26th September, 1353, by the Rev. C. J. O'Connor, C.C., Sandymount, Co. Dublin, on the subject of "The MacCarthys of Desmond," after mentioning that certain small portions of the Earl of Clancar's estate descended to Lady Ellen his legitimate child and heiress and to his natural son Donal, he goes on to say about the latter:—"The son, though having the bar sinister on his crest, became the founder of a house of Chieftains, whose possessions were forfeited in Cromwell's and Orange William's rebellions The late Florence MacCarthy, President of Killarney College, was their descendant. The Rev. Callaghan MacCarthy, P.P., of Tuosist, son of his elder brother, is their representative."

This Florence MacCarthy was an accomplished classical scholar; and, in his time, taught half the priests in Kerry. Not a few of his pupils afterwards attained distinction in various walks of life. He had received a portion of his education at Trinity College, Dublin, in the time of the celebrated "Jacky Barrett." He married Mary Trant, eldest daughter of James elder brother of Dominick Trant of Dunkettle, the well-known barrister, and had three sons—Charles (a Solicitor), Florence, and James. The two eldest died unmarried; the 3rd (James) enlisted in the Guards, and in after life, according to latest accounts received of him, was in some part of America, but this was a great many years ago. Florence had also four daughters, of whom three died comparatively young and unmarried, and one married a Mr. Hans, a Belgian. Both were alive a few years ago. Florence MacCarthy died about 1848.

CHAPTER IV.

FLORENCE MACCARTHY.

1561-1640.

FLLORENCE MACCARTHY was a son of Donogh, the third son of Donal MacCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and was born about 1561. Donogh MacCarthy died in 1576, when Florence was about 15 years of age, and he was succeeded, under the law of Tanistry, by his brother Owen, who was duly inaugurated. As a minor Florence legally fell under the guardianship of Sir William Drury, the Lord President of Munster; but he seems to have been permitted to live amongst his own people. He served with the royal forces from the first outbreak of the Desmond rebellion. At its close, when he was about 22 years old, he repaired to the English Court. On his arrival in London he won the goodwill of Lord Burghley, who, in due course, presented him to Queen Elizabeth. Florence seems to have possessed the power of favourably impressing all to whom he had access. He soon won the Queen's favor, who "most graciously and bountifully rewarded him, presenting him at once with a gift of 1,000 marks, and settling on him an annuity of 200 marks." For some years after that he passed his time between London and Carbery without attracting any particular attention. Later on it was discovered that he had "affected the company of Spaniards, and had learnt their language," and that he had so won upon the

affection of the old Lord de Courcey as to obtain from that nobleman vast extents of land, "especially the Fortress of Downpatrick (the old Head of Kinsale), which commanded the harbour of Kinsale, and mostly tending towards Spain."

But what chiefly alarmed the Munster Government was a certain negotiation of Florence relative to his succession to the Lordship of Carbery. Under the law of Tanistry Florence's father, Donogh, had come into the Lordship in succession to his elder brother, though the latter had sons. He was, in his turn, succeeded by his next and youngest brother Owen. But Owen was aware that his own successor would be Donal-na-Pipi, his eldest brother's son, and that Donal's successor would be Florence.

In July, 1583, Sir Owen submitted to the Queen a bill of expenditure incurred by himself under the head of "Losses and maintenance" of the Queen's troops within his territory. Soon afterwards it transpired that he was about to repair to London. Donal-na-Pipi, his nephew, and the heir to Carbery took alarm at this, as he feared that the purpose of his journey was the surrender of his lands, and their resumption to hold under English Tenure—an expedient which had been resorted to by some Irish Chieftains desirous of securing their sons' succession. He called a family meeting, the result of which was that Sir Owen consented to leave matters as they were, on the condition of Donal's binding himself in securities of £10,000 to Florence that he would take no steps to divert the succession from him (Florence), who, under the law of Tanistry, would succeed Donal.

In 1587 rumours were heard of the intention of the Earl of Clancar to "prefer his daughter in marriage." This of course attracted the attention of the Munster authorities. Sir Warham St. Leger suggested to Sir Thomas Norreys, then Vice-president of Munster, to make an offer for the young lady's hand. Sir Thomas at first thought well of the idea, but in the

end "misliked of it." Sir Valentine Browne, who was then seated at Molahiffe, in the centre of the Earl's country, had a son Nicholas (already referred to) for whose preferment in marriage he was anxious, and resolved to seek for him the prize timorously relinquished by Sir Thomas. It was presently bruited about that the Earl was agreeable to this, to the great humiliation and wrath of the heads of the MacCarthy sept. About this time the Earl repaired to the English Court, and shortly afterwards Florence quitted it and returned to Ireland. There he presented himself to Sir Thomas Norreys, and complained that the Earl of Clancar had broken faith with him in the matter of loans made by him (Florence) on the security of the Earl's lands, and had forfeited the securities. He offered to make over to Sir Thomas the benefit of these forfeitures; but finding Sir Thomas was unwilling to take them up, he requested letters authorising him to take possession of the lands in Desmond, legally his security. The letters were given, and Florence took his departure.

A few days later the whole of Munster was startled by the news that the heiress of MacCarthy Mor was married to her kinsman Florence. Sir Warham St. Leger on the 14th May, 1588, made a full report of this fact to the Lords of the Privy Council, attributing it to a "cunning practise contrived" between the Countess her mother, and the said Florence, without the Earl's consent, and laying before the Queen a detailed statement of the consequences to be dreaded from "the contemptuous action."

The Queen was filled with indignation, and, on the 3rd June, sent orders to Sir Thomas Norreys to apprehend Florence, and to enquire into the "means and manner in which he had accomplished the marriage." Quickly following this came an order to arrest the Countess Clancar, the bride, and all others concerned. On the 12th July Sir Francis Walsingham reported the capture of Florence (who was given over in charge

to the Bishop of Cork) and also of the Countess MacFinnan, and others who were committed to Castlemaine. He put in a plea for the release of the Countess from that "unwholesome" prison, and for her consignment to his charge. That the Earl escaped arrest was doubtless due to the fact that, on the delivery of the marriage deeds, he declared that his consent was conditional on its being approved by Her Majesty.⁽¹⁾

Florence's detention in Cork does not appear to have been rigorous, if reliance can be placed on a letter from Sir Valentine Browne to Walsingham, in which it is stated that he (Florence) "rather rejoiceth with banquettinge," and had the benefit of his wife's company. This arrangement, however, soon came to an end, Florence being sent to Dublin, and his wife being made over to the charge of certain of her father's servants. Finally Florence was brought to London on the 10th February, 1589, and handed over to the custody of the Lieutenant of the Tower. To none of the denizens of Desmond did the news of Florence's marriage come with greater dismay than to Nicholas Browne, who had aspired to the hand of Lady Ellen, and who doubtless never feared a rival in Florence, who was known throughout the country to be contracted to the daughter of Sir Owen O'Sullivan Beare. Sir Nicholas, however, "made the best of a bad bargain," for, shortly afterwards, turning to the young lady whom Florence was supposed to have thrown over, he consoled her and himself by making her his wife, and gaining thereby the support of her father and kinsmen, was in a better position to hold his ground against the MacCarthys.

⁽¹⁾ Five gentlemen who were present when he made this declaration have testified to the terms of it, in a document drawn up on the 9th March, 1588, to which they attached their signatures. Their names were Richard Power, James Trant, Denis Falvey, Patrick Galloway, and Dermod Leyne, and were doubtless members of notable Kerry families of the time.

Shortly after Florence's committal to the Tower, Sir Warham St. Leger reported that his wife had escaped from the custody of the parties in Cork who had charge of her. On the 23rd March, 1589, some six weeks after his arrival at the Tower, Florence was subjected to an examination, which touched mainly on his supposed acquaintance or dealings with certain suspected persons. No reference whatever was made to his marriage, or to his wife's flight! On the 14th May he addressed a letter to Lord Burghley, the Lord High Treasurer, praying that his wife might be secured from all molestation or interference on the part of her father. This petition appears to have had a favourable result, as shortly afterwards Lady Ellen came to England, and now appeared at the Queen's Court as a suitor for her husband's release. An order was passed on the 15th December, 1590, to the effect that, in order to obviate any prejudice to Florence's right during his restraint, arrangements should be made to have his officers, servants and tenants continued in peaceful possession of his lands and castles.

At length, on the 19th January, 1591, after nearly two years incarceration, an order came for Florence's release from the Tower, on his entering a bond for £1,000 not to leave the realm or to go more than thirty miles out of London. On the 17th June he petitioned that, as his wife was then with child, and he could not leave her, even if permitted to go to Ireland, something might be allowed for their maintenance and to enable him to tide over his pecuniary difficulties. In reply to this he was granted, not a sum of money, but an order for protection against arrest for debt. In due time his wife gave birth to a son; and, as soon as she was well enough, proceeded with the infant to Ireland. Florence continued to urge his suit for permission to return there, and ultimately succeeded in persuading the Queen that he was the only person competent to deal with Donal MacCarthy, the Earl's "base son." The Queen agreed

to let him go to Ireland, on the understanding that he should help in establishing her authority over the Irish Chieftains. She held out hopes, in the event of his succeeding, of pardon of his marriage, complete liberty, and some future benefit on the death of his father-in-law. And, as money was wanted, Elizabeth passed an order transferring to him, when realised, a sum of £500—the amount of a fine imposed some years before on David Barry, Lord Buttevant, as a condition of his being saved from attainder, and his estates from forfeiture, for his father's share in the Desmond rebellion. The payment of the fine had never been enforced, but it should now be done without further delay.

However, delays took place in its realisation, and Florence, on the 26th March, 1594, had to write to Burghley, complaining that Barry had fled to England; that the fine remained uncollected; and that he (Florence) had no means of livelihood. About this time Sir Owen MacCarthy died, and Florence became Tanist of Carbery.

While the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam was in active pursuit of the fine, an order reached him to summon Florence before him, to give answer to a fresh set of allegations made against him by Lord Barry, the drift of which was to connect him with certain suspicious persons. After having given what appears to be satisfactory explanations of the feeble imputations made against him, he hurried away to England about September, 1594, to plead his cause, in person, before Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil. He was back again in Dublin in October, 1595.

The Earl of Clancar died towards the close of the year 1596. His death was followed by a great scramble for his possessions. As a step towards the settlement of this question, a Government Commission was appointed to make a survey of the lands.

It must be mentioned here, that during the Earl of Clancar's lifetime, it was arranged that on failure

of male heirs, his estates, on his death, should revert to the Crown. Nicholas Browne held Her Majesty's patent, prepared some eight years before the Earl's death, and granted to his father, Sir Valentine Browne, for a lease, in perpetuity, of those lands. But, strange to say, it contained a glaring and fatal flaw, which Florence was not slow to discover and point out:— "Should the Earl die *without heirs*," said the document, "then did the Queen assign the Seignory to Browne for ever." The insertion of the word "heirs" and the omission of the word "male" before it rendered the document utterly null and void, inasmuch as the contingency on which the grant was to take effect had not accrued, the Earl having left a *daughter*, and null and void it should remain until the death of Florence's wife, and of his children issueless.

Florence's claim met with considerable opposition. Amongst others there was a remonstrance from the Bishop of Ardfert and five other "poor Englishmen" (as they called themselves) to the Privy Council, wherein they advocated the rejection of Florence's claim, and the division of the lands amongst "Gentlemen of good sorte and condition." The first matter which came on for decision was a claim, by Florence, for certain parcels of the demesne lands said to have been mortgaged to the late Earl's daughter, for her advancement in marriage. On the 15th January, 1597, Norreys and Robinson, who had been called upon for their opinion, made a report to the Lord Treasurer and recommended that, excepting a small portion for Donagh MacCarthy, the late Earl's "base" uncle, and for Donal his base son of best repute, those lands should be granted to Florence in consideration of the "long and troublesome suits and imprisonments which the gent hath sustained by reason of his match with the Earl's daughter, which, together with his good coreadge and endeavours in Her Majesty's service, enforceth us to deem him worthy of favor and relief." They expressed their

conviction that he would apply himself to the Queen's service and the good of the country of Desmond, and would, by reason of his marriage, be better able than anyone else to check the turbulence of the Earl's base sons.

The Countess of Clancar claimed a dower out of her late husband's estate, and she was, under a warrant dated the 13th August, 1598, allowed a full third part of his castles, lands, &c. A portion of land some seven quarters in extent was also bestowed on the Earl's base son Donal.

Florence MacCarthy about this time drew up a statement of "Reasons to prove that the Earl's lands ought to descend to Ellen his wife and to his heirs."

As his suit was not progressing, he, in June, 1598, proceeded to England, to prove his cause in person.

It may be mentioned that, while things were thus unsettled, O'Sullivan Mor refused to give the Rod to either of the other two claimants to the dignity of "MacCarthy Mor" (Donal and Darby MacOwen, Lord of Duhallow). At length, on the 16th March, 1599, came the decision of Florence's suit. It was awarded that "in hope of Florence, his loyaltie and service being best able to recover those lands out of the rebels' hands, her Majesty be moved to grant to him "the 32 quarters held by the Brownes in mortgage, and the other 16 of which the Earl died seized, Browne being paid the amount of his mortgage money, and the late Earl's Chiefries, Seignories, rents and supreiorities being reserved to the Queen." These reservations, however, as Florence pointed out in petitions which he shortly afterwards addressed to the Secretary of State, very materially lessened the value of the "convenient charge," meaning thereby a commission in Her Majesty's army, suitable in pay, clothing, appointment, arms and rank to the number of men he should bring to serve the Queen.

At a Cabinet Council, held soon afterwards, the expediency of sending him to Ireland to attempt

the pacification of Munster was considered. It was decided that no Chieftain could be worse than Donal then in possession of Desmond, and that Florence alone could advance any hopeful claims to the Chieftainship and Country of MacCarthy Mor, or expel the bold rebel who had usurped both. He started for Ireland about April, 1599, carrying with him a letter from Sir Robert Cecil to the Lord Lieutenant, setting forth the purpose for which he was sent, the extent of the grant made to him, and allowing to the Lord Lieutenant the discretion of extending those concessions should he think it necessary.

Florence, on arriving in Ireland, explained to St. Leger and to Power that he was sent over to recover Desmond for the Queen out of the hands of Donal, to rid the province of O'Neill's mercenaries, and to withdraw every member of his own sept from the action into which their usurping Chieftain had forced them. On the 10th December, 1599, St. Leger and Power wrote to Cecil advising that Florence MacCarthy should receive some aid in recovering the Country, and also the title of "MacCarthy Mor," as that would induce the country people to forsake the rebels. In the meantime Florence entered into possession of the demesne lands and castles of the head of his sept, and assumed supreme rule within the MacCarthy Mor's territory, without any show of opposition, except from Donal.

The next thing we learn is that he visited the camp of O'Neill, where he was unanimously acknowledged as "MacCarthy Mor." This was in the early part of 1600. In a letter of the 3rd May of that year to Sir George Carew, the new Lord President of Munster, he defends his intercourse with O'Neill, on the plea that he had a warrant, then extant, to confer with or entertain any rebel. This letter was enclosed, by Carew, in one he wrote on the 6th idem to Cecil, wherein he gave a long account of Florence's proceedings, and of an interview the latter had with

him, in the course of which Carew reproved him for his "traitorous behaviour" and his "monstrous ingratitude" towards the Queen. Carew called on him to deliver up his son, as a surety of his future loyal behaviour. He consented to this on condition that the Country of Desmond should be passed to him, and that he got the title of "MacCarthy Mor," but Carew refused these terms.

In April, 1600, shortly after his visit to O'Neill's camp, there occurred an incident in connection with which Florence incurred some obloquy. Sir Henry Power, whose term of office as Lord President of Munster was drawing to a close, entertained some "doubt" about him. This doubt, as Sir Henry mentions in his letter of the 30th April to the Lords of the Privy Council, caused him to "lay a plott upon a castle which he (Florence) possessed, called the Old Head, which took effect." Then he sent 1,000 men into Carbery with directions "either to waste it or to take assurance of the freeholders." Captain Flower, who commanded the expedition, wrote an account of it, which shows that he carried out in a wholesale and ruthless manner his orders to "burn and spoil all such as were revolted from their loyalty." At one place there was a skirmish between Flower's forces and those led by Florence, resulting in several casualties.

Florence, in a letter dated the 6th May, 1600, to Cecil, describes how Captains Bostock and Flower were sent with Her Majesty's forces into Carbery "where they did nothing but burn two castles of mine, and kill as many men, women and children as they found in them, and burnt as many villages, houses and corn as appertained to any of my people." He, Florence, was then on his way to Desmond, but, on hearing of these proceedings, he despatched 200 footmen "to give Flower and Bostock some impediment, and divert them from going any further into

the country." He explains how, with great reluctance, he was forced, in defence of his countrymen, to engage in this skirmish with Captain Flower's troops.

Sir George Carew, the new Lord President, in a letter which he wrote to Florence, asking him to meet him at Limerick, assured him that he "had no doubt of his honesty," but his enemies were saying things to his prejudice. He added that it was now time for him to declare himself openly, and to do Her Majesty some service that should dissipate all suspicion.

Carew, in various letters to Cecil, from time to time, made imputations of traitorous conduct against Florence MacCarthy, and complained of his failure to meet him. He stated his intention of prosecuting him unless he appeared shortly. At length in consequence seemingly of a despatch from Cecil, dated the 5th November, 1600, urging him to bring matters to a point, Florence was seized and committed to prison. This fact is reported by Carew in his letter of the 18th June, 1601, wherein he observes that "there were then fourteen days unexpired of the time allowed to Florence." He explained that he had so far overlooked Florence's faults by reason of the fact that the latter was under "protection." His pardon had been under seal since the 7th April, and he was given time to put in an assurance of his future loyalty. Florence and James Fitzgerald were sent to England on the 13th August, 1601, and there committed to the Tower.

In a letter, dated the 10th September, 1601, from Cecil to Carew, the former refers to an examination to which Florence (whom he terms a "malicious, vain foole") had been subjected. He mentions that Florence "principally and absolutely denied that he had done anything in the beginning, but that which he had warrant to do from the commissioners in Munster till he had recovered his country, and, that

for his alleged combination with Spaniards, it should never be proved, especially that particular concerning his writing to the Pope, when Tyrone was in Munster or at any time." Towards the end Cecil says: "To be short, he makes it very meritorious to have delivered Tyrone's packets to you, and I perceive will draw in all his crimes so far within the reach of his pardon, as we must only make him a prisoner, and praise you for your discretion to put it within our power. And so hath the Queen willed me to write to you." After their examination, Florence and James FitzThomas were taken from Cecil's presence back to their cells, and doubtless all subsequent trace of their Tower life would be lost, were it not for the Governor's quarterly bills for their maintenance.

On the 16th April, 1606, on a petition to the King from Lady Ellen MacCarthy, it was ordered that she should have an annuity of £150 a year instead of £100, as allowed by Queen Elizabeth, and also that she should enjoy, without fine, during her life, part of the lands of her father the late Earl, with remainder to Teige MacCarthy her eldest son and heir apparent, and his heirs male, like remainder to her other three sons, Donal, Cormac, and Finghin, the reversion to remain on the Crown. An order was also passed giving Donal MacCarthy all the lands left him by his father.

About that time Florence himself was on the point of obtaining his freedom, not to return to Ireland, but to live within ten or twelve miles of London. Sir Thomas Vavasour, Marshall of the Household, had procured this concession from the Privy Council. But Sir George Carew, happening then to be in London, and hearing of it, got the Lord Chamberlain to "charge Sir Thomas to give it over." So Florence remained in prison.

On the 15th October, 1614, Florence petitioned the Earl of Somerset to be set at liberty, as this would give him more facilities for carrying on his law suits,

and protecting his rights to certain portions of his lands, which had been wrongfully entered upon during his restraint. The result was that after 14 years of restraint he was allowed to leave his prison and enjoy such freedom as the condition of his sureties permitted. Three years afterwards an effort was made to bring him back to prison. An order was issued, at whose instance it is not stated, for preparation of an official "abstract of all such matters as were on record concerning Florence MacCarthy." About the same time there was laid before the Privy Council a lengthy affidavit, by one Teig Hurley, a Carbery man, and former servant of Florence, containing a long string of allegations prejudicial to him. Shortly after this, after four years' liberty upon sureties, he was suddenly hurried back to prison. In June, 1619, he petitioned to be enabled to answer any charges that might have been made against him. And on the 4th December of that year came an order of Council for his release from the Gate House.

But in 1624 he was again back in his old quarters. The Earl of Thomond, one of his sureties, had died, and parties who had an interest in his restraint, lost no time in reporting the fact. Moreover, as luck would have it, about that time there came a letter from the Lord Deputy of Ireland to Mr. Secretary Conway, raising an alarm of danger to the State from Florence being at liberty. In that letter Florence MacCarthy was spoken of as "a man infinitely adored in Munster, and a person of consequence now in England under good securitie and fytt to be restrained there." These few words had the effect of prolonging his incarceration for a very considerable time; for under the plea of defective securities, the Privy Council ordered him to be detained in prison. At length there came a time when new securities were found, and then the long-suffering man again sued for and obtained his liberty, but not until there had been

forced from him a piteous complaint of the inhumanity to which he was subjected, and another fruitless prayer that "he might be called upon to answer if there might be any matter against him." For 24 years he had made the same petition, and with the same result.

On the second period of Florence's life in England—about 40 years—fourteen were consecutively spent in the Tower and other prisons; these and a few intermittent residences of a year or two at a time in the same abodes completed the tale of years of his absolute incarceration. During the earlier, and probably the much shorter portion of this time, he was a close prisoner, when no one from without was allowed access to him. After this he obtained, subject to sudden revocation, intervals of comparative freedom. He might then receive all men from without who chose to visit him. This, and that he could go abroad and dispose of his time as he pleased, we learn from the affidavit of Teig Hurley. He, like other State prisoners, was allowed free intercourse with his friends, and whatever attendance and personal comforts his fortune would allow.

The last petition in his handwriting bears date some time in the year 1630-31 (as is supposed). That he was alive in 1637, and apparently later, appears from a letter dated the 18th August of that year, from Strafford, the Lord Deputy of Ireland to Mr. Secretary Coke, relating to some suit of his then pending, in which he is described as a "cunning old rogue." There is a registry of a burial in St. Martin's in the Fields, to the following effect, which probably is that of Florence:

MARKARKEY, DECR. 18th, 1640
DNUS HIBERNICUS.

The *Pacata Hibernia* abounds with references to Florence, and to what it terms his "juggling." We

meet it in frequent allusions to his "traitorous behaviour," "presumptuous dealings," "tergiversations too tedious to be mentioned," "hateful and exorbitant courses," etc., etc. He was assuredly, whether justly or not, one of the best abused men of his time. In chapter VI of the *Pacata Hibernia* is set forth "a briefe collection of Florence MacCarthy's treasons and practices with the rebels." The chief allegations are :—

(1) That he conferred with one John Annyas, in his lodging at Cork, about the erection of fortifications at Dunkerron, to defend himself and James Fitz-Thomas against the English, and give succour to the Spaniards.

(2) That he summoned various Chieftains and gentlemen in Desmond to assemble and create him "MacCarthy Mor," and that Owen Sullivan had woeful experiences of the result of not responding to that call.

(3) That he wrote to the Earl of Tyrone to come to Munster to further the Catholic Cause, on whose arrival Florence swore fealty to him, and was by him created "MacCarthy Mor."

(4) That, assuming regal authority, he appointed one Donal Ferrers to be Sheriff of the County of Cork.

(5) That, gathering together some Provincials and Bownoghs, he engaged with Her Majesty's forces under a Captain Flower near Cork.

(6) That, when Sir Charles Wilmot planted garrisons in Kerry, he caused the Castle of Killorglin, appertaining to Master Jenkin Conway, an undertaker, to be burnt, fearing lest Sir Charles should plant himself there.

(7) That, when divers means were made by the Governor of Kerry and James Earl of Desmond, to get James Oge, the Constable of Castlemaine to deliver it up, Florence forcibly dissuaded him from doing so.

The *Pacata Hibernia* contains no less than five letters written by James FitzThomas to Florence, between the 17th May and 2nd September, 1600, begging the latter to come and assist him with his forces, but seemingly without any effect.

It is stated, in the above-mentioned work, that when Florence was arrested there were found in his various places of residence "a whole sea of traitorous papers." Besides that from James FitzThomas, above referred to, there were some from Northern Chiefs, and from a Spanish Prelate and his Secretary. Most, if not all of these had been given by Florence himself to Carew. Scarcely one of them was in Florence's own writing.

Carew, in his letter to Cecil of the 18th June, 1601, says: "Florence was enjoined, by a time prefixed, to put in an assurance for his further loyalty; at the time I committed him, there was but 14 days to come unexpired." It would seem from this that, unless there were circumstances urgently calling for it, his arrest at the time was at least a premature and precipitate measure.

In regard to Florence MacCarthy's behaviour during the examination to which he was subjected soon after his second incarceration, Mr. MacCarthy Glas observes: "He then and upon every available occasion afterwards defied any living man to convict him of any act of disloyalty except the single irregularity into which he had been forced, in self-defence, by Flower and Bostock, and which had been included in the unlimited pardons which he had received at various times since. The incessant complaint running through all his petitions to the Privy Council and to Cecil himself, for years to come, will be found to be that he had never been called on to account for any action during his brief period of exile in Desmond."

It will be interesting here to quote, from sources not over favourable to Florence, the estimate formed of him in other quarters. The *Pacata Hibernia* in

one of its earliest references to him observes that he had "possessed the minds of those in Carbery and Desmond with a strange opinion of his worthiness." Then again, in 1624 the Lord Deputy, writing to Mr. Secretary Conway, observes that "he was a man infinitely adored in Munster."

Florence was by many supposed to have been on O'Neill's side, while his wife wished him, for his better advancement, to take the English side. So one feels impelled to the conclusion that he cannot have been wholly sincere in his relations with either party. He was, no doubt, placed in a difficult and embarrassing position. And it must be borne in mind that the conduct of most of the distinguished public men of the time indicates a loose and defective system of political morality, and the best and wisest of them seem to have been ignorant of, or disregarded those principles of truth, honour and justice which the meanest in our own day consider it essential to profess or uphold.

Apart from his political leanings, however, Florence must have been a man of singular ability. This is clearly evident from a perusal of the numberless letters, petitions, etc., from his pen embodied in his *Life and Letters*, by Mr. Daniel MacCarthy (Glas). To quote the words of the author of that biography, those documents show "the supreme address with which was carried on a struggle of half a century about his property; the care with which every legal document concerning it was preserved, the readiness with which, upon occasion, they were invariably forthcoming, and, above all, the consummate skill with which, at the most critical moments of his career, his correspondence was conducted." It cannot be denied that the letters in question mark him out as a man of unusual learning, great literary ability, and possessed of a rare amount of worldly knowledge. He seems also to be endowed, in an eminent degree, with the power of winning the goodwill of those with whom he came in contact.

The only contemporary portrait of Florence is from the pen of Thomas Stafford, author of the *Pacata Hibernia*. Describing his visit to the President, "then lying at Moyallo," he speaks of his "bringing some 40 horse in his company, and himself in the midst of his troop (like the great Turk amongst his Janissariés) drew towards the house the nine and twentieth of October, like Saul, higher, by the head and shoulders than any of his followers." To this sketch a few touches were added by Carew himself, who stated that "Florence is as much addicted to his ease as any man living, and therefore unmeet to be a Rebel." "Pride doth so much possess him, in being called MacCarthy Mor, that his understanding is lost, and not capable of any reason but his own." . . . "Such is his inconstancy I dare not trust him."

His base brother-in-law, Donal MacCarthy, thought him "a damned counterfeit Englishman, whose only study and practice is to deceive and betray all the Irish in Ireland."

This is what Monsieur Lainé says of him:— "Florence MacCarthy Mor, 2^e Comte de Clancar, avant son mariage était connu sous le titre de Lord de Kinsale. Une taille gigantesque, et les formes Herculéennes unies a la beauté et a la majesté des traits ; aux jours de combat le courage du lion, et le coup d'œil de l'aigle dans le commandement ; une bienveillance et une urbanité naturelles qui ne se dementirent jamais, et qui le fit chérir de tous ceux qui servaient sous ses drapeaux, tel est le portrait que l'histoire a tracé de Florence MacCarthy."

Doctor Charles Smith, in his *History of Cork*, also speaks of his extraordinary stature and great courage.

Mr. MacCarthy (Glas) tells us that, amongst the chief ornaments of the City of Toulouse was a portrait of Florence, which was a restoration of a rude portrait of him carried out to France, by Justin MacCarthy, of Spring House, Co. Tipperary, in the middle of the

eighteenth century, who was shortly afterwards created Count of Toulouse.

(It is much to be regretted that there is no longer in Toulouse any trace either of this portrait or of other property of the Counts MacCarthy Reagh. So we were informed when we made inquiries. This matter will be explained later on when we come to treat of that sept.)

CHAPTER V.

FROM DANIEL MACCARTHY MOR TO CHARLES
MACCARTHY MOR, 1640-1770.

FLORENCE MACCARTHY by his wife Lady Ellen had four sons:—

1. Tadg or Teige, who died in his boyhood in the Tower.
2. Donal or Daniel, of whom presently.
3. Cormac or Charles, who married Ellinor, daughter of the 17th Earl of Kerry.
4. Florence, called "of Carrigphrehane,"

who took an active part in the warlike operations of 1641, and whose name frequently occurs in the depositions relating to the events of that period, wherein he is spoken of as the "Governor of Kerry." This Florence married Mary, daughter of — O'Donovan, and had a son Denis, to whom we shall refer later on, and a daughter Helena, who married Thomas Fitz-Maurice of Lixnaw.

The second son Daniel, who succeeded his father, married Lady Sarah MacDonnell, daughter of the Earl of Antrim. She appears to have been previously married to O'Connor Sligo. (It is asserted, too, in some pedigrees, that Daniel, before his marriage to Lady Sarah, had married Joan, a daughter of Malcolm Hamilton). By Lady Sarah he had two sons, *i.e.*, Florence, who died *s.p.*, alluded to in the decree of the Court of Claims of 1663, and Charles (of whom we shall treat later on), and two daughters—namely,

Catherine, who married Edmund Bourke, second son of Lord Castleconnell, and Elizabeth, who married Cornelius MacGillicuddy. The exact date of Daniel's death is not known; but, in a Chancery suit filed by his widow on the 12th January, 1664, against Dame Honoria, Lady Dowager of Kerry, she alleges that he had served his then late Majesty, under the Duke of Ormond; and, being deprived of his lands by the usurping powers, he went to serve his present Majesty in foreign parts, where he died about three years previously. This would fix the date of his death somewhere about 1660 or 1661. The substance of the Court of Claims' Decree in 1663, restoring certain lands to his widow, has already been given.

It would appear that Daniel MacCarthy, in his youth, wearied of his sojourn in prison with his father and brother, went out into the great world, where, as the son of his distinguished father, he had no difficulty in obtaining admission into high society. He then married; but, after some time became hopelessly involved in money difficulties. He became a petitioner to the Privy Council on the subject of the family property, and in this way an angry adversary of the Brownes. There can be little doubt that the vigour with which he entered into the contest hastened on the long-deferred decision in regard to the mortgaged estates, which was passed in 1630. Further than this there is little known about him, except what may be gleaned from certain letters which are printed in the biography of his father already quoted. "These letters," says Mr. MacCarthy Glas, "betray a baseness so deep that this author much prefers to leave them to tell their own disgraceful story." Certainly the letters in question do not exhibit him in a pleasing light. In one of them, dated the 2nd Nov., 1630, to Lord Dorchester, he speaks of his father, brothers and the rest of his kindred as being "as great persecutors of me, for my religion, as my other adversaries for my lands, which they covet and detain from me," thereby causing his indebtedness,

and he concludes the letter with an urgent solicitation of employment under the Government, in requital for which he professes his readiness to render all sorts of unworthy services. There is also printed a translation of a letter, written from Madrid by the Archbishop of Tuam, then in Spain, to a Franciscan Friar called Eugenio Field, in the monastery of Timoleague. It concludes as follows:—

“ There are less hopes of the son of Lord Kierry (who, as I have heard is a terrible man) than of the son of Don Florentio, but it is no wonder ; he having alwaies been brought up amongst the English ; but Don Florentio his son is a *child of curse*, who is ready not only to destroy his own father, but also his mother, the land where he was born,” etc., etc.

(Signed) FLAUREUS TOMONENSIS.¹

Florence, the elder son of Daniel MacCarthy, was married to Ellinor, daughter of John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry. He sold Cahirnane to Maurice Hussey in 1684, and granted Castlough and other lands to his cousin-german Denis MacCarthy, a son of his father's younger brother Florence “ of Carrig-frehane.”

Having died without issue, he was succeeded by his younger brother Charles, who came in for a much reduced inheritance. He raised a regiment of foot for James II, and was Governor of Carrickfergus in 1690. There is extant the following curious document, ordering the formation into one regiment of the two raised by Colonels Charles MacCarthy More

(¹) In the Carte papers, p. 204, is embodied a letter from Castlehaven, reporting the arrival in 1645 of Daniel MacCarthy, son and heir of Florence, the Tower prisoner. “ This man,” he says, “ was suspected by the Supreme Council at Kilkenny to be in the Parliament interest, and was informed of by them to the King ; but I have not found that he ever stood on the side of the Parliament ”

and Donal MacCarthy Reagh, which may prove of interest :—

“ Richard, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Tyconn(ell), Viscount Baltinglass, Baron of Talbotstowne, Capt. Generall of all his Maj[']ties forces in the Kingdom of Ireland, and one of the Lords of his Maj[']ties most hon[']ble privy council in the Kingdoms of Ireland and England,

Whereas it is his Maj[']ties pleasure that one Regiment be composed out of the two Regiments rayseed by you and Coll Daniell MacCarthy Reagh, of which the said Colonel Daniell MacCarthy Reagh and you are to be Colls, you are he(re)by required to cause as many men as will compose six companies and a halfe att sixty two private men in each company, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to March to Timoleague, Clonakilty, Roskarberry, Skubereene, Enniscane and Enishanan to ly there till they shall together, with six companies, be modelled and mustered, after which they are forthwith to march to Mollingarr, and the places adjacent, according to orders already given. You are to cause all the said companyes to be completely cloathed before their Removall. Dated at Kilkenny the 15 (da)y of Aprill, 1689

TYRCONNELL.

To Coll. Charles MacCarthy More.”

Charles MacCarthy More married Honoria Bourke, daughter of Lord Brittas, by whom he had one son Randal, and a daughter Maria, who married Daniel O’Riordan.

Randal MacCarthy More married Maria, daughter of Charles MacCarthy of Cloghroe (a branch of the house of Muskerry), and had a son named Florence, who succeeded him, and two daughters—namely, Catherine, who married Christopher Conway, and

Elizabeth, who married Geoffrey O'Donoghue of the Glens.¹

Florence MacCarthy Mor married Agnes, daughter of Edward Herbert of Muckross, and had an only child Charles, commonly called the "last MacCarthy Mor," who died unmarried at Putney on the 13th March, 1770. He was an officer of the 1st regiment of Foot Guards (his commission as Ensign being dated 1st June, 1761). By his will he left the remnant of a once immense estate to his maternal grandfather, Edward Herbert, notwithstanding that he had, at the time, several first cousins living—namely, the children of his aunt Ellen by her marriage with Christopher Conway, and of his aunt Elizabeth by her marriage with Geoffrey O'Donoghue. Sir Ross O'Connell stigmatizes this will as "iniquitous," and certainly the testator's action in ignoring so many of his kinsfolk does strike one as unnatural and unjustifiable.⁽²⁾

The lands left by him comprised all that had been settled on Lady Sarah MacDonnell on her marriage with Daniel MacCarthy in 1646, and restored by a decree of the Court of Claims in 1663 (with the exception, of course, of Cahirane and Castlelough, which were subsequently alienated by her son Florence). Mrs. Conway apparently had no male issue living at the time, but her sister, Mrs. O'Donoghue, had a son Daniel, who being next-of-kin to his deceased cousin Charles, was the natural heir. By reason of the Penal Laws then in force, the setting aside even of such a will as Charles MacCarthy Mor's was a

(1) The descendants of the MacCarthy Mor, through this latter marriage, include not only the present O'Donoghue of the Glens, but also Sir Morgan O'Connell of Lakeview, whose grandfather, Sir James O'Connell, the first Baronet, married Jane, great grand-daughter of Geoffrey O'Donoghue.

(2) The bequests to his relatives comprise £500 to his aunt Conway's children, the same to his aunt O'Donoghue's younger children, and £200 to Samuel MacCarthy, son of his kinsman Randal, who sold Castlelough.

formidable task for the O'Donoghues (who were Catholics) to undertake. But such a glaring injustice could not be quietly submitted to, and legal proceedings were actually commenced. "The Herberts," to quote Sir Ross O'Connell,⁽¹⁾ "somewhat frightened, were glad to enter into a compromise. They retained the fattest portion of the heritage, and certain barren tracts, in Glencar, were ceded to the O'Donoghues, as the price of their silence. Thus did the ancient acres of the MacCarthys pass to a family in whose veins ran no drop of the MacCarthys blood." Of course it was necessary also to make terms with Randal MacCarthy's elder daughter, Mrs. Conway; so we find that on the 26th April, 1776, she with her children, Ellice, wife of Florence MacCarthy, Catherine, wife of John Mahony, Anne, widow of Darby Mahony, Joan, wife of Justin MacCarthy, Ellen, wife of William Godfrey, Mary, wife of Denis MacCarthy, and Alice, spinster, ceded to O'Donoghue all claim to the MacCarthy Mor succession in consideration of a sum of £1,500.

There was at that time living a Captain Charles MacCarthy of Clare's Regiment, a grandson of the Denis to whom Castlelough was granted by his first cousin Florence, and so related to Charles MacCarthy Mor in the degree of third cousin once removed. In a letter written soon after the latter's death to his aunt, Madame O'Donoghue, by her legal adviser Councillor Murphy, he refers to him in the following terms:—"Charles, the son of Florence, the elder brother of Justin MacCarthy, is now MacCarthy Mor, and a prettier fellow has not been a MacCarthy Mor this age past. He is a Captain in Clare's Regiment." There is no doubt that this Charles, on the death of

(1) *Vide* his note to "The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," Vol. I, p. 225. In that he states that the Herberts, previous to 1770, had rented Muckcross from MacCarthy Mor for £20 a year, and were therefore styled "of Muckcross" even before they acquired the estate.

his kinsman and namesake, became *de jure* MacCarthy Mor, and was entitled to assume, if he cared for it, what had become an empty title. But nothing more seems to be known about him. Possibly descendants of him or of his brother may still be found on the Continent, and it is not unlikely that he was the Charles MacCarthy who is said to have married the widow of Robert, hereditary Earl of Clancarthy, who died at Boulogne in 1770 (*vide infra*). All that is certain is that from the death of the first-named Charles in 1770, the title of "MacCarthy Mor" was in abeyance for 151 years, until July, 1921, when it was revived by the writer of this history.

While on the subject of "iniquitous wills," it may here not be out of place to refer to a transaction with which the "last MacCarthy Mor" had some concern. It has been mentioned that his grandfather Randal married a daughter of Charles MacCarthy of Cloghroe (Co. Cork). The latter's grandson Justin died in 1762. Some time before his death he willed his estate to his first cousin, Florence MacCarthy Mor, though he had a sister Elizabeth then living, who was married to Joseph Capell, an officer in the army. This was followed by a second will, in the same terms, except that it was this time in favour of Charles MacCarthy Mor. Afterwards repenting of this he caused a new will to be drawn up in his sister's favour, but he died suddenly before he could sign it. After his death his sister claimed the property as heiress, and entered upon it, whereupon suits arose between her and her husband on one side, and Charles MacCarthy Mor, who claimed under the will in his favour on the other side. The litigation at length terminated in an appeal to the House of Lords in London, which resulted in a decree in favour of Joseph Capell and his wife. It may be mentioned that they had a daughter Jane Capell, who married Robert MacCartie of Carrignavar, the great-grandfather of the present representative of that family.

Charles, the third son of Florence MacCarthy, the Tower prisoner, married Ellinor, daughter of the 17th Lord of Kerry. There was apparently no issue surviving of the marriage. From an inquisition, dated the 17th January, 1638, it appears that Charles MacCarthy and Ellinor his wife were seized and possessed of the lands of Castlelogh, Carrigphrehane, Gortineobrien, Listymoragh, Ardagh, Coolclogher, Cahirnane and Farrenmanagh.⁽¹⁾ And from another Inquisition made on the 28th August, 1658, it would appear that those same lands came into possession of his next brother Florence on the death of the said Charles and Ellinor his wife.

We shall now go back to this Florence the 4th son of Florence the Tower prisoner. From the Inquisition just referred to, we gather that Florence called "of Carrighphrehane" came into possession, on the death of his brother above-mentioned, of Cahirnane, and also of Coolclogher, Listimorogh, Ardagh, Carrigphrehane and Gortineobrien, that he bore arms against "Charles Stuart, late King of England" in 1643; that he was Governor of Kerry by commission from the Irish rebels, and that the said lands were escheated to the Commonwealth.

As already stated, he married Mary Donovan. They had, besides a daughter Ellen, who married Thomas Fitzmaurice⁽²⁾, son of the 17th Lord of

(1) These are the lands granted in 1605 by King James I to Donal MacCarthy, base son of the Earl of Clancar, with remainder to his reputed son Donal MacCarthy and his heirs. They must have passed out of the possession of those MacCarthys through failure of heirs or other causes. From an Inquisition made on the 3rd of April, 1626, Donal Oge MacCarthy, the "reputed son," appears to have been then in possession of Sheanes, Gortnaclohy, Coolclogher, Knockanoulort and Cloony, and resided at Ballincarrig, which is somewhere about the centre of this property.

(2) This Thomas Fitzmaurice was brother of the lady whom his wife's uncle Charles married, and had served several years in Tangier. Of this marriage there were issue three children: William, Ellinor and John.

Kerry, a son Denis, to whom Castlelough was granted by his cousin Florence. This grant seems to have been made in pursuance of an arrangement between them, whereby Florence MacCarthy Mor agreed to make over Castlelough to his cousin Denis, in consideration of the assignment, by the latter, of other lands to Florence. There was some litigation between them on the subject, as is evidenced by some Chancery and Exchequer bills filed in the year 1674.

Denis MacCarthy married Margaret Finch, described as an "English lady of distinction," and by her had two sons, Florence and Justin. The elder son Florence married Mary, daughter of Bernard MacMahon, and had, with several other children, an eldest son Charles, the "pretty fellow" of Clare's regiment already referred to. Denis' second son was Justin of Castlelough, called also "of Begnis," where he appears to have settled down at a later period. His name figures a good deal in the Old Kerry Records of the early eighteenth century. He seems to have been for a time, at all events, like many others, a severe sufferer from the exactions of the crews of privateers that frequented the harbour of Valencia. They used to land in considerable numbers, march to his residence, quarter themselves there, and despoil him of his provisions. This will be seen from a deposition⁽¹⁾, given by him and three other gentlemen, neighbours of his, on the 23rd June, 1710, before three Justices of the Peace, wherein it is further stated that it was quite a common thing for such crews to march several miles into the country and plunder the inhabitants. At the Tralee Assizes in 1711, the Grand Jury passed a resolution, setting forth these matters, and recommending Justin as a fit person for any favour the Government should show him. It is said that he was, at one time, compelled to quit his residence near the harbour of Valencia, to avoid these exactions and annoyances.

(1) *Vide* Appendix.

Justin MacCarthy (whose will is dated 25th May, 1748) had married Catherine, daughter of Colonel Maurice Hussey, a well-known character of that time, and had a son Randal, who seems to have lived at Killelan, a place on the mainland near Ballycarberry and just opposite Begnis. That the latter came into a much reduced inheritance was doubtless, in no small measure, due to the exactions from which his father suffered. Randal had not only to sell Castlelogh to the Crosbie family in the reign of Geo. II, but became so impoverished that he had to leave his children uneducated, and badly provided for. In his will, dated the 24th December, 1760 (wherein he is described as "Randolph MacCarthy of Killelan, Co. Kerry"), he left his real and personal estate to his wife Lucy MacCarthy and his brother-in-law Samuel Dowse, to pay his debts, and dispose of his property as they might think proper, for the benefit of his wife and children, and appointed his wife and brother-in-law and eldest son Samuel his executors.

After this we find no record of the family, but it is believed by many that the line of Randal is still extant, and we are informed that a lineal descendant of his exists at the present day in the person of Mr. Samuel MacCarthy, Builder and Contractor, Cahirciveen. It is more than probable that this is true, and it is known that Mr. MacCarthy's family belong to Killelan, where they have held land for many generations.

We must not omit to mention that O'Hart has traced out some descendants of MacCarthy Mor still living in America. In his *Irish Pedigrees* he tells us that the grandfather of Charles MacCarthy Mor, who died in 1770 (whom he wrongly calls *Florence*) had, by his wife Mary MacCarthy of Cloghroe, a second son Cormac (not mentioned by other genealogists), whose descendants he traces up to recent times. This Cormac, he states, "lived along the Blackwater and at Cork; married Dela, the daughter and heiress

of Joseph Welphy (or Guelph), who emigrated from Wales and settled in Cork, possessing a tract of country between the north and south channels, with portions of the confiscated estates of the Muskerry MacCarthys, which were purchased for him. Cormac succeeded to Welphy's possessions, assumed the name of his father-in-law, and was generally called "Welphy-MacCarthy." He died about 1761, leaving with other children a son John, who married Elizabeth Minhear, by whom he had three sons and eight daughters. The eldest of these, William, died at Lower Bellmount in the parish of Moviddy in 1833, aged 91, divested of nearly all his property. By his wife, Anne Harris of Bandon, he left three sons and six daughters, most of whom married and had issue. John, the eldest son of William, married and had several children. The eldest of these, also called John, married and emigrated to America, and was, in 1887, living in Cincinnati, with six surviving children.

CHAPTER VI.

MACCARTHY TERRITORIES.

WE have now, so far as the materials at our disposal have permitted, given a history of the main line of the MacCarthys. Before going any further we shall trace briefly the remarkable expansion of the MacCarthy territories between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. Though during the period of some eight centuries (which elapsed between the reign of Olioll Olum and the death of Carthuch in 1045), the latter and twelve of his lineal ancestors had occupied the throne of Munster, yet, beyond their sept lands about Cashel (which, since the reign of King Corc had been the residence of the Kings of Munster) the possessions of the MacCarthys must have been inconsiderable at the end of the 11th century. We read in the *Annals of Innisfallen*, under the year 1178, that by reason of the long and devastating warfare which prevailed during the latter half of the twelfth century, between the O'Briens and MacCarthys on the one hand, and those two septs and the English on the other, "the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivagha, south of the river Lee, and others to Kerry and Thomond."

As a matter of fact the MacCarthys appear to have penetrated into Kerry as early as 1107, as the annals show that in that year MacCarthy King of Desmond expelled from their lordships O'Moriarty King of

Eoghanacht Loch Lein, and Culachra O'Connor Kerry. This led to the occupation by MacCarthy of the lake lands about Killarney; and later, as they went westward, to the seizure of extensive tracts in Magonihy and Iveragh, at the expense of the O'Sheas and other tribes who had previously possessed them.

Then, about 1190, the MacCarthy possessions were increased by reason of the conquest of East Muskerry. Not long afterwards came the seizure, by Donal Gott, from the O'Mahonys of a large portion of Carbery, comprising Kilbrittain and other places, as we shall presently detail. Lastly, about 1310-20, the conquest of West Muskerry, wrested from the O'Mahonys and O'Flynns and the reduction of Ivagha to a state of vassalage, brought to the MacCarthys further large accessions of territory.

The result of all these conquests was that in the sixteenth century the MacCarthy Mor and the chiefs of Carberry and Muskerry between them ruled over tracts in the Counties of Cork and Kerry of a total area nearly equal to that of the entire of the first-mentioned county. About half of this area was in the actual possession of the chiefs of the various septs of the MacCarthy clan.

The rulers of Munster bore the title of *King* down to the period of the English conquests. The last of them was King Dermod, who as we have seen, submitted to King Henry II on his arrival in Ireland. By reason of this fact it may be well to cease speaking of any of their descendants as Kings, as they had no kingly attributes or functions. The title "Prince of Desmond," by which they are now more generally known, seems more suitable. Of course they were all entitled to be called "MacCarthy Mor." Donal Mor Na Curra was the first of them who bore this title. The last, as we have already stated, was the Charles MacCarthy who died issueless in 1770.

As will have been noticed, there was a large number of offshoots from time to time founded by younger

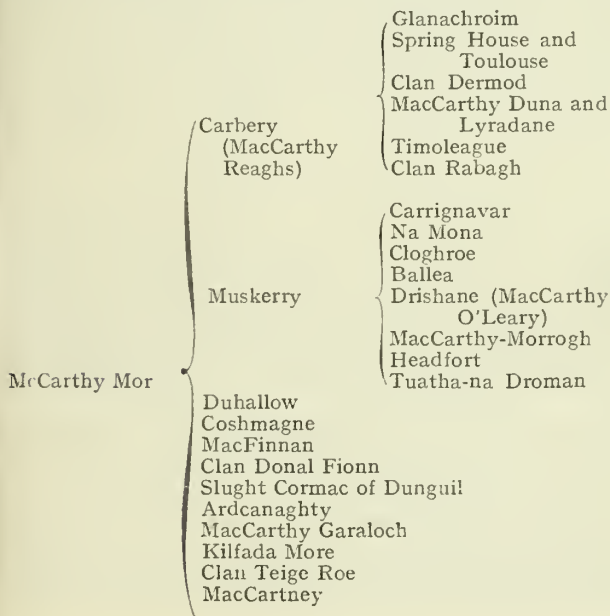
sons of the ruling chieftains, most of whom were endowed with appanages of varying extent. The earliest of these was that of what came to be known as the "MacCarthy Reaghs," Princes of Carberry, which branched off in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The latest (at least of which any information is forthcoming) seems to have been the Sliochd, Cormac of Dunguil, which came into existence in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The most important branches were those of Carberry (above-mentioned), Muskerry and Duhallow. The two first-named territories consisted mainly of acquisitions by conquest which formed such a considerable accession to the original territories of the Princes of Desmond, that their founders became more or less independent. Carberry detached itself completely from the main territory, and Muskerry and Duhallow, though nominally under the suzerainty of the MacCarthy Mor, became virtually independent. In fact, those territories were, like that of MacCarthy Mor, in point of extent and importance more of the nature of Principalities and participated more in political events. Their rulers, too, like MacCarthy Mor, had their subordinate chieftains, mostly offshoots from time to time of their respective stems.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MACCARTHYS REAGH, PRINCES OF CARBERY.

OF course we do not profess to give anything like a full account of the various branches and sub-branches of the Clan; we can only deal with those of which we possess information, very imperfect, we fear in some cases.

The following diagram will show at a glance the various branches and sub-branches:—



Before going any further it seems desirable to fix the order in which the various branches and sub-branches should be taken up. We think it most convenient to go on now with the Carbery Main branch to be followed by its sub-branches. After that we shall follow the same course in regard to the Muskerry branch and its sub-branches. Finally we shall proceed with the Duhallow branch and the minor branches of the MacCarthy Mor stem.

As has already been stated in the notice of Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor (1170-1242), the first great disruption of the MacCarthy sept, or at least the events which led to it, took place during his reign. It was brought about by the fierce struggles which took place between him and his younger brother Donal Gott. The latter, even before the death of Cormac, had greatly extended the boundaries of his patrimonial territory, chiefly at the expense of the O'Mahonys. In 1232, according to the (Bodleian) Annals of Innisfallen, Donal, who had been taken prisoner by his brother, and shortly afterwards set at liberty, was led, at the instance of Maghnus O'Cobhthaigh (O'Coffee) and Finghin O'Muirceartach (O'Moriarty) to do "an unneighbourly act" against Muirceartach O'Mahony. In other words, he made a "predatory excursion"⁽¹⁾ against that chief. There was a sanguinary engagement at Carrigdurtheacht in which Donal defeated O'Mahony—the latter's three sons and O'Coffee being killed. This led to O'Mahony's dethronement⁽²⁾ and the seizure by Donal Gott of a

(1) Predatory excursions were then the order of the day; and, as often as not, without any justification. Every King or Chieftain, after being inaugurated, was expected to carry out some act of depredation in order to show his prowess.

(2) About this time there was a division in the Sept of the O'Mahonys. Muirceartach was chief of all the O'Mahony tribeland; but as, when the time came for his next brother Dermot to succeed, a portion of it had been lost to the family, it was doubtless considered more convenient to have a separate

large slice of his territory, comprising Kilbrittain, Rathclarin, Burren, Rathdrought and Dowagh, which were parts of the Deanery of Kinalea Ultra with which Kinalmeaky was originally identical. In consequence of this, Donal assumed the name "Cairbreach," and he and his race remained in the south, their chief place of residence being the Castle of Kilbrittain.¹

Donal Gott was in 1251 slain by John FitzThomas Fitzgerald, commonly called "John of Callan." He left six sons—namely, (1) Dermot Donn, (2) Teige Dall, (3) Cormac of Mangerton, (4) Finghin Ragh-na-roin, (5) The "Aitclerach," and (6) Donal Maol. Before Donal Maol succeeded the chieftainship had been enjoyed by Cormac of Mangerton and Finghin Ragh-na-Roin. The two eldest sons seem to have been, for some cause or other, excluded from it. The designation "Dall" (or Blind) attached to the latter suggests in itself the cause of his exclusion. He, however, became the founder of a widespread and wealthy branch called the "Clan Teige Dallain." Monsieur Lainé says that this family established

ruler for each of the two disconnected portions which remained. So Dermot became chief of Ivagha, the western portion, and his younger brother Conchubar of Kinalmeaky, the eastern portion. The chieftain of the latter portion was generally, in the Annals, etc., called O'Mahony Cairbreach (of Carbery), whilst his western kinsman, of the elder branch, was known as O'Mahony "an Fuin Iartaragh" or of the western land.

(¹) Previously occupied by the De Courceys, by one of whom it is said to have been built (though Bishop Clayton, writing in 1744 to Lord Egmont, relying on an inscription on a stone of the Castle, held that it must have been built in 1035, a century and a half before the De Courceys came to Ireland). From the De Courceys it passed into the hands of Donal Gott. There is a curious legend as to the way in which the MacCarthys became possessed of the Castle. It is stated that one of the De Courceys borrowed a *white ferret* from one of them and, as a pledge for its safe return, allowed MacCarthy to occupy the Castle and lands; but, the ferret having died, he was unable to keep his word. This MacCarthy took advantage of, and kept what he had.

itself in France, in the province of Saintonge; and at the time of the Revolution was represented by N. MacCarthy Mac Taig, Major-General of Marine, and Chief-de-division of the Department of Rochefort, whence they emigrated to New Orleans at the end of the last (18th) or beginning of the present (19th) century." Mr. MacCarthy Glas, at page 136 of his history of the *Sliochd Feidhlimidh* details the services of this officer's father and grandfather. As regards the eldest brother Dermod Donn, it is certain that he became the founder of a powerful sept called, after him, the "Clan Dermod." He died at Miguisy in 1275, and was buried in the monastery of Cregan, and afterwards at Timoleague. His territorial appanage was situated in the south-east coast of Carbery, and his residences were the Castles of Cloghane and Kilcoe, the latter of which is at the head of Roaring Water Bay. Some of his descendants emigrated to France in the seventeenth century, and are now represented by Count Daniel Jean Patrice MacCarthy of Bordeaux.

The heroic qualities of Finghin Ragh-na-Roin have been already dwelt on in the account of Donal Roe MacCarthy Mor. From the time of his father's victory in 1232 over the O'Mahonys peace prevailed between the two septs until 1259, when an unfortunate incident led to the renewal of hostilities. Crom O'Donovan, chief of his name, in coming from or going to his own territory, happened to pass by Inis-fail (now Phale), and, being mixed up in a quarrel with O'Mahony's herdsmen, was slain by them. Though there was nothing to show that O'Mahony himself was to blame, Finghin, ever ready for a fray, seized the opportunity to attack him, possibly at the instigation of Crom's successor. In the skirmish that ensued Macraith O'Mahony⁽¹⁾ and several nobles

(1) Macraith O'Mahony was the eldest son of Dermod O'Mahony, the first chief of Ivagha, on the western part of their territory. Macraith, son of Finghin, was the ancestor of the Clan Finghin O'Mahony.

were killed. We are already acquainted with the important part taken by Finghin in the victory at Callan over the Geraldines in 1261, and the fact of his death at the Castle of Ragh-na-Roin (from which place he takes his agnomen) at the hands of Miles Cogan and the De Courceys.

Finghin Ragh-na-Roin, was, as the Annals state, succeeded by his brother, the "Aitclerach."

About this personage no information is available. O'Donovan explains the word "Aitclerach" as meaning a "denounced or superannuated clergyman." The prefix "Ait" in Irish is sometimes used to express *privation* or *deposition*. For instance, "Ait Taois-each" means a deposed chief. The "Aitclerach" cannot have held the Lordship more than about a year, as his brother Donal Maol succeeded in 1262.

Donal Maol MacCarthy inaugurated his succession by an early essay of arms with the survivors of the previous warfare, and proved himself a worthy successor to his heroic brother Finghin. He is frequently mentioned in the Annals of Inisfallen in connection with his hostilities against the English, over whom he gained repeated advantages from 1261 down to 1307. For instance, it is recorded, under the year 1262, that "a victory was gained by Donal Maol, the son of Donal Gott MacCarthy over the English, on which occasion he slew twelve of their knights and the greater part of their muster." In 1295 he slew John de Courcey, Baron of Kinsale, and his brother Patrick on the Island of Inisdovey—thus avenging the death of his brother Finghin.⁽¹⁾ His efforts were

(1) This was the last of a train of tragic events in which Donal Maol and his family were concerned. The first of them was the death of his father Donal Gott in 1251, at the hands of John FitzThomas Fitzgerald. The latter, in his turn, fell in 1261 at the battle of Callan, where Donal's son Finghin played such a distinguished part. Finghin himself fell soon afterwards at Ragh-na-Roin at the hands of the De Courceys, and

ever directed to the destruction of the Norman castles, for he learned from experience that they constituted the main strength of his adversaries.

During his reign the MacCarthy Reagh territories were largely extended by encroachments on the O'Mahonys' possessions. On the eastern side the lands of the latter had been reduced to the tract comprising, roughly speaking, the modern barony of Kinalmeaky. The territory west of that, between Eniskean and the confines of Ivagha, was annexed by the MacCarthy's during the latter half of the 13th century. Not only this, but they also penetrated into Ivagha, and, as their aggressions were not met by combined effort on the part of the tribes who then held that country, they succeeded in reducing it to a condition of vassalage, and enforced from the Mahonys, etc., the payment of tribute. The latter continued for some time to offer resistance, but their era of supremacy had come to an end. It will be noticed that, in the Irish Annals, from that time forward the MacCarthy Reagh Chieftains are frequently spoken of as Lords of Carbery and Ui Eachach or Ivagha.⁽¹⁾

two members of this family were ultimately slain by Donal Maol in 1295.

The Calendar of Justiciary Rolls shows that on the 1st of July, 1297, Hubert de Courcey appeared against Donald Og MacCarthy for the death of John de Courcey his brother, of which he appeals him and Sheriff returns that Donald is "not found, but is amongst the Irish in waste land where no sergeant or bailiff of the King dared to go against him."

⁽¹⁾ Ivagha, *i.e.*, Ui Eachach means the descendants of Eachaid son of Cas the ancestor of the tribe afterwards known as the O'Mahony family, and the name was applied to that part of their territory to the south-west of the Co. Cork, comprising the greater part of what is now the barony of West Carbery. After the division of the O'Mahonys' territories into two parts, the limits of Ivagha gradually narrowed down to what was known as the "Fonn Iartarach," comprising the parishes of Kilmoe, Kilmocomogue, Scoole (Schull), Caheragh, Kilmrohane and Durrus, which may be roughly described as the tract lying between Roaring Water Bay and Bantry Bay.

We may here insert the following description, by the writer of the *Carbriæ Notitia*, of the territory subdued by Donal Gott and his sons :—

“ Carbery, the largest and most famous barony in the land, hath often altered its bounds, as the power of its lords prevailed more or less. It is not improbable that it once extended to the river Lee or (as the old verse hath it) to Carrig-O’Glaveen or Mizen Head to Cork. Anyhow I shall describe its more certain extent as from the harbour of Kinsale to the Bay of Bantry; containing all that tract which nowadays makes the baronies of East and West Carbery, Ibane, Barryroe, Kinalmeaky and Courceys. The MacCarthy Reaghs were lords of this great territory; and had, out of it, the greatest chief rent that was paid out of any seigniory in Ireland; insomuch that the MacCarthys have been styled Princes of Carbery, as well in many ancient histories and records, as in their several letters-patent from the Kings of England.”

Donal Maol lived to an extreme old age, dying in 1311. In the last year of his reign he procured the liberation of Tady and Donal MacCarthy, the sons of his first cousin Donogh Cairtneach, who had been held in captivity by Dermod of Tralee since their assault upon his castle of Dun-mac-Tomain.⁽¹⁾

He was succeeded by his son Donal Caomh. The reign of the latter (from 1311 to 1320) was a peaceful one, which circumstance probably accounts for his agnomen (the word “caomh” meaning, amongst other things, *mild* or *gentle*). He succeeded in steering

⁽¹⁾ They having captured and burnt the above-mentioned castle, were seized by Dermod of Tralee, who was their first cousin, and by him kept in captivity until liberated, as above mentioned, in 1310. Donal, the younger brother, afterwards joined Edward Bruce in his invasion of Ireland, and subsequently served under his brother Robert, King of Scotland, who gave him a grant of land. He was the ancestor of the MacCartneys.

clear of all embroilments in the proceedings of Edward Bruce, who was, at that time, engaged in so many warlike enterprises. He was, therefore, in all probability, not cognisant of, or at least not actively concerned in, the following incident, narrated in the *Annals of Munster*. They record that in 1319 a force of the MacCarthys "under the command of the sons of Finin MacCarthy" (presumably the nephews of Donal Maol and cousins german of Donal Caomh) came in their long boats to Beara to the island of Creagraire (Beare Island) to besiege Dermod Mor O'Mahony⁽¹⁾ and his brother, and continued there for five weeks, that Fineen, eldest son of Dermod Mor, brought reinforcements from Ballyrisode under difficulties, as the vessels of Ivagha were engaged elsewhere and only one was available, that when at length sufficient clansmen had been brought over, there was a skirmish resulting in the loss of two of Dermod's family and one of Finien MacCarthy's, and many followers on both sides, and that finally Dermod's two other sons Donal and Dermod Oge, arriving with their ships, brought off their own party safely to the Carn (the Mizen Head).

Donal Caomh married, as her second husband, a daughter of Carew, Marquis of Cork, and widow of Dermod O'Mahon. The Marquis had settled in Carbery and built a castle near the Abbey of Bantry, called Carew Castle, otherwise Dunnamark. This was one

(1) Dermod Mor O'Mahony (called Dermod Mor II), Lord of Ivagha. His brother was Tadg-an-Oir, ancestor of the Ui Flon Luadh branch. Dermod, before his death in 1327, arranged that "Rosbrin, and 18 ploughlands at its foot" should be given to his younger sons, Donal and Dermod. Fineen the eldest son, who succeeded, objected to this provision, and refused to carry it out. Thereupon Donal and Dermod decided to leave Ivagha. Dermod went to Desmond, MacCarthy Mor's country, and received a hospitable welcome and a tract of land from MacCarthy. He became the ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Dromore, Dunloe, and Kilmorna.

of the many castles destroyed after the battle of Callan by the victorious party.

Donal Caomh had two sons (1) Donal Glas, his successor, and (2) Cormac Donn, ancestor of the Glennachroim branch. Donal Glas was Prince of Carbery from 1320 to 1366. We read in the *Monasticon Hibernicum* that he rebuilt in the first-mentioned year the Abbey of Timoleague upon the ruins of a more ancient one consecrated to the same saint (Molaga). But the Four Masters say it was founded in 1240; and, if so, it is not clear why it should be in ruins and require to be rebuilt in such a short time. Possibly it may have been only repaired, or altered, or added to by Donal Glas. The same perplexity exists in regard to Muckross Abbey, which the Four Masters say was erected in 1340, while some say it was rebuilt in the following century by Donal-an-Daimh MacCarthy Mor. Probably the true explanation, in both cases, is that portions of the buildings were erected at different periods. This is evident in the case of Timoleague, at all events.

Donal Glas appears to have been continually in revolt against the English. The Four Masters record a victory gained by him in 1326 over "MacThomas and the English of Munster." Monsieur Lainé says that Letters Patent exist, of Edward III, issued in 1334, and directed to Jean de la Bataille, his Treasurer in Ireland, to furnish funds for payments of the forces led by John D'Arcy, Justiciary of Ireland, against Donal Cairbreach MacCarthy, and also letters from the same monarch ordering his restoration to freedom, he having been for some time previously held as a hostage for the submission and peaceable demeanour of his people.

Donal Glas left two sons (1) Donal Reagh, from whom the chieftains of this line descend, and (2) by a daughter of O'Cromin, a son Dermot, called for this reason Mac Inghine O'Cromin, and, by English

writers, "Mac Crimin," whose posterity formed a small sept, who maintained a position of wealth and consideration for the next three centuries, but perished ignobly after the troubles of 1641. He also left a daughter Mary, who married Bernard O'Sullivan Bear.

On the death of Donal Glas, the Chieftainship, according to the usage of Tanistry, came to his brother Cormac Donn; but he was scarcely inaugurated when he was murdered by his nephew Donal, son of Donal Glas. This event, which occurred in 1366, is thus referred to by the Four Masters:—

"Cormac Donn MacCarthy, Lord of Carbery and Ivahaghe, was treacherously slain by his relative Donal-n-an-Donal ("Donal of the Donals.")

This "Donal of the Donals," who was Cormac Donn's nephew, and son of Donal Glas, was so-called from his having several immediate ancestors bearing that name. He was generally called Donal Reagh (properly *Riabhach*, meaning swarthy) from his complexion; and, after him, his successors bore that cognomen. He succeeded his uncle on his murder of the latter in 1366.

And now it is to be noted that, at this period, *i.e.*, some 150 years after the disruption which led to the formation of Carbery into a separate principality, that province was, in its turn, split up into two portions, namely the main portion, which continued to be known under the name of "Carbery," and which was owned by Donal Reagh and his successors, and that portion which was the appanage of the sept called Glennachrain (and also the "Sliochd Feidhlimidh" after its founder Felim, son of Cormac Donn). This family will be treated of by-and-bye. It is true that, according to O'Hart, the Glennachroim territory was granted by Donal Caomh to his younger son Cormac Donn, for himself and his descendants, and this grant must have been made before 1320. Nevertheless we see Cormac, on the

death of his elder brother Donal Glas, in 1366, succeeding him as Lord of Carbery, which position he did not live long to enjoy. The separation may therefore be considered as having been more definitely carried into effect from the date of Cormac's murder, when the junior branch completely detached itself from the senior.

We shall now resume the history of the main branch of the MacCarthy Reagh family.

Donal Reagh having, as has been stated, secured for himself the Chieftainship by the murder of his uncle, deemed it prudent, two years afterwards, *i.e.*, in 1368, for the further security of his position, to seize Cormac Donn's eldest son, Dermot. Having done so, he delivered him into the hands of the English, who shortly afterwards put him to death. In fact, in common with other chieftains of that period, he inherited with his position as Lord of Carbery the necessity of fighting for the rest of his life to maintain it. It appears that he, Donal Reagh, was the first of his line who, in addition to the Irish war-cry of "Lamh Laidir Aboo!" adopted the motto "Fortis ferox et Celer."⁽¹⁾ And, in truth, when we bear in mind this chieftain's proclivities, the new motto may be deemed to be an not inapt description of himself. He died in 1414. He had married Johanna Fitzmaurice, by whom he had (1) Donogh of Iniskean, ancestor of the Slioch Donogh of Iniskean, and of the MacCarthys Rabach, (2) Dermot-an-Dunaidh, his successor, (3) Donal Glas⁽²⁾, *d.s.p.* 1442, (4) Eoghan, slain 1432, and (5) Cormac-na-Coille.

(1) This motto is used only by the "Reagh" branch and its sub-divisions. That of the main line, and of the Muskerry and all other branches is "Forti et fideli nihil ditabile."

(2) This Donal left illegitimate sons—the founders of the "Sliochd Glas," who possessed most of the parishes of Ballynadee and Ballymoney. Their chief residence was the Castle of Phale. For a time Kilgobban Castle, too, belonged to them.

Before proceeding further, it is necessary to point out that Donal Glas, who, as above mentioned, died in 1366, and who, in the Irish Annals, is frequently called Donal "Cairbreach," has been considered by the English heralds as a distinct person from another Donal who, they call "Cairbreach the Naval," and who, they assert, succeeded him. In other words, according to their account, Donal Reagh, who died in 1414 would have been the great grandson of Donal Caomh who died in 1320, and not his grandson as the account which we have just given goes to show. Monsieur Lainé, too, adopts their view. But it is questionable whether this introduction of a generation more than is acknowledged by Mac Firbis and other Irish genealogists, can be accepted as correct.

Donal Reagh was succeeded by his son Dermot-an-Dunaidh, who was Prince of Carbery in 1452. He (Dermot) married Ellen, daughter of Teige MacCormac, Lord of Muskerry (who died in 1448) and had issue (1) Finghin, (2) Donal, who predeceased his father, and (3) Dermot, who had a son named Finghin.

About this time there arose some sept feuds which caused rather wide-spread disturbance. The Four Masters record that in 1477: "Cormac, grandson of Donogh, son of MacCarthy Riavach in Desmond was taken prisoner by Cormac son of Teige, son of Cormac," (9th Lord of Muskerry), "and by the sons of Dermot-an-Dunaidh, his uncle's sons; and a commotion arose all over Munster through that death, and the southern half was completely spoiled between both English and Irish." The Donogh here mentioned must have been Donogh of Enniskean, brother of Dermot-an-Dunaidh, and his opponent Cormac Laidir of Muskerry,

There were, about 1600, three brothers—Donogh, Donal and Finghin. Of these Finghin fled to Spain. Donogh's son Owen was attainted in 1642. His son Owen Roe Glauhig MacCarthy was a noted person, and the site of the gallows on which he hanged evil-disposed persons is still pointed out.

who seems to have been joined by Dermod's sons—near cousins of Donogh. Nearly half a century later, in 1521, Cormac Laidir's son and Dermod's great-grandson fought side by side against the Geraldines at the battle of Mourné Abbey.

Dermod-an-Dunaidh's successor, his eldest son Finghin, is said to have been in high favour with Henry VII, King of England, who, by letters dated in the third year of his reign, *i.e.* on the 21st May, 1484, empowered him, in conjunction with Cormac Laidir, Lord of Muskerry, to get the homage of the independent Irish chiefs.

Under a document, dated at Kinsale the 2nd April, 1493, Geoffrey, son and heir of Patrick Galway, made over to Finghin (or Florence) and his wife Catherine, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, 8th Earl of Desmond, all that he possessed "au lieu de Balinglany." In return, under a deed of the 8th August, 1493, the Lord of Carbery took him under his protection throughout the whole territory, and gave him the use of the forst "pour son entretien et celui de sa fabrique." Finghin and his two eldest sons, Donal and Cormac, in order to defeat the operation of the Law of Tanistry in their family, surrendered his territory to the English crown; and, in return, received a grant dated 20th Nov., 1496, carrying a right to leave it to his heirs, with an obligation, amongst other things, to pay a yearly tribute of £20, to furnish twenty horsemen and forty foot soldiers, whenever called upon, and to maintain for a quarter of each year 100 "bonnaghts" or gallowglasses. It is worthy of notice that this grant was executed by Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare⁽¹⁾, who was then Lord Deputy, and

(1) This Earl was summoned to England to answer charges of treason, etc. His quick-witted speeches, when examined before King Henry VII, took the royal fancy. Amongst other things, he was charged with having set fire to the Cathedral of Cashel, to revenge himself on the Archbishop. He excited shouts of laughter by exclaiming that he would not have done it, only that he heard that the Archbishop was inside! At the

whose daughter Eleanor was married to Finghin's son Donal. Besides his sons, Donal and Cormac already mentioned, Finghin had two others named Donogh and Dermod.

Finghin was succeeded by his eldest son Donal. The most important event during his reign was the defeat of James, Earl of Desmond, at a battle near Mourne Abbey by the two united septs of the MacCarthys. A long-standing feud had existed between the Fitzgeralds and MacCarthys, in fact, ever since the defeat of the former by the latter at Callan in 1261. Since then many sanguinary encounters had taken place between the clans. In 1521 the head of the Fitzgeralds, James Earl of Desmond, burst with a powerful force into Muskery, and ravaged, burned and destroyed, till Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Laidir collected his "rising out," joining also to himself, as allies the forces of his son-in-law, Cormac MacCarthy, second husband of his daughter Julia and eldest son of Donal MacCarthy, the reigning Lord of Carbey. The opposing forces met near Mourne Abbey, and Desmond was totally defeated, with the loss, as a writer of the time tells us, of "XXIV baners of horsemen, which bee XX under every baner at the least, and under some XXX, XL and L, and amongst others was slain the said Erle, his kinsman Sir John Fitzgerald, and⁽¹⁾ Sir John of Desmond taken, and his son slain."

The Lord Lieutenant, writing on the 25th Sept.,

end of the enquiry his accusers declared that "all Ireland could not rule this Earl." "Then," replied King Henry, "in good faith, this Earl shall rule all Ireland!" The result was that he was pardoned, restored to his post of Deputy, and married the King's first cousin, Elizabeth St. John.

⁽¹⁾ The victory, according to some accounts, was owing to Sir Thomas, the Earl's uncle and implacable enemy, who joined the MacCarthys. It is said that he charged at the head of the horse, and broke the Earl's main body of gallowglases. The Fitzgeralds, like all other Irish Chieftains, had their domestic quarrels about succession.

to Henry VIII, reported that it was no great hurt that Desmond, Anglo-Norman though he was, was punished, "for of late he had lent more to the counsel of Irishmen than of me, your Grace's lieutenant," and added that, though the Irish "may wax more prouder" in his discomfiture, still he regards the said Cormac as the man of all Irishmen (save one) "who would most gladly fall into English order." Donal MacCarthy Reagh is styled Prince, Lord of Carbery, in a treaty of armistice entered into on the 24th January, 1512, between himself and Sir Pierce Butler of Drwmenche. He held, in fief, the Castle Drwmenche and territory of Kilgobban, and was Lord of Carbery for twenty-six years. He regained possession of the Castle of Kilbrittain. He married first Elaine, daughter of Cormac Laidir, Lord of Muskerry. The circumstances preceding this marriage were of a peculiar nature. James Barry, Lord of Ibane, had married this lady; but the validity of the marriage was questioned on the ground of a previous betrothal of Lord Ibane to her first cousin once removed, Ilin, daughter of Fynin MacCarthy Reagh, and Donal's sister. The Spiritual Court, which then had jurisdiction over matrimonial cases, pronounced the marriage null and void, and its issue illegitimate. So Lord Ibane and Elaine had to part company, and he married Ilin MacCarthy Reagh, as in duty bound, whilst Elaine married Donal MacCarthy, her rival's brother, and her own first and second cousin. For this latter marriage, of course a dispensation had to be obtained. The issue of it were two sons: Donal, who died *s.p.*, and Dermod who was slain by Walter, son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare; also a daughter Ellen, who married Teige Mor O'Driscoll.

Donal MacCarthy Reagh married secondly Eleanor Fitzgerald⁽¹⁾, daughter of Gerald, eighth Earl of

(1) She married secondly Calbhach O'Donnell, Chief of Tirconnell, and it was stipulated in the marriage settlement

Kildare, by whom he had four sons who were successively Lords of Carbery under the Law of Tanistry (which appears to have still been followed, notwithstanding the deed of 1496, already referred to, executed by their grandfather Finghin MacDermod), and three daughters. The eldest of those sons was Cormac-na-Haoine, Donal's successor, of whom we shall treat presently. The second Finghin married Catherine, daughter of Donal-an-Dromin, Prince of Desmond. The third son, Donogh, married Joanna, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, by whom she had Florence (the well-known Tower prisoner), who married the Earl of Clancar's daughter, Dermot Maol his brother, who married Ellen O'Donoghue of Glenflesk, and a daughter Julia, who married Owen O'Sullivan Mor. Donogh married secondly a daughter of John, Lord Power, by whom he had Donogh Oge, who married Graine, daughter of Dermot, Lord of Muskerry.

Donal's fourth son Owen ("of the Parliament") succeeded to the Lordship of Carbery on the death of his brother Donogh in 1576. He married Ellen, daughter of Dermot O'Callaghan, by whom he had two sons: (1) Florence, of whom presently, and (2) Donogh, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Roe Fitzgerald, and sister of the wife of Donal-na-Pipi, but died *s.p.* He had also six daughters—namely, (1) Ellen, who *md.* Florence O'Driscoll, (2) Julia, who *md.* Dermot, son of Donal O'Sullivan Mor; (3) Ellinor, who *md.* Fineen Mac Owen Carragh of Killbrittain (4) Johanna who *md.* Daniel O'Donovan; (5) Honoria, who *md.* Edmund Fitzgerald, Knight of the Valley; and (6)

that he should protect her young nephew Fitzgerald, then aged 13, son of her brother, the Earl of Kildare. This he solemnly promised to do. But when they went to Ulster, she discovered that he had arranged to betray the boy. She therefore sent the latter away privately to France; and when assured that he had arrived there in safety, she refused to live any longer with her treacherous lord. She therefore left him, and they never lived together afterwards.

Graine, who *md.* first Barry Oge of Bullevant, and secondly Cormac, son of Cormac MacTeige of Muskerry.

Florence (called "of Enniskean"), elder son of Owen of the Parliament, married Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Fitzgerald, the "White Knight," and widow of Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, son of Donal-na-Pipi, by whom he had a daughter Catherine, who *md.* Dermot, younger son of Teige-an-Dana, and a son Callaghan, the founder of the Timoleague branch; which, despoiled of its possessions in 1690, passed into France, and settled at La Rochelle. It was represented, before the Revolution, by Charles Denis-Jean Marie, Seigneur de la Martière, Captain in the King's Regiment of Dragoons. Born in 1757 at St. Domingo, where his father Denis was an officer of the French Marine, he was admitted to the honours of the Court on the 26th Feb., 1786, with the title of Viscount MacCarthy. After the restoration he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for five years. He died at La Rochelle in 1831. (We shall give a fuller account of these MacCarthys when we come to deal with the Timoleague branch).

Donal MacCarthy Reagh died in 1531 according to the Annals of Loch Cé, wherein he is referred to in the following terms:—

"MacCarthy Reagh, *i.e.* Donal son of Finghin, son of Dermot, a young Lord of Cairbie, and a man of general bounty to poets and men of learning, and a lord of most excellent laws and rule, who had given a general invitation to all the men of Erin who wished to avail themselves of it, died."

He was succeeded by his eldest son Cormac-na-Haoine. This is the chieftain whose prowess and skill contributed so much to the victory at Mourne Abbey over the Earl of Desmond in 1521. There is an allusion to him in a curious letter written on the 6th October, 1535, by Stevyn ap Parry to Thomas

Cromwell (being a narrative of Lord James Butler's Expedition to various places in Munster), which throws an interesting sidelight on his character. The passage runs as follows (the spelling being modernised) :

“ Moreover, there came into my Lord James one the which is called my Lord Barrow that can speak very good English, the which is a very young man not past 17 or 18 years of age, that is a great inheritor, and if he had right, and leyd very sore to Cormac Oge, and to one Macarte Ryghe, the which is son-in-law to Cormac Oge, and is my Lord of Kildare's sister's son. And so the answer of Cormac Oge was this, that he would be sworn to do the King true service and to put in his pledge to abide the judgment of the Deputy of Ireland, or the council of Ireland, between him and any man in Ireland that can lay to his charge that he hath done him any wrong, in lands or goods. Macarte Ryagh came in upon a safe conduct, and his answer was that he would not be sworn unto the King, nor put in no pledge for to do any man any right that he had done wrong to ; for that, that he hath won with his sword he will keep it with his sword. And then my Lord James, being sore moved at him, saying unto him it should be unto his pain ; he making answer he would abide it ; with a proud countenance like the Garadyns (Geraldines) as ever I saw.”

In saying that what he had won he would hold by the sword, this young chieftain was evidently alluding to the victory which he had won at Mourne Abbey. As will be seen, from the letter just quoted, he married Julia, daughter of Cormac Oge MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry (widow of Gerald Fitzmaurice, 15th Lord of Kerry, who was killed in Desmond in 1550, a month after his marriage), by whom he had a son well known as Donal-“ na-pipi.”

Donal-na-Pipi succeeded, as Prince of Carbery, on the death of his uncle Owen, which occurred about 1593. There had previously been some litigation

between uncle and nephew ; the latter, as then Lord of Kilbrittain having claimed possession of certain lands and castles. This came to an end in 1590, when it was adjudged that Donal should enjoy certain townlands. Donal had, in his uncle's lifetime, pledged himself in securities of £10,000 to Florence MacCarthy (the Tower prisoner) his first cousin and son of his uncle Donogh, to take no steps to divert the succession from Florence, who was entitled to succeed him (Donal) under the Law of Tanistry. Nevertheless, to win the favour of the Government, he surrendered his territory to the King, thereby barring the succession of Florence who was an object of especial fear and anxiety to the Government. By this means also he secured for himself and, as he supposed, for his posterity, the entire territory which, up to that time, had been the common property of the sept.

Donal-na-Pipi acquired his nickname from the fact that (as Smith states in his *History of Cork*) "in his time some pipes of wine were cast on shore at Burrin ; and consequently were his right, being a wreck, and accordingly he had seized them, which in those times was considered very fortunate, the wreck being esteemed God's goods." Donal in 1608 obtained a commission as Captain of Infantry in a regiment commanded by Colonel Valentine Browne. He died in 1612, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Roe Fitzgerald, by whom he had, with other issue, a son Cormac who predeceased his father, leaving, by his wife Eleanor Fitzgibbon (daughter of Edmund Fitzgerald the White Knight and widow of Florence MacCarthy of Iniskean) a son Donal.

This Donal succeeded his grandfather Donal-na-Pipi, and married Ellen, daughter of David Roche, Lord Fermoy. After his death, in 1636, Charles I by Letters Patent, granted her one-third of her husband's estate for dowry, as also permission to marry again, of which she availed herself. Donal MacCarthy Reagh was High Sheriff of the County of Cork in 1635.

On his death, in 1636, an Inquisition was taken. This is a lengthy document, and contains a lot of valuable information, setting forth, amongst other things, all the sub-divisions of his territory, the extent of each, the sept that held it, the townlands, and the amount of chief-rent paid to him, Donal MacCarthy. In the appendix will be found a tabular statement giving a synopsis of these particulars.

By his wife Ellen Roche he left a son, Cormac, who succeeded him, and became Commander of the Munster Clans in the rebellion of 1641⁽¹⁾ (his lieutenant being Tadg-an-Dunaidh of Dunmanway). Most of his estates were confiscated by Cromwell in 1652, but he got back a portion of them at the Restoration. The rebellion, so far as MacCarthy Reagh's territory was concerned, was put down without much difficulty, and all resistance seems to have collapsed at an early stage of the war. Bennett, in his *History of Bandon*, states that in the beginning of 1642 Cormack MacCarthy Reagh came to Bandon, and declared that he would fight for the English. In this way he induced Lord Kilnalmeaky, who commanded the garrison, to give him a supply of arms. We are unable to say whether his profession of loyalty was merely a pretence, in order to obtain arms, or was sincere, and he was induced on his return home to change his plan. Be that as it may, the fact remains that he distributed the arms amongst his men, and next day marched to attack the town of Bandon. He came within a mile of it, and then, facing to the north-west, advanced as far as a place called Knockagarane, about half a mile south of the Bandon river, expecting to be there joined by the Hurleys from Ballinacarriga, and by Teige-an-Duna from Dunmanway. There he threw up a strong earthwork where he remained some days,

⁽¹⁾ In this capacity he acted under Donogh Lord Muskerry, the confederate, who was, by Charles I, appointed Lord President of Munster.

as if undecided what to do. In the meantime the Bandon militia¹ marched out, and their unexpected appearance caused rather a panic amongst MacCarthy's men, who rushed away where they could, many being shot down as they ran, and many others being overtaken and piked.

After this reverse at Knockagarane the MacCarthys did not offer much determined resistance. With the exception of the fortress of Carriganass (held by Dermot MacCarthy and a considerable garrison for the Irish and his chieftain MacCarthy Reagh), which was stubbornly defended, but ultimately overpowered with great loss of life, all the others fell easily into the hands of the Bandonians. Regarding this castle of Carriganass, which stood on the Bandon river, Bennett states that Dermot MacCarthy, on being called on to surrender it, at first stoutly refused. When, however, the enemy proceeded to cannonade it, he hung out a white flag, as if intimating his desire to surrender. The Bandon men put off a boat with a party to arrange the terms; but when it was half way across the river, the besieged suddenly opened fire, killing two of the passengers, sinking the boat, and even firing at the crew struggling in the water, some of whom they wounded. Infuriated by this act of treachery the Bandonians lost no time in bringing their big guns to bear with destructive effect on the towers and battlements of the castle, and poured forth a murderous discharge of musketry. The retributive vengeance of the besiegers was, as

(1) The Bandon Militia was enrolled when the great rebellion broke out. It consisted of 400 men, divided into 4 companies. It was the first military body raised by the English colonists. They were called the "Valiant Bandonians," the "Fire-eaters," the "Bandon Militia," and its representative, in recent times, has been known as the South Cork Light Infantry, Regiment of Militia. Originally enrolled as Volunteers, they must have formed part of the regular army by August, 1642. They had their work cut out for them then, as they were encircled by hostile people, and a string of hostile garrisons.

Bennett states, "terrible, and extended itself even to those who had any signs of life remaining."

There is a contemporary account of this siege given in a letter from a certain Tristram Whetcombe, a merchant of Kinsale and Mayor of that town in 1642, to his brother Benjamin, a London merchant. This letter is inserted in a paper by J. F. Fuller, Esq., entitled "Kinsale in 1641 and 1642," which appeared in the first quarterly number of the "Cork H. & A. Society's Journal" for 1907. It does not quite coincide with Bennett's description. Whetcombe gives some rather ghastly details regarding the siege and the course pursued in effecting an entrance into the castle. He recounts how they besieged the castle (which he describes as being "very strong built and well contrived for defence as most in the province") for 30 hours "without doing any very great hurt," and with a greater waste of powder than they could spare; how then the men, in desperation, made way through the wall of the "Bawn" to the gate and iron grate, and unhooking the grate, fired the gate and entered the castle under the arch; and how, the rebels having got over the arch, where it was impossible for the besiegers to reach them, the latter proffered them quarter, which they resolutely refused. "So," he continues, "we had no other means but to gather what straw and fewel we could, and make such a fire under the arch as it grew in a few hours too hot for them, and some of them made through the house in hope to escape, but we killed them all as they came down, only two were kept a day or two to try would they discover anything worthy of their lives; the fire continued all night and the next day, till at last were brought forth such a pack of roasted rogues as never were in man's life time seen; and, at last, as many as were not roasted were hanged."

The Warders of Kilgobban Castle, also belonging to MacCarthy Reagh, were so disheartened on hearing

of the terrible punishment inflicted on the garrison of Carriganass, that, before the Bandon soldiers could reach them, they abandoned it. So also fell easily Dwndaniel Castle, held by Teige O'Connor, Poolnalong held by Patrick Roche, Coolemaine, another MacCarthy fortress, and finally Kilbrittain Castle, MacCarthy Reagh's chief and favourite residence, and which had been that of his ancestors ever since one of them had dispossessed the De Courceys some 400 years previously. This castle was a large one and surrounded by a strong wall on which were half a dozen turrets strategically placed for defence. One would suppose that a vigorous stand would have been made here at least. So far as is known the only particulars that can be gleaned of its surrender are such as are contained in the contemporary account given by Whetcombe, from which we have already quoted. In regard to Kilbrittain Castle, he states :

“ Captain Cooper left, in Coolemain, a ward of 18 soldiers, and marched to Kilbrittain, where my Lord Kinalmeaky proferred quarter, but they refused it, only desired to have 2 days' respect (sic) until they could send to MacCartie, which was denied them ; whereupon our forces began to play their Piece of Ordnance upon the Castle, and a sow carrying towards the walls, to set the Myners a work they began to make signes, and cried for quarter, and it was granted and agreed upon. That they should march away with their cloaths, 2 horses, and 2 or 3 swords for some of the chieftest of them. The Rebels, at the first, were very busy with their small shot, but did none of ours any harm ; a ward of 32 musketeers were left in the said castle, until the provisions and booty be brought away, which they value in both castles to be worth £1,000 sterg. at least.”

It appears that MacCarthy Reagh himself was only a few miles away at the rebel camp in Killavarrig Wood, and had no knowledge of what was going on.

Bryan MacSwiney, who was in command of the Castle, could not have made any determined resistance. Probably he did not feel in a position to resist a strong assault, especially as he could not get any aid from the large force at Killavarrig.

Charles MacCarthy Reagh, as Commander of the Munster Clans, and his lieutenant, Tadg-an-Duna, have been reproached for many barbarities supposed to have been committed under their orders or with their sanction. Depositions given at the time go to show that various persons were seized by the above chieftains and stripped, and cruelly treated, and in some cases even hanged ; but, from others, it is evident that many such acts were perpetrated in MacCarthy Reagh's absence ; that, in some cases his timely arrival saved persons from death, and that he occasionally caused his underlings to be hanged for cruel actions committed by them. There was one incident in connection with which he has incurred some obloquy, namely the execution of a certain John Burrowes and some of his family. We treat of this case rather fully, as being probably a typical one, and as it illustrates the difficulty, often incidental to such cases, of " putting the saddle on the right horse."

John Burrowes, an extensive sheep farmer, who held lands under Dermot McDaniel Carthy, *alias* Mac-ni-Crimen of Ballinarohur Castle, on some of his cattle being seized during the rebellion, resolved to put himself under the protection of his landlord. Mac-ni-Crimen consented, and gave him shelter for a time ; but, at length, probably growing tired of his charge, took them to the Irish encampment at Killavarrig Hill, where they (*i.e.* Burrowes, his wife and two sons) were hanged by order, as was alleged, of their protector.

Mac-ni-Crimen, when examined by the Commissioners, who inquired into this and other cases, declared that it was not he, but some soldiers of his son's

company who took the Burrowes to Killavarrig Hill, and he intimated that they deserved their fate, as they had treacherously sent some communication to the Bandonians, about the weakness of the Castle.

A statement made by MacCarthy Reagh went to show that the Burrowes were removed by his own soldiers, and were put to death by order of his commanders, to whom he referred the case, and further that Mac-ni-Crimen was not at home when they were taken away. Mac-ni-Crimen's wife alleged that MacCarthy Reagh signed the order of execution. This MacCarthy admitted, but said he did so after the parties were executed, upon the importunity of Mac-ni-Crimen's wife.

An eye-witness stated that Mac-ni-Crimen came up and asked MacCarthy Reagh what he would do with the Burrowes, whereupon MacCarthy, who had just heard of the capture of Kilbrittain Castle, and was not in an amiable mood, replied, "Go you and them to the devil, and afterwards where you will."

The upshot of the matter was that the Commissioners believed Mac-ni-Crimen to be the murderer, and they hanged him accordingly.

Mr. Daniel MacCarthy (Glas) after careful research and a close scrutiny of the available records, arrived at the conclusion that Charles MacCarthy Reagh was "a humane and just man, hating cruelty, and severely punishing it at times." He sums up generally regarding the acts of cruelty and plunder complained of, that such things are not unusual in times of civil war, and that, had any of the Irish chiefs found persons to listen to their complaints, or showing any disposition to indemnify them for losses or injuries sustained, they doubtless would have made depositions quite as harrowing.

Very little is known about Charles MacCarthy after the capture of Kilbrittain Castle. Monsieur Lainé says that he was, in 1657, Colonel in command of a

company in the Duke of York's regiment, and afterwards Colonel of MacCarthy Reagh's regiment, which served successively in France and Spain. It is said that he led for some time a wandering life, being sometimes heard of in Carbery, Bere, and Bantry and other places. The following extract from J. P. Prendergast's *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution* shows that he and his family suffered a good deal of privation and misery:—

“ He (Col. Charles MacCarthy Reagh) was named among the Ensignmen⁽¹⁾ as having served the King in foreign parts ; but, finding no provision made for the Ensignmen in the Act of Explanations, he besought Ormonde² to save from utter ruin an ancient loyal family related to his Grace. He (MacCarthy Reagh), his wife, the Earl of Clancarthy's sister, and their children were, he said, in a most sad and deplorable condition, they being forced, for want of means or habitation to repair to Dublin, where they were destitute even of necessary clothes to appear in, and without a penny or penny's worth to relieve them, were ready to perish from starvation. They had in fact no other way of subsistence than wandering from house to house, looking for bread.” He prayed the Duke to render himself and his family some assistance.

That Colonel MacCarthy Reagh's family were not left altogether destitute would appear from an entry at page 28 of Caulfield's *Council Book of Cork*, bearing date the 18th June, 1704, in support of a petition by “ Mary MacCarthy, widow of MacCarthy Reagh,” praying that a pension of £100 a year granted by King Charles II might be restored to her.⁽³⁾

(1) The “ Ensignmen ” were those persons who had rallied to the King's ensigns abroad.

(2) Brother-in-law of his own brother-in-law the Earl of Clancarthy.

(3) This petitioner may have been the widow of Charles MacCarthy Reagh ; though, in that case she must have been

Charles MacCarthy is known to have been alive in 1667. By his wife Eleanor, daughter of Cormac Oge, Lord Muskerry, he had issue (1) Finghin (of whom presently), (2) Donal, who raised a regiment of foot for King James II⁽¹⁾, married Maria, daughter of Colonel Richard Townsend, and, dying in 1691, was interred at Timoleague, and (3) Donogh, who married Margaret de Courcy, by whom he had: (a) Alexander, who served on the side of James II at the Battle of the Boyne and at Aughrim, (b) Donal, who died in the French service, (c) Eleanor Susanna, who married Baron de Hook of the French service, (d) Ellen, who married John Lord Kinsale, and (e) Catherine, who married Pierre St. John of Macroom.

Charles' eldest son Finghin (or Florence), born in 1625, went to France in 1647, where he married the daughter of a French Count. He was killed in a duel in 1676, leaving two sons Charles and Dermod. The latter, born in 1658, married in France, and died *circa* 1728, leaving a son Donal. This latter Donal, born in France in 1690, came to Ireland and lived near Dunmanway where he married Kate O'Driscoll. By her he had several sons and a daughter Margaret, who married Richard O'Neill, hereditary Prince of Ulster.

Finghin's elder son Charles came to Ireland where he married and died, leaving a son, Owen. The latter died in 1775, and was father of Charles MacCarthy, born about 1721, who *md.* in 1749 at Ballymodan Church, Bandon, Catherine, daughter of Charles Bernard of Palace Anne, (she died in Bandon at the age of 103). This Charles MacCarthy, a solicitor by

a very old woman at the time, and there must have been a mistake about her Christian name too, which was *Eleanor*, and not *Mary*; or she might have been the widow of Charles' son Finghin, who also spent some time in France.

(1) *Vide supra*, under the notice of Colonel Charles MacCarthy Mor, an order, by the Duke of Tyrconnell for the formation into one regiment of the two raised by him and Colonel Donal MacCarthy Reagh.

profession, was Seneschal of the Manor of Macroom, Recorder of Clonakilty and Clerk of the Crown for the County. He was succeeded by his son, Francis Bernard MacCarthy Reagh, who, in 1793 *md.* Elizabeth (died 1844), daughter of William Daunt, Esq., of Kilcaskan, and died in 1821, leaving with other issue Francis B. MacCarthy (who married Miss Tresilian, and left an only son Francis B., late of Bandon, who married in 1869 Alice, daughter of John Leader, of Keale, M.D.), and also William Daunt MacCarthy (*b.* 1801), who married Margaret, sister of Judge Longfield, and left, with other issue, Francis Longfield MacCarthy Reagh, born 1827. This latter married a widow, by whom, it is stated, he had one son, name unknown.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE GLENNACHROIM BRANCH.

BEFORE proceeding with the history of the Glennachroim branch, we shall here excerpt from Mr. MacCarthy Glas' work the following brief notice of the outline and extent of that territory, written by the Rev. J. Lyons, formerly C.C. of Inchigoala :—

“ The length of Glen-na-Chroin is about twelve English miles, in a straight line from north to south, and about ten from east to west. Besides the present parish of Dunmanway it includes about five large townlands in the parish of Iveleary, one of Bantry, I think, four of Kilmeen, and one or more of Drinagh. There may have been some castles on the south side, which I am not aware of besides Togher, Dunmanway and Ballinacarriga. The name at present is applied only to the valley around Togher, and enclosed by the Owen, Shehy and Coolsnaghtig hills. Doctor O'Donovan is in error when he says that, according to the present tradition of the peasantry, it included only the portion of the present parish of Dunmanway to the south of the Bandon river.”

It may further be mentioned that when, in 1178, the O'Donovans were driven by the O'Briens from their ancestral seats about Limerick, they settled on the banks of the Bandon at Kinneidh, and that, some three-quarters of a century later, Crom O'Donovan, their then chief, was slain by O'Mahony's people

at a place called Inisfeil on that river. From that event the name of Crom was given to the valley through which that river runs.

And now, to proceed with the history of this sept, we shall go back to the murder, in 1366, of Cormac Donn, the first Lord of Glennachroim, by his nephew Donal Reagh, soon after succeeding his (Cormac's) elder brother Donal Glas as Lord of Carbery. He (Cormac) left issue: (1) Dermod (who was taken prisoner by his first cousin Donal Reagh, given over to the English, and by them murdered in 1368), (2) Felim, (3) Donal, (4) Eoghan, (5) Tady, (6) Finghin, (7) Cormac, and (8) Donogh (who had a son Finghin who had a son Cormac, whose daughter married Donogh O'Crowley).

Cormac Donn was succeeded as Lord of Glennachroim by his second son Felim (*a quo* the "Sliochd Faedlemedh," the tribe-name of the sept). Felim was succeeded by his son Tadg of Dunmanway, and the latter by his son Finghin. Finghin had a son Cormac, who succeeded him in due course. Cormac had two sons: Finghin and Dermod-na-Glac (*i.e.* "of the combats"). Finghin, who was thus fifth in descent from Cormac Donn, married a daughter of O'Sullivan Bear, and had a son Cormac who succeeded to the Chieftainship on the death of his father. Soon after this there occurred a tragedy which caused great sensation throughout the country—namely, the murder of this Cormac MacFinghin by his first cousin Cormac Donn, eldest son of Dermod-na-glac. We have already referred to the murder in 1366 of Cormac Donn, the first Lord of Glennachroim, by his nephew Donal Reagh. And now some two centuries later we find history repeating itself, and the same fate meted out by another Cormac Donn to his first cousin Cormac MacFinghin. In this latter case, however, the murderer, instead of succeeding to the Chieftainship, was, in due course of law, apprehended, tried and executed for the crime in 1576. At the time of

his execution the lands of Glennachroim were declared by Parliament forfeited to the Queen. Nevertheless they appear to have been usurped, doubtless without the knowledge of the Queen, by the murderers next brother, Tadg-an-Fhorsa ("of the Forces"), who succeeded to the Chieftainship. He seems to have encountered no opposition in taking possession of the lands of his sept, and enjoyed them for several years. It was not until Finghin MacCormac, the son of the murdered Chieftain was growing into manhood and beginning to move in the matter of his inheritance that any voice was heard to question Tadg's right. When he saw danger ahead Tadg was not slow to avail himself of a sure and ready means to secure his estate. He petitioned the Queen to be allowed to surrender the lands of Glennachroim into her hands, that he might receive them back as a *royal grant*, to be held henceforth on English tenure. The result was that the sept possessions were accepted and re-granted by Queen Elizabeth. Finghin MacCormac, in 1587, addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council a petition penned for him by Florence the Tower prisoner, praying that the surrender by Tadg-an-Fhorsa be not accepted, and that the lands be put into his own possession. He received no redress. In 1594 he put in another petition, wherein he described himself as having been maimed abroad in Her Majesty's service, and solicited a pension. This was likewise disregarded, and Finghin had to submit to his fate. Tadg-an-Fhorsa died in Cork in 1618. Shortly before his death he went a second time through the process of a legal surrender and re-grant of his sept lands; and, on its completion, duly declared by will, his disposal of them. He was married twice—first to a daughter of Donal MacFinneen of Ardtully, and secondly to Ellinor, daughter of Rory MacSheehy, who survived him.

On the death of Tadg-an-Fhorsa his son Tadg-an

Duna, or an-Dangean (of the *Dun* or Fortress) succeeded to the estates. He was also called "Tadg-na-Feile," or the "Hospitable," from the boundless hospitality of his housekeeping, as pictured in the poems of Donal-na-Tuile, a well-known bard of the time and neighbour of his. Tadg had a large estate and on it were two castles, Dunmanway and Togher, between which he spent his time, though the latter of the two is said to have been his favourite place of residence. He was hospitable in the extreme. Even in those days when every man of note kept an open house, the hospitalities of Tadg were on such a gigantic scale that they overstepped all others.

It is recounted that one day some of his people arrived at Togher with a large booty of beeves and sheep, seized during a predatory excursion into O'Sullivan Beare's country, and having safely housed them, were on their way home. Just a little way off they stretched themselves on the river bank and began to drink of the running stream. Tadg, just returned from hunting, saw them from an upper window of the Castle, and called out to them to desist. He ordered his steward to bring out some casks of his best Spanish wine, and empty them into the still waters of a portion of the river lying between the ledges of two projecting rocks—since known as Tadg's "Punch Bowl." Here the thirsty kerne drank themselves into a helpless state of inebriety. Even the fishes, including the eels and the water-rats, became blind drunk!

Tadg's extravagance was unbounded. Anything he desired to have he strained all his powers to possess. He was so pleased with the first coach he ever saw, that he insisted on buying it from its reluctant owner, who, in the end, was induced to part with it for four ploughlands of Tadg's estate!

Tadg's Castle and its surroundings are described as little short of an Irish Elysium by the bards of

the time. The mode of living there may be taken as a type of the lives led in idle times in all those castles. "Their stronghold," those of Tadhg and his brother chieftains—says Donal na Tuile, "were filled with beautiful women, and quick-slaying cavalry viewing them; mirth, drunkenness, playing on harps, poems, songs, bards, and the *bacágh*⁽¹⁾ shouting and roaring, and soothsayers were at their feasts; there, too, were gamblers in mutual discord, and large-bodied vagrant gluttons contending."

Such is a graphic sketch of one of Tadhg's "at-home" days! The jovial life above described lasted from 1618, when Tadhg came into his estates, until about 1641. Then a time had come for sterner proceedings. Tadhg became a very conspicuous character in the rebellion of that year. When Cork fell into the hands of the insurgents Donogh, Viscount Muskerry, afterwards Earl of Clancarthy, was appointed its Governor. He selected his brother-in-law, Charles MacCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery (who also became a very conspicuous character) as Commander of the Forces in the open country. The latter at once called all his forces to arms, and chose Tadhg-an-Duna his kinsman as his second in command. This was probably the last recorded instance of the Tanistic Chiefry the "Raising Out," and truly never more readily was the call obeyed.

We have already, a few pages back, referred to certain cruel acts perpetrated during the Civil War in Carbery and the degree of responsibility for them attaching to MacCarthy Reagh and Tadhg-an-Duna. It cannot be denied that many barbarities were proved against their followers, not a few of which had been committed within their own castles by minor

⁽¹⁾ We are not quite sure what this means. It may be the Irish word *bacaighe*, the plural of *bacach*, which means a *lame man cripple* or *beggar*.

chieftains like MacCrimen of Ballinarohur and MacCarthy of Phale. So far as Charles MacCarthy Reagh is concerned it is difficult to believe that any atrocities were countenanced by him, and he is known to have inflicted condign punishment on persons guilty of such things. Tadg-an-Duna, however, was a man of a different stamp, and it is to be feared that he cannot be so easily acquitted of all participation in some of those cruel proceedings. Though hospitable and generous to a fault, he was reckless of life and tyrannical, his harshness extending itself even to members of his own immediate family. Some instances of this are given by Mr. Bennett in his *History of Bandon*.

Tadg did not live to be called to account for his share in the troubles of those times, or even to see the end of those troubles. He is said to have died on the 24th May, 1649. He certainly must have passed away before 1652, for it is known that in this last-mentioned year his widow and youngest son Callaghan were living in Dunmanway Castle, and in certain evidence given by the widow she speaks of him as her "late husband." Tadg-an-Duna is considered the "Last Lord of Glennachroim," not that some of the lands of his ancestors did not still remain with the family, but because he was the last of them who ever performed any public act of Chieftainship.

He was twice married: firstly to a daughter of Bryan Owen MacSwiney of Cloghda Castle. By this lady, who was grand-daughter of Owen MacSwiney of Mashanaglass, he had two sons: (1) Tadhg-an-Fhorsa, and (2) Dermod, ancestor of the MacCarthys Glas. He married secondly Honora, daughter of Donal O'Donovan, Lord of Clancahal, by his wife Joan, daughter of Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, by whom he had (3) Honoria, who married Owen, fourth son of Donal-na-Pipi, (4) Joan, who married Cormac Mac Teig MacCarthy of Ballea, (5) Eoghan, founder of the Ballynoody family, and (6) Callaghan.

Tadhg-an-Duna, eldest son of Tadhg-an-Fhorsa II, could not have outlived his father very long, as he died in 1650. He was living at Togher Castle in 1641. On the 20th October of that year he married Gennet Coppinger, the widow of Nicholas Skiddy of Cork, by whom he had one son Tadhg, who could not have been more than 8 months old when his father died. Tadhg-an-Fhorsa II possessed in fee the town and lands of Fearlaghan, known by the names of Tullagh Glas Gortnidihy, Maulcullanane and Carrigatane, in the parish of Kilmeen, Barony of Carbery, Co Cork. Also the town and lands of Carryboy, Coolmontane and Tullagh lands in Inchigeela. These lands he devised, by will, to his wife Gennet, for her life, in lieu of dower. But after his death she and her son, whilst in the enjoyment of the property, were expelled therefrom, and deprived of it by the usurping powers.

Tadhg-an-Duna II, only son of Tadhg-an-Fhorsa II, was quite a child on his father's death, who secured the possession by obtaining a "Decree of Innocence," so that, although the lands of Togher were confiscated after the war of 1641-52, those of Dunmanway were then saved. But, after the 3rd October, 1691, Tadhg's patrimony was seized by the Williamites, so that, at the time of his death in 1696, his position was as thus described by a national poet :

" Ni Tadhg-an-Duna d'ainim
 Acht Tadhg gan dun gan daingean,
 Tadhg gan bo gan capall
 Im-bothainin iséal deataigh
 Tadhg gan bean, gan leanbh."

Or in English :

" Not Tadhg of the Dun thy name
 But Tadhg without Dun, without Daingean,
 Tadhg without cow, without horse
 In a low smoky little cabin,
 Tadhg without wife, without child."

A more poetical pen describes Tadhg's last dwelling :

“Crioich a bheatha sa marbh an aonacht
A n'aras cumbhang a luib chnuic sleibhe.”

“The end of his life and death together
In a narrow dwelling in the curved ridge of a mountain.”

Tadhg-an-Duna II married Honora, daughter of Daniel O'Donovan, Lord of Clancahill. He left issue two sons, one of them was of weak intellect, and “no better than no son at all,” in fact, an “iaroma,” or encumbrance. The other son accompanied the army of his countrymen into France. This son can have been no other than the officer in the French army whose name is recorded as “Jacques MacCarthy Dooney Capitaine,” who fell at Landen in 1693. Whether he had any issue is unknown.

According to some genealogies Tadhg-an-Duna II had a son Felim, ancestor of Charles of “Butler's Gift,” Jerry-an-Duna, etc. ; but this seems to be an error, and the Felim in question was son of “Jeremy Cartie,” (2nd son of Tadhg-an-Duna I), of whom we shall treat presently, and from whom, in reality, all the descendants of the Chieftains of the Sliochd Fiedlimidh now living proceed.

Dermod or “Jeremy Cartie, Esq.,” as he was called, the second son of Teig-an-Duna I, must have been a person of some consideration in his day, seeing that, doubtless through his influence, the lands of Togher, which had for more than forty years been in the hands of strangers, were, in 1684, restored to the family. By an act of grace, dated the 14th March of that year, His Majesty was pleased to “give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm to his well-beloved subject Jeremy Cartie, Esq., and his heirs” certain castles, towns, villages, etc., therein mentioned—that is to say, to reverse the forfeiture of the property of Jeremy's late uncle Dermod (brother of Tadhg-an-Duna), which had been confiscated on the extinction of the rebellion, comprising Togher and about five or six thousand

acres. The instrument under which the reversal was effected, showing the names of the persons from whom the lands were recovered, and precise description and measurements is preserved.⁽¹⁾ It is clear that Dermod must have had very influential friends to bring about this restoration of the property, and must have been a person whom it was considered desirable to propitiate. Of the time and place of his death there is no certain knowledge. It is considered not improbable that he followed the fortunes of King James to France; though, at the time, he must have been advanced in years. There is more than one Dermod in the list of MacCarthys in the Irish Brigade, and he may have been one of them.

The property restored to Jeremy in 1684 must have been subsequently forfeited, probably by reason of his adherence to the cause of James II. Mr. MacCarthy (Glas) says:—"Felim, son of Jeremy, and his posterity were indeed absolutely disinherited; but, by another act of grace, the possessions of this favoured family were allowed to pass, by gentlest transfer, to Jeremy's daughter Elizabeth and her English husband, a very eminent lawyer, and holding high office under the Crown."

Jeremy by his wife Catherine, daughter of Finin MacCarthy of Iniskean (son of Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh) by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Fitzgibbon, the White Knight, had a son Felim and daughter Elizabeth, who married Edmund Shuldham, the lawyer above referred to, to whom she brought the lands re-granted to her father in 1684, together with the lands of Ardtully, and three townlands near Kenmare.

Felim, the son of Jeremy, had no inheritance but the sword. He was a Captain in the Irish army, fought

⁽¹⁾ A copy of this document is printed at page 168 of the "Historical Pedigree of the Sliochd Fiedhlimidh."

on the side of James II both before and after the King's arrival in Ireland in March, 1689, and left Ireland with the "Wild Geese." He was in France at the time of his sister's marriage, upon hearing of which he hurried back, but was shot dead before he reached his native glen. It is not improbable, considering his near relationship to the Commander-in-Chief of the Munster Forces, that he was the Captain Phelim MacCarthy who led the Irish force, who in 1688 compelled the party of English colonists shut up in Killowen House to capitulate to them, as described by O'Callaghan in his *History of the Irish Brigade* (when referring to the events which immediately preceded the arrival of King James II in Cork).

By his wife Mary, daughter of Tadhg MacCarthy of Knocktemple, Felim left three sons—(1) Dermod, (2) Owen and (3) Cormac (or Charles).

The eldest son Dermod married Ellen, daughter of Ceadach O'Donovan, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Finin O'Driscoll, and had two sons, Charles and Tadhg. The elder Charles, called "of Butler's Gift," married a Miss O'Donovan (sister to Timothy O'Donovan, a famous swordsman), and left, besides four daughters, two sons, who died before their father and without issue. Tadhg, the second son of Dermod, son of Felim, married Elizabeth Donovan, and was father of Dermod or Jerry-an-Duna, who died in 1826, aged 84. In his younger days he (Jerry) had some intention of seeking military service abroad, and for this purpose had a pedigree prepared; but as, in the meantime, he came in for a certain sum of money either by legacy or dower, his Spanish project was abandoned, and he settled down at home. He left some children, but at present, as far as is known, no descendants of his survive.

Owen, the second son of Felim, married Faby O'Herlihy, and by her had two sons: (1) Donogh and (2) Florence. The elder son Donogh married a dau.

of O'Leary of Iverleary and had a son Donogh Oge, who acquired a rather terrible notoriety in his native home. He was a person of great daring and cruelty Mr. MacCarthy (Glas) in his *History of the Sliochd Fiedhlimidh* narrates the following incident in his wild career. It appears that the district where he lived was in a state of great disturbance in or about the years 1793-94. There was then quartered in it a body of yeomanry under the command of a person described as an "arrogant and licentious tyrant." Between him and Donogh (who in character and conduct closely resembled Donal MacCarthy, the well-known base son of the Earl of Clancar) there soon sprung up hatred and defiance. The commander of yeomanry, in an evil hour, thought to bring disgrace on Donogh Oge, by an insult to his sister, who, by rapid flight, saved herself from violence. This outrage led to reprisals by Donogh, who showed himself to be in cruelty of disposition quite a match for his adversary. The end of it was that the Commander, in revenge, set fire to every cottage for three miles from the home of Donogh. The latter wreaked his vengeance in an act of great daring and cruelty. He contrived that a body of incendiaries who were leaving the district should fall into an ambush, in which several were shot and others captured. At a deep spot in a bend of the Bandon river called Luimneach Beg, where a smaller stream joins it, between Togher and Dunmanway, Donogh Oge, having marched his captives there, pitilessly drowned them. After this daring defiance of public authority he thought it prudent to leave the locality, and repaired to France. He reappeared some years afterwards in the uniform of a French officer, accompanying the expedition under General Hoche to Bantry. He returned with it to France, but nothing is known of his subsequent career. Donogh Oge had a sister named Angel, who was doubtless, in disposition as well as in name, a pleasing contrast to her turbulent brother. We

learn from the *Sliochd Fiedhlimidh* that she married Owen Callaghan, who was, by her, the father of Dermot MacOwen, a celebrated physician of Clonakilty, and also of a daughter, who married Cornelius MacCarthy (of the Clan Dermot), by whom she had a daughter Norah. This Norah MacCarthy married John MacDonald of Dunmanway, by whom she had a daughter Mary. This Mary MacDonald (great-grandniece of the notorious Donogh Oge) married Eugene MacFinnan MacCarthy, brother to the late Dr. Daniel MacCarthy, Bishop of Kerry (1877-1881), and their son was the late Randal MacFinnan MacCarthy.

Florence, the second son of Owen son of Felim, had a grandson Owen, known as the "Old Root," who, by his marriage with Julia, sister of the late Dean Collins of Cork, was father of Eugene, "a gentleman of considerable classical and literary attainments, in addition to a matchless knowledge of the genealogy and history of the later generation of his sept." He was born in 1801, and was living in Dunmanway in 1871.

Cormac, the third son of Felim, son of "Jeremy Cartie" (Charles "of Lorraine," as he was called), was an officer of distinction in the French army. He was the last member of the *Sliochd Fiedlimidh* who retained anything of the position and dignity which the chieftains of his sept enjoyed since its establishment by Felim, son of Cormac Doun, in the middle of the fourteenth century. He had been a soldier from his boyhood, and, in consequence of the military career which he followed abroad, had entirely lost touch with his native home, from which his father's disinheritance had banished him. He was an officer of the Royal Foot Guards, afterwards known as the Regiment of Dorrington (so named from the Colonel who succeeded the Duke of Ormond in command of it), and took part in the battle of Landen or Neerwinden in Flanders in 1693 between King William and the



TOGHER CASTLE, CO. CORK

Duke of Luxembourg. The regiment of Dorrington took a distinguished part in that battle, which raged for eleven hours, and resulted in the entire defeat of William and his allied army. It was probably from his share in the campaigns of the Upper Rhine that he obtained the designation by which he has been since known, *i.e.*, "Charles of Lorraine." As it is known that he was a captain and in active service in 1715, his military career, even had it ended then, must (to quote again from Mr. MacCarthy Glas) have comprised "the period in which were fought all the great battles of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, the battle of Almanza by Marshal the Duke of Berwick, and in which took place all the great sieges and assaults and, above all, the memorable repulse from Cremona, for which that age was famous, and finally the campaign on the Upper Rhine, on which the repute of Cormac rests chiefly."

The following extract is from a translation of a Latin document in parchment prepared in 1715:—

"From the most noble family of the MacCarthys, Earls of Clancar, Muskerry, and Clancarthy, legitimately descends Charles MacCarthy, now a Captain in the Regiment of Dorrington, in the Army of the most Christian King of France, etc., etc., which Charles is the legitimate son of Felix MacCarthy, Esq., and Mary legitimate daughter of Thaddeus MacCarthy of Knocktemple, Esq. . . . The said Felix was son of Dermot MacCarthy, Esq., and Catherine daughter of Florence MacCarthy of Rossinore, Esq., who was son of MacCarthy Reagh. Which Dermot was son of Thadeus MacCarthy de Doune, heir of Glenecrime, which Thadeus MacCarthy de Doune was son of Thaddeus Onorise MacCarthy of the same place, who was married to a daughter of MacFinnin. Which Thadeus de Doune descended from the family of MacCarthy Reagh. The said Thadeus MacCarthy of Knocktemple, Esq., was son of Eugene Roe MacCarthy of Knocktemple, Esq., who married the

Domina White, cousin of Eustacius White of Lohot, Esq., which said Eugene was a younger son of Mac-Donogh of Dowalla, Esq., who married a sister of MacAuliff."

That the Charles of this pedigree was "Charles of Lorraine" there can be no reasonable doubt. It was prepared by an Irish herald, and is signed by "Jacobus Terry Athlone." What is peculiar about it is that it was prepared not to be taken by its possessor to France, as an introduction, but when he had already reached the rank of Captain in the Royal Foot Guards.

The original pedigree bears the undermentioned marginal note, written in French, by the hand of a lady who seemed to claim a near relationship to the family of Charles; so near indeed as to cause her to look upon it as *her own genealogy*. The note is in the words following:

"The genealogy of Catherine MacCarthy de MacFinnin widow of the Sieur Henry de Ruxton, mother of (name effaced by dirt and friction) which justifies her most illustrious birth from the ancient Earls of Clancar in Ireland."

It is not clear how this lady was connected with the family of "Charles of Lorraine." The nearest known connection between the Glennachrim and MacFinnan septs is the marriage of Tadh-an-Fhorsa I (Charles' great-great-grandfather) to a daughter of MacFinnan of Ardtully.

Charles married Angel, daughter of Randal Oge Hurley a grandson of the Randal Hurley who figured during the rebellion of 1641, and who married a daughter of Tadh-an-Fhorsa. Consequently, he and his wife were third cousins. He had two sons, Daniel and Denis.

Daniel had a son Charles, who married a Catherine Collins, and some of their descendants were still living not many years ago.

Donogh, or Denis, the second son of Cormac Glas, has left his trace in a popular saying of his countrymen, which outlived his generation and extended beyond the limits of his native glen :

“ Is glas an tigh é so ! arsa an spiorad le Donchadh glas.

Mas glas, nî doifhialagh ! arsa Donchadh Glas.”

(*Translation.*)

“ A green house is this ! ” exclaimed the ghost.

“ If it is green, it is not inhospitable,” replied Donogh Glas.

The tale of its origin is this : An associate of Donogh dressed himself up as a ghost, placed himself in Donogh’s house, and awaited his return home at nightfall. Then took place the above speech of the ghost and the reply of Donogh, which were evidently a play upon the words used by each of them ; for, whilst *Glas* was the cognomen of Donogh, it bore a figurative meaning, signifying “ niggardly ” or “ penurious,” in which sense the ghost used it in mirth or reproach. Donogh, who inherited another cognomen “ Na Feile ” of quite an opposite meaning, very aptly replied that if his house was green, it was not inhospitable (doifhialagh).

It is needless to say that after the family property which Jeremy MacCarthy was fortunate enough to regain had finally passed away into alien hands, this branch were in very reduced circumstances ; and, like others of the clan, might have sunk into poverty and obscurity. That this did not happen is due to the energy and enterprise of one worthy member. Donogh-na-Feile, the person to whom we have just been referring, married Catherine, daughter of Malachy Crowley ; and, besides one daughter, had three sons : Donogh, Cormac and Donal. Donogh the eldest took to the sea, rose to be a shipmaster, and finally

settled down as a prosperous ship-owner and coal merchant in London. Under the promptings of that deep family affection which has ever characterised the Irish race, he not only revisited his native country, but in the year 1763 invited over to London his younger brother Daniel, whom eventually, being himself childless, he made his heir. Daniel married Mary Kelliher, by whom he had four sons: Denis, Daniel, Justin and Thomas. Of these the eldest married Mary MacCarthy, and had issue three sons—namely, (1) Charles Justin (afterwards known as Sir Charles MacCarthy, sometime Governor of Ceylon, to whom we shall refer presently), (2) Felix, and (3) William. Daniel's second son Daniel married Mary Ward, and had an only son Daniel, who assumed the sept title "Glas" in token of his descent. This Daniel, born 1807, was a gentleman of refined taste and high literary attainments. He was author of the *Siege of Florence*, *Masaniello*, *The Free Lancer*, *Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Mor*, and *Historical Pedigree of the Sliocht Feidhlimidh*. He furnishes the interesting example of one who, though like his father, *English* by birth, and with surroundings and connections purely English, and who had never at the time even seen Ireland, yet devoted himself, in later years at all events, to Irish history and biography, to the exclusion of all other subjects. His *magnum opus* is the *Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy*, a most valuable biography wherein he presents the subject of it in a different light to that in which he appears in the accounts by previous writers. His other work on the *Sliocht Feidhlimidh* is replete with interesting information about various branches of the MacCarthy Clan. Mr. MacCarthy married at Naples in 1832 Harriet Alexandrina Bassett, youngest dau. of Admiral Sir Home Popham, by whom he had issue (1) Henry Popham Tenison, a Captain in the Royal Artillery, who died unmarried at Madras in 1865, aged 28 years; (2) Elizabeth Radcliffe, who died at

Bath, aged 15 years ; and (3) Florence Strahan, who married Alice Linton, by whom he had issue several sons and daughters. This Florence Strahan is also dead, but has left three sons, two of whom, Florence Popham and Donal, are now in Oregon, and the third, Eugene, in Tasmania. Their grandfather, Daniel MacCarthy (Glas) died at Southampton in 1884.

We shall now go back to his uncles Justin and Thomas. They both appear to have left no descendants. Nothing particular is recorded about Justin. Thomas in early life was a Cadet in the East India Company's service. Wearying of Indian life, he threw up his commission and returned to England. There he began to study for the Bar. From his studies he was, however, after a time tempted back to his early profession, by the offer of the command of a regiment of his countrymen raised to aid certain revolted Spanish colonists in the attainment of independence. On the outward voyage there was an attempt at mutiny amongst some of his soldiers. This was, however, put down, and several men were tried by court-martial. Two of them were condemned to death, but were, at the last moment, pardoned by their kind-hearted Colonel. The transports in due time reached St. Domingo, where, however, our Colonel, who had landed in the early morning, was straightway attacked by yellow fever, and before nightfall had fallen a victim to that fell disease.

We shall now give some account of Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy. He was the eldest son of Mr. Denis MacCarthy of Cork, nephew of Denis the ship-owner and merchant, who did so much to retrieve the family fortunes. Charles MacCarthy was born in 1812.

He received a portion of his education in Rome, where he was a student in the English College, of which Doctor (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman, a near relative, was then (about 1832) the Principal, and he

was preparing to take orders in the Catholic priesthood. Whilst in Rome he made the early acquaintance of several persons who became distinguished in after life. Amongst the English at that time sojourning there was Richard Monckton Milnes (afterwards Lord Houghton), who was an intimate friend of Wiseman's, and who was also attracted to the latter's young kinsman MacCarthy, with whom he formed one of the greatest friendships of his life. Amongst others with whom MacCarthy became intimately acquainted were the Comte de Montalembert, subsequently famous as a French writer and politician, and the Abbé de Lamennais. After studying for some time for the priesthood, he was induced to abandon that profession. Dr. Wiseman was prevailed on to acquiesce in this decision by Milnes, who took the deepest interest in MacCarthy, and who exerted himself to procure for him a place in the public service. He commenced his official career in 1842 as Collector of Customs and Receiver General at Turk's Island, then under the Government of the Bahamas. In this small sphere he served for about four years, during which period he gave such evidence of his rare capacity, that his promotion was rapid. In 1847 he was appointed Auditor and Accountant General in Ceylon. During his tenure of this office he acted as Colonial Secretary in 1849, and as Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon for a period of about six weeks in 1850. His appointment as Colonial Secretary was confirmed on the 2nd January, 1851, on the departure of Sir Emerson Tennent, and he held the appointment until 1860. During this period he was Lieutenant-Governor from January to May, 1855, and on the 10th July, 1857, he received the honour of Knighthood. He displayed sound judgment on all occasions. When he first went to Ceylon Lord Torrington was Governor of the Island. That young nobleman was indiscreet in his relations with the able and ambitious men who surrounded him, and became the cat's-paw of political intriguers ;

but MacCarthy, who steered a quiet and cautious course, succeeded in preserving a due equilibrium in the state of affairs. After the departure of Lord Torrington and until the arrival of Sir Geo. Anderson (*i.e.* from the 15th October to the 27th Nov., 1850) MacCarthy held rule as Lieutenant-Governor.

By a curious concatenation of circumstances indeed, he was the real ruler of the Island for a short period, even after the arrival of Sir George Anderson. The ship in which Sir George came from Mauritius, made so good a passage that the new Governor arrived at least a full week before the Royal Commission of his appointment reached the Island by the overland mail. In the absence of this document Sir Charles MacCarthy felt bound to decline compliance with the demand of Sir George that he should be installed as Governor.

There is no doubt that MacCarthy was right in this, and that Sir George ought not to have taken offence at his strict adherence to rule and privilege. Sir George, however, resented it as a personal affront, and the relations between the Governor and the Colonial Secretary were so strained at one period that Sir George transacted the business of the Island through a third party. Mr. MacCarthy was also declared to be in the right in a question which Sir George Anderson insisted on referring to the Secretary of State. The rule in the Colony was that all official papers were addressed to the Colonial Secretary, who opened them and submitted them to the Governor with drafts of such replies or orders as the Secretary thought suitable. Sir George contended that the Secretary, in thus offering an opinion beforehand, was trenching on the Governor's prerogative. But Earl Grey, to whom Sir George owed his appointment, entirely sustained Mr. MacCarthy's action.

On the departure of Sir George Anderson, MacCarthy again acted as Lieutenant-Governor, from the 18th

January to the 11th May, 1855, on which date Sir Henry Ward arrived and assumed the office of Governor. In June, 1860, Sir Henry left for Madras, where he had scarcely assumed the reins of government before he fell a victim to cholera. His successor in the government of Ceylon was Sir Charles MacCarthy. It is probable that, apart from his own undoubted ability, it was through Lord Houghton's influence that he received from the Duke of Newcastle the offer of one of the alternative posts of Governor of New South Wales and Ceylon, which were then vacant. Unhappily perhaps for his own health and life, Sir Charles chose the Colony where he had been so popular in other capacities. On the 22nd Oct., 1860, he arrived and assumed the offices of Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral in Ceylon.

The most important event of his governorship was the commencement of the railway from Colombo to Kandy. He did not, however, live to see its completion, as, in December, 1863, he had to leave, through ill-health, for Europe. He died at Spa on the 15th August, 1864, from a disease contracted in Ceylon, and which had gained a fatal hold of him before he consented to abandon, even temporarily, the important interests confided to his charge.

Sir Charles MacCarthy was an accomplished scholar and a man of sound judgment. From an "In Memoriam" which appeared about him in the *Times* soon after his death we extract the following:—

"He was a man of most apprehensive intelligence, and of the most varied learning, an elegant though hardly profound classical scholar, his commands of the great instruments of modern languages was singularly complete. In French, Italian and German he possessed not only the facility but the graces of speech; not only the power of a ready writer, but the finest discrimination of a master of style; and, as he passed

from one nationality to another the delight and the charm of his diction was only exceeded by the wonder at his familiarity with every literature."

Sir Charles had married, in 1848, Sophia Brunel, eldest daughter of Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for War. By this marriage he had two sons, Richard and Charles. Of his brothers, already mentioned, Felix was a Member of Council and Police Magistrate in the Bahamas, and died leaving no issue, and William was Registrar-General of Lands in Ceylon. He was alive in 1871, but had then no issue.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MACCARTHYS OF SPRING HOUSE AND COUNTS OF TOULOUSE.

OWEN, the fifth son of Donal "Na-Pipi" MacCarthy, Prince of Carbery, who died in 1612, married Honoria, daughter of Tadg-an-Duna MacCarthy, and had a son Donal of Knocknahinchy.

This Donal *md.* Honoria, daughter of John O'Hea, of Corbally, Co. Cork, and died in 1666. He left a son Denis, who was the first of the family to settle at Spring House, Co. Tipperary, which he did on his marriage in 1660 to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Hackett of Ballyskillan in that county. He died in 1713, leaving the following issue:—(1) Justin, his heir (of whom presently); (2) James, (3) Charles of Lagan town, who *md.* Clara O'Ferrall, *d.s.p.*; (4) Denis, who *md.* Miss Herringman, *d.s.p.*; (5) Alexander, (6) Elizabeth, who *md.* 1st Michael Kearney, and 2nd Redmond Purcell; (7) Elizabeth, who *md.* James Fox; (8) Joanna, *md.* John Therry of Castle Therry; (9) Margaret, (10) Catherine, *md.* Francis Kearney; (11) Ellen, *md.* Jeremiah O'Donovan of Kinogreny; and (12) Maria, who *md.* Daniel Mahony of Dunloe, Co. Kerry.

The eldest son, Justin of Spring House, *b.* 1685, *md.* in 1709 Maria, daughter of John Shee of

Ballylogus, Co. Tipperary. He died in 1756, leaving the following issue :—

1. Denis, of whom presently.
2. John, *b.* 1725, who *md.* Anne Wyse of Waterford, and had : (1) James, *b.* 1749 ; (2) Chas., *b.* 1752 ; (3) Justin, *b.* 1755 ; (4) Dermod, *b.* 1756 ; (5) Anne, *b.* 1750 ; (6) Eliza, *b.* 1755 ; (7) Maria, *b.* 1754 ; and (8) Christina, *b.* 1755. Of these the 2nd one Charles *md.* a Miss Morrogh of Cork, and had, with other issue, a son Charles, *b.* 1778. He *md.* a Miss Tuite, and had, with other issue, a son, the Rev. Charles F. MacCarthy, D.D. (*b.* 1818, *d.* 1877), who resided in Dublin.
3. Maria, *md.* James Mandeville of Ballydine.
4. Elizabeth, *b.* 1716, *md.* 1737 Daniel Ryan of Inch.
5. Margaret, *b.* 1724 ; died unmarried.

The elder son Denis of Spring House, *b.* 1718, *md.* in 1743, Christine, daughter of Robert French of Rahasane. Later on, feeling disheartened by the harsh operation of the Penal Laws, he decided to leave Ireland and seek a new home abroad, where he could enjoy the free exercise of his religion. After travelling in various parts of the Continent, he resolved to settle down in France. He died at Argenson in Berri in 1761.

His son Justin, *b.* 1744, married in 1765 Marie Winifred Tuite of Tuitestown, Westmeath. Having promised his father that he would leave Ireland and never return there unless full religious liberty was restored, he carried out this promise. Realising all he could get, by the sale of the remnant still left of the family property, he went to France and settled down at Toulouse, being attracted by the mildness of its climate. In consideration of his illustrious

descent, he was in Sept., 1776, by Letters Patent of King Louis XVI, naturalised as a French subject, and the title of Count was conferred on him. On the 25th February, 1777, on the certificate of Monsieur Cherin, the great French Herald of the time, who had examined his pedigrees and proofs, he was admitted to the honours of the French Court. Count Justin was a man of refined literary tastes. This led him to form in Toulouse one of the finest and richest private libraries in Europe, which made his hôtel the *rendezvous* of the most distinguished *savants* and artists. This library, "worthy of a sovereign," (to use the words of Monsieur de Bure, who was in 1815 deputed to prepare a catalogue of the books) was more remarkable for the choiceness of the works, their rare editions and sumptuous bindings than their actual number.⁽¹⁾ During the first Empire Marshal Berthier, it is said, offered 800,000 francs for the collection. It also appears that the Duke of Devonshire was in 1810 prepared to pay £25,000 for the Count's library if landed in England, but owing to political causes, it was found impracticable to fulfil this condition.

Besides this fine library Count Justin had also accumulated a superb collection of valuable pictures and other works of art. But alas! none of these treasures now remain. All, including the fine

(1) Mr. James Roche, in his *Critical Essays of an Octogenarian*, alluding to this library, observes that its principal value consisted in a large number of books printed on *vellum*, namely 601, which then exceeded that of any other private collector. Foremost amongst these was the precious copy of Ximenes Polyglot, the only one of the three originally struck off that was ever exposed to sale, and for which Count MacCarthy had given £483, the largest sum, up to that time, paid for any printed book. Mr. Roche also states that, during the Revolution, when the Count, as one of the *noblesse* apprehended the confiscation of his property, he, for a time entrusted to him (Mr. Roche) for safe custody, a number of the most valuable books, including the one above mentioned.

collection of books, have long since been scattered far and wide.

Count Justin died in 1812, leaving the following issue :—

1. Denis Joseph, *b.* 1766, died unmarried.
2. Nicholas Tuite (the Abbé MacCarthy), *b.* 1769.
3. Robert Joseph, *b.* 1770, *md.* 1809 Emilie de Bressac. He died in 1827, leaving issue :
Justin Marie Laurant Robert, *b.* 1811, *d.s.p.* 1861.
4. Joseph Charles, *b.* 1777, *d.s.p.*
5. Joseph Patrick, *b.* 1779, *md.* 1818 Julie Louise Poyen de l'Anse, and had issue :
(1) Nicholas Francis Joseph, *b.* 1833 (of whom presently), (2) Winifrede Marie, *b.* 1819, (3) Anne Marie, *b.* 1825, (4) Marie Therese, *b.* 1828.
6. Justin, *b.* 1785, *md.* Marie Therese Caliste de Coriolis d'Espenouse.
 1. Anne Marie, *b.* 1767, Comtesse d'Argentiére.
 2. Christine Marie, *b.* 1772, *md.* Marquis de St. Gery.
 3. Marie, *b.* 1780, Comtesse d'Argentiére.

Of the above-mentioned the most distinguished was the second son named Nicholas Tuite, the Abbé MacCarthy. He was sent with his brothers to Paris for education. There his success was early and brilliant, and his remarkable intelligence soon attracted general notice. His abilities and learning won him the patronage of Monseigneur Dillon, Archbishop of Narbonne, who took such pride in his young relative that he desired to give him a benefice, even before he had entered Holy Orders. This the young student, from delicacy, declined. He pursued his studies in the Sorbonne until the outbreak of the

revolution in 1789. The brothers then returned to their home at Toulouse. The young Abbé dedicated many years to the acquirement of that varied learning which so much enhances the power of oratory. He was ordained in 1814, and soon after commenced those celebrated preachings which in later years raised him to the first rank of Christian orators. He became probably the most celebrated preacher who had been heard in France since the days of Massillon. His priestly labours and preaching lasted until his death at Annecy in 1833.

His next brother, Robert Joseph, served in the French army as Aide-de-camp to the Prince de Condé. After the Restoration in 1814 he attained the rank of Marechal-de-camp of Cavalry, and received several decorations. He died in 1827. As his only son, Justin-Marie-Laurent-Robert, died without issue in 1861, he was succeeded in the title of Count by his first cousin Nicholas Francis Joseph. He died in 1906, without issue, so that the family is now apparently extinct in the male line. Count Nicholas, however, before his death, adopted Florence Justin Charles de la Varde, the infant grandson (daughter's son) of Pol, the present Duc de Clancarthy-Blarney.

The first break-up of the family property was after the death of Count Justin in 1812. Then, to meet the requirements of the French law, and to divide the property amongst his numerous children, it became necessary to put everything up for sale. This caused a general dispersal of the various treasures. The library for which Marshal Berthier had offered 800,000 francs was sold for 500,000 francs. The hôtel was also sold, but bought in by the Count's youngest son Justin, who lived in it until his death in 1862. Then it, which was all that remained of the property, had to go to the hammer in 1873, and passed into the hands of a citizen of Toulouse. Soon afterwards Count Nicholas and his wife bade adieu to the town. And so ended the family connection with the place, which had lasted just about a century.



DANIEL MacCARTHY (GLAS.)
(b 1807, d 1884.)



SIR CHAS. JUSTIN MacCARTHY,
Governor of Ceylon 1860—1864.

CHAPTER X.

THE CLAN DERMOD.

THE Clan Dermod is descended from Dermod Donn, a son of Donal Gott MacCarthy, Lord of Carbery (1205-1251). They possessed an extensive district in Carbery, and the Castles of Kilcoe and Cloghane. Kilcoe Castle was situated on a point of land at the head of Roaring Water Bay, not far from Ballydehob, and extensive ruins of it, consisting principally of a large massive square tower with a small turret are described by Lewis as being in existence at the time he wrote, upwards of sixty years ago.

The earliest reference to Cloghane is contained in a Fiant of 1573, authorising a pardon to "Donal MacCormac (MacCarthy) of Cloghaan, Co. Cork, Gent., and Cormac, Dermod and Donogh McDonnell of same, Gentlemen, his sons," on condition of their appearing within six months before the Commissioners in their County, and giving security to keep the peace, and answer at session when called on. But, in little more than four years after the grant of this pardon Donal and his sons were attainted, and their possessions were forfeited. This appears in a Fiant dated 6th October, 1577, authorising a grant by the Queen to Sir Cormac MacTeig, of, amongst other lands, "the Manor and Castle of Cloughan, Co. Cork, and three carrucates of its demesne lands, and half a carue of land in Balli-Coman, possessions of Donal

MacCormac MacCarthy of Cloughan, in Carbery, Co. Cork, attainted."

Smith, in his *History of Cork*, says: "To the west of Rincolisky is a broad deep bay called Roaring Water Bay, and, in Irish, Lough Trasnagh; at the head of this bay are the ruins of the Castle of Kilcoe, built by the MacCarthys, a branch who styled themselves Lords of Clan Dermod. They had also the Castle of Cloghan." What Smith says is fully borne out by the manuscripts preserved in the Lambeth library, and of date about the end of Elizabeth's reign, compiled by Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster. In Vol. 635 of these MSS., fol. 152 (verso) and 192, Carew gives two pedigrees of "the family of the Carties called Clandermond," and adds, that they "inhabite by *west the Leppe*, in Carbrie adjoining to O'Donovan and O'Mahon Fin in the County of Corke," and also that they "descend from the MacCartie reagh, and the lands which they of this sept had was 42 plowlands." The pedigrees not only show the Donal and his sons before-mentioned, but state clearly the reason for their attainder, namely: the murder of their cousin Donogh, whom they slew, probably in an attempt, not unusual then and previously, to usurp the post of Tanist of the Clan. The division of the sept, too, into the sub-branches of Cloghan and Kilcoe is fully indicated.

The pedigrees and the above-quoted documents point to the conclusion (1) that Cloghan belonged to the junior branch of the MacCarthys of Clan Dermod, and Kilcoe to the senior; (2) that Cloghan was situated west of "the Leppe" in Carbery, and adjoining the territories of O'Mahon and Donovan; and (3) that Cloghan Castle and part of its manor passed to Sir Cormac MacTeig, Lord of Muskerry, in 1577.

Speed's map, and other old maps, also show a place called Cloghane or Cloghen in the county above-mentioned at a short distance N.N.W. of the present

town of Skibbereen. The ordnance map of 1844 shows no such place, but, about the same spot a townland called Lissangle, and at its S.W. corner, near the river Ilen, marks of ruins called "site of Lissangle Castle." According to Lewis these were the ruins of an old MacCarthy castle, no doubt the same, as known in earlier times, as Cloghan Castle.

Some later particulars of the Clan Dermod estate, at least that of the Cloghan portion, appear in an indenture, dated 16th May, 1594, under which Sir Cormac MacTeig's son Cormac conveyed to Sir Walter Copinger FitzJames "the Manor and Castel of Cloghane with three plowlands of demesne lands in Carbery and the half plowland of Ballycomane . . . and all their right in the lands, &c., of Donyll Mac Cormac McCartye, late of Cloghane, and late attainted of high treason." From Sir Walter the property descended to his son Dominick, and was confiscated, as belonging to this Dominick, in the Cromwellian times.

We have so far written about the Cloghan branch of the Clan Dermod, from whom their estate passed away before the end of the sixteenth century. The Kilcoe or senior branch may have held on to their possessions for a longer period, and probably did. From an account of the family extracted from *La statistique générale du Département de la Gironde* we learn that they held possession of "le beau chateau de Kilconath" (sic) until 1649, and that, despoiled of everything "in the reign of Charles under the Act of Settlement," though never guilty of anything contrary to their religion or their honour, they sought refuge in France in 1692, and settled in different parts of the country. One member of the family, Daniel MacCarthy, was living in Anjou in 1697, and another, Hilarion MacCarthy, was at La Rochelle Bernard in 1699. In 1719 Denis MacCarthy, Lord of Beaujé, and Foudival, married a Jane Fitzgerald. He founded at Bordeaux the mercantile firm which afterwards

went by the name of "MacCarthy Frères," and which continued to exist until 1828. He was fourth Consul in 1767-68, and first Consul in 1768-9. He became a Director of the Chamber of Commerce in 1767. Having no children, Denis MacCarthy, in 1765, invited Daniel and John, the sons of his brother Thomas (who had married a Miss Jane Wall, and resided in Tipperary) to come and settle at Bordeaux. He got them educated at the College of Vendôme, and afterwards naturalised as French subjects. The elder of them, Daniel, in 1778, married Eleanor, daughter of Sutton of Clonard, Lord of Largo, by Phillis de Masterton of Castletown, at Paris. Denis MacCarthy had been ennobled in 1756, and so were Daniel and John in 1785, and all three were members of the States-General.

During the Revolution Daniel MacCarthy⁽¹⁾ with his wife remained at Bordeaux looking after his business, while his brother John, who had married Cécile Véronique O'Byrne, retired with his own children and those of Daniel to Hamburg. After some time Daniel was arrested by order of the Committee of Public Safety, but was ultimately set at liberty. He died in July, 1795.

On the death of Daniel MacCarthy his brother John returned to Bordeaux and took up the direction of the business. After an honourable and distinguished career, he died in 1828. His son Denis Edward, as also Daniel's sons, John junior and Eugene Charles, discharged with credit and repute their administrative and Consular Functions. Eugène Charles, son of Daniel, married a Mdelle. De Guat, and had two daughters, one of whom married General Daumas.

(1) Mr. James Roche, in his *Critical Essays*, already referred to, alludes to him as "one of the most eminent merchants of Bordeaux, where we have seen him preside with dignity and talent over the Commercial Courts for several years."

Daniel's other son, John, married Georgette Lawton, and by her had a son Daniel Robert and two daughters. Daniel Robert, who was by profession an "avocat," married Mdelle. Elizabeth H el ene de Pichou, by whom he had a son Daniel J ean Patrice, now of Bordeaux, who was born in 1874. He married Miss Viva Exshaw of Cowes, by whom he now (1912) has a son Donal and three daughters: Kathleen, Egl e, and Gabrielle. One of Daniel Robert's sisters, Georgina, married a Mons. Dugu e, and they had a son Fernand, who was Envoi Extraordinaire and Ministre Plenipotentiaire at Rome to H.H. the Prince of Monaco. He was duly authorised to assume the name MacCarthy, and was styled "F. Dugu e de MacCarthy." He died a few years ago, leaving two sons, who are now officers in the French cavalry.

CHAPTER XI.

MACCARTHY DUNA (of Ballyneadig and Lyradane), THE MACCARTHYS RABAGH—THE MACCARTHYS OF TIMOLEAGUE.

TADG-AN-DUNA, of the MacCarthy Glas stem, who died in 1649 (son of Tadh-an-Forsa, died 1618) had by his second wife Honoria, daughter of Donal O'Donovan, a son Eoghan (born 1601, died 1691).

Eoghan had a son Tadhg, who was a Captain in a Kerry regiment of infantry which James II imported into England as men "on whom he could rely." After the attainder of Donogh, Earl of Clancarthy, in 1691 and 1696, Tadhg administered to his father a leasehold interest in East Ballyneadig, Co. Cork, which claim was adjudged within the Articles of Limerick. Tadhg had a son, Cormac of Leyradane, who married a daughter of Radley of Knockrour, and had issue :

1. Tadhg (of whom presently).
2. Cormac.
3. Callaghan.
4. Dorothy, *md.* George Fitton.
5. Catherine, *md.* Owen MacCarthy, "Maister-na-Mona," who died 1790.

The eldest son Tadhg (*b.* 1714, *d.* 1763) *md.* Joanna,

daughter of Denis MacCarthy of Dooneen, and had issue :

1. Cormac (of whom presently).
2. Callaghan, *md.* Miss Hennessy of Ballymacmoy.
3. Tadg.
4. Mary, *md.* O'Leary of Kerry.
5. Ellen, *md.* Nagle of Mallow.

The eldest son Cormac, *b.* 1738, *md.* 1764, Mary, eldest daughter of Geoffrey O'Donoghue of the Glen, by Elizabeth, daughter of Randal MacCarthy Mor (though his father, in his will, had provided that he should lose a pecuniary legacy in case of marriage with any daughter of Elizabeth O'Donoghue). She died in childbirth with her infant son. Cormac MacCarthy *md.* secondly 1766 Mary, daughter of Michael Finucane of Ennis, by whom he had fifteen children, of whom only the two following survived him :

1. Michael Stephen Joseph (of whom presently).
2. Bridget Ellen, *md.* Francis Lord Morgan, and had issue :
 1. Elizabeth Frances, *md.* Robt. Mahon of Ashline Park, Co. Clare.
 2. Sarah, died unmarried 1837.

The son Michael, *b.* 1771, *md.* 1791 Mary, daughter of Captain Meade, R.N., and by her had issue :

1. Charles Edward (of whom presently).
2. Richard Moore, *b.* 1802, Lieut. in 2nd Regt. of Foot.
3. (Rev.) Francis Michael, *md.* Frances Mary Robinson, by whom he had six sons.
4. Mary, *md.* Captain Harvey Bagot.
5. Margaret Elizabeth, *md.* Mark Ranclaud, M.D.
6. Charlotte, *md.* Colonel Robert Owen.

7. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

8. Sophia.

Michael MacCarthy, who was appointed Deputy Paymaster-General at the Mauritius in 1811, in succession to Thomas Sheridan, and Civil Paymaster at the Cape of Good Hope in 1817, died in England on the 19th June, 1829.

His eldest son, Charles Edward, *b.* 1800, was an Ensign in the 22nd Foot. He married in 1831 Elizabeth, daughter of John Goldworthy Ravenshaw, a Director of the East India Company, and had issue :

1. Charles Desmond (of whom presently).

2. Henry Meade, *b.* 1834, *d.* 1851.

The elder son, Charles Desmond, *b.* 1832, *md.* 1876 Louise Jeanne Wilhelmine, 2nd daughter of Lieut. Otto Friedrich de la Chevallerie of Charlottenburg, Berlin, and died in 1896, leaving issue :

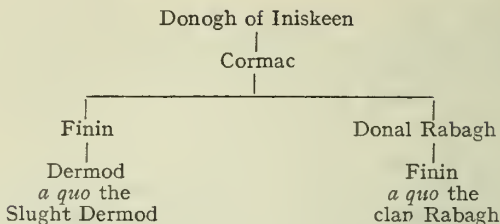
Charles Otto Desmond, *b.* 1877.

NOTE.—It should be stated that Eoghan, who, in the above pedigree is mentioned as a son of Teig-an-Duna, was, according to some authorities, a descendant of Donal “ny Countea,” who died in 1581, and was fourth son of Teige, Lord of Muskerry.

THE MACCARTHYS RABAGH.

The MacCarthys Rabagh were a branch of the MacCarthys Reagh, Princes of Carberry; Donal Reagh, who married Johanna Fitzmaurice, had by her, besides other sons, one named Donogh of Iniskean. He was the ancestor of the Slught Dermod of Iniskean, and

also of the MacCarthys Rabagh, as shown by the following pedigree :



A notable member of the Rabagh sept was the Right Rev. Florence MacCarthy, Catholic Bishop of Antinoe *in partibus infidelium* and Coadjutor Bishop of Cork, who died more than a century ago. He was born at Macroom in 1761. His parents went to reside at Killarney, where dwelt Dr. Moylan the Bishop of Kerry. Having soon attracted that prelate's affectionate interest, young Florence was, in 1777, appointed by him to a place in the Irish College of Rome, where he remained for eight years. Before he was twenty-five years of age he obtained his degree of Doctor in Divinity, and was held in high estimation. One of the Cardinals, then Papal Secretary of State, having determined to go on a tour through Italy and part of France, made choice of Dr. MacCarthy as the companion of his journey, and sent to the Irish College an invitation to that effect. But the youthful D.D. had already quitted Rome for his own country. He arrived in 1875 and became curate to Dr. Moylan at Killarney. When the latter was promoted to the See of Cork, he made Dr. MacCarthy his Vicar-General, and placed him over the parish of SS. Peter and Paul, whence some years later he was removed to the South Parish, the Catholic population of which then numbered more than 20,000 souls. In 1803 he was named Bishop of Antinoe and Coadjutor to Dr. Moylan, but he still continued to discharge his laborious duties

in common with the curates of his parish, his iron constitution enabling him to go through an immense amount of work, in the pulpit, the confessional, and among the poor. His death was worthy of his life. Passing one day through a part of the city, not in his own district, but in which fever was raging, he was asked to enter a house and see a patient who was on the point of death. A neighbour, knowing the virulence of the poor creature's disease, begged of the Bishop not to risk his life by going in. "I will go," he answered, "and save that soul." He did all that could be done for the dying man, took the contagion, and after ten days' illness died, before he had reached his fiftieth year, on the 10th June, 1810.

A monument of great merit was erected to his memory in St. Finbar's, the Church of the South Parish, in which he had last ministered.

THE MACCARTHYS OF TIMOLEAGUE.

VISCOUNTS TIMOLEAGUE AND VICOMTES DE LA MARTIERE.

Amongst the branches of the MacCarthy Reagh were the MacCarthys of Timoleague, afterwards Vicomtes de la Martière in France. They had won considerable distinction in the service of the House of Stuart, and, at a later period, were well and honourably received at the French Court. They descended from Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, fifth son of Donal MacCarthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Sir Owen, by his wife Helen, daughter of Dermod O'Callaghan of Clonmeen, had, besides several daughters, two sons—namely, Florence and Denis who were the last of the Munster

Chieftains to submit to Sir George Carew in 1602 after the extinction of the rebellion of the Sugán Earl of Desmond. They obtained their pardon, and also, by a lucky accident, were enabled to retain their lands.

We are at present concerned only with the elder son Florence, called "of Inniskean." On his father's death in 1593 he became entitled to a considerable estate, which, however, was taken possession of by his first cousin, Donal-na-Pipi, he himself being allowed to enjoy the revenue of it, until, having joined with James FitzThomas Fitzgerald in the rebellion against the King, he was killed at Lismacpatrick about 1598. He had married Ellinor Fitzgibbon, daughter of the White Knight, by whom he had a son Callaghan, who succeeded him, being then 26 years of age and still unmarried. On the occasion of his approaching marriage with Marianne, daughter of Randal Hurley of Naddinagh, his cousin made over to him various castles, townlands, etc., in Carbery. Under Letters Patent of James I, dated the 7th May, 1610, he was ennobled as a Viscount; and, under further Letters Patent of the 24th idem, the grants made to him by Donal MacCarthy were confirmed. He died shortly before the 24th May, 1631, leaving two sons—namely, Charles (of whom presently) and Dermot, who possessed the lands of Kyne and Lackydusse.

Charles MacCarthy, elder son of Callaghan, succeeded him. By Letter Patent of Charles I, dated the 12th June, 1632, he was, like his father, created a Viscount. He was a Captain in the Infantry Regiment of his kinsman Charles MacCarthy Reagh, and possessed the manors, castle, town and lands of Timoleague. He was, however, with his own son Donogh and other gentlemen and freeholders condemned for treason, his property being confiscated. He was killed in rebellion at Knockbrack in 1652. He had married

Mary, daughter of Donogh O'Driscoll of Collymore, by whom he had a son Denis, who succeeded him.

Denis MacCarthy of Timoleague was a Lieutenant in the company of which his father was Captain. He attained the rank of Captain on the 9th March, 1674. He had been included, with his father, in the proscription for treason already mentioned. However, under Letters Patent of Charles II he was granted a pension of £100, payable out of the Irish Exchequer, the same to be continued on his death to his son Dermod.

Dermod, his son, Lord of Timoleague, succeeded to the above pension. He, too, like his father and grandfather, was created Viscount under Letters Patent of James II of the 13th June, 1689. He also obtained, under Act of Parliament passed in Dublin, restoration of the properties in Carbery which had been forfeited by his father and grandfather, but these properties were again confiscated in 1690. Dermod MacCarthy married Catherine Heis, and had a son Timothy.

Timothy MacCarthy was included with his father in the penalty for high treason, and the confiscation of property thereby involved extended to him also. He was the first member of the family who settled in France. He married on the 24th October, 1701, in the parish church of Brest Demoiselle Heléne, or Eleanor Chaix, otherwise Chee, otherwise Shee, of the County Kilkenny. He was captain of a ship in 1716, and is said to have been, when at Boulogne, acknowledged by Robert Earl of Clancarthy, who died there in 1770, as sprung from the same sept of the MacCarthys as the Earl himself. He, as also his wife, were no longer living at the end of 1748. He left issue (besides a daughter, Marie Catherine, who was no longer living on the 26th July, 1746) two sons—namely, Charles and Denis.

Of these the elder Charles was Lieutenant and afterwards Captain in the French Navy in the Department of La Rochelle, and he was Knight of the Military

Order of St. Louis when the Earl of Clancarthy acknowledged him as cousin in 1753. He died at Paris in 1766, leaving one son who died young in the King's service, and two daughters—(1) Marie Therése Angelique, born in 1740, and (2) Charlotte Therése, born in 1750.

The younger son Denis, born at La Rochelle in 1716, lived there after dividing with his elder brother some property which came to them on their sister's death. He married Damoiselle Renée Robert, daughter of Pierre Robert, residing at Cap Français on the Island of St. Domingo in 1748. He had (in 1767) acquired a property called "La Martière" in the Island of Oleron. On production of a certificate, signed by seven Irish gentlemen of position, showing that he belonged to an ancient and noble family, he was duly recognised as such and ennobled by the King under Letters Patent, dated the 4th August, 1769. His will was dated the 5th December, 1783.

He had two sons, *i.e.*, (1) Charles Denis Jean Marie (of whom presently), and Daniel, who is said to have been a Lieutenant in the Navy.

Charles Denis Jean Marie MacCarthy was left under his father's will a sum of £30,000 without prejudice to his right, as elder son, to the estate of La Martière. He was a Captain in the King's Regiment of Dragoons. He was admitted to the honours of the Court on the 26th February, 1786, with the title of Viscount MacCarthy.

In the library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, are preserved documents relating to the above family, thus designated in the catalogues:—

"Patent of James I, ennobling Callaghan son of Finin son of Owen MacCarthy.

"Letters Patent of King Charles I granting the Title of Knight and Viscount to Charles MacCarthy of Timoleague."

“Copy of an Inquisition taken in the fourth year of William and Mary, attainting Dearmod MacCarthy and his son Tadh of Timoleague; and letters of King James II ennobling the above Dearmod.”

“Inquisition taken at Moyallow, by which were attainted of treason Charles and Donogh MacCarthy of Timoleague.”

CHAPTER XII.

THE MUSKERRY BRANCH.

THE name "Muskerry" comes from a certain Cairbre Musc (son of Finnchad, Monarch of Ireland in the third century) who had six or seven sons who settled in different parts of Munster, and left the name "Musc Raighe" (descendant of Musc) to the territories which they occupied. Of these, four were in the County of Cork:—Muscry Mitine (the modern Kerricurrihy), Muscry Donnegan, which lies around Buttevant, Muscry Luachra, about the sources of the Blackwater, near the bounds of Kerry, and finally Muscry Flynn, with which we are now concerned. This territory, so-called because it was owned by the O'Flynnns until they were dispossessed by the MacCarthys (and originally comprising only the district between Macroom and Millstreet, and from the Kerry border eastward keeping to the north of the Lee to about as far as the Dripsey river as its eastern boundary), gave its name afterwards to what, roughly speaking, comprises the two modern baronies of East and West Muskerry. But, as is stated in the Down Survey, the name Muskerry was applied to a greater or less extent of territory according as the power of its Lords waxed or waned. And, as a matter of fact, Carrignavar and the adjacent district, which is owned by a branch of the Muskerry family, is quite out of Muskerry properly so called.

The earliest conquest by the MacCarthys in Muskerry was made by Donal Mor Na Curra, Prince of

Desmond from 1185 to 1205, whose warlike activities have already been referred to. Besides many other victories obtained by him over the English, we learn, from the Annals of Innisfallen, that in 1196 he succeeded in dislodging them from Cork—that is to say, he refrained from destroying that city only on condition of their evacuating it. It was then probably or soon afterwards that he occupied Dundrinan (Dun Drainghnean), which was on the site of the fortress afterwards known as “Castlemore by Moviddy.” This was situated in East Muskerry—a territory which had previously formed the O’Mahony’s possessions, but ceased to belong to them after the grant made in 1711 by King Henry II of all that country to Robert Fitzstephen, and Miles de Cogan. In pursuance of that grant the latter wrested the portion from the Mahonys. Miles de Cogan died in 1187, and afterwards Dundrinan passed into the possession of Dermod⁽¹⁾ eldest son of Donal Mor, either by grant or forcible capture. As he made it his residence he has come to be known as “of Dundrinan.” From this circumstance, and also from the fact mentioned in the Annals of Munster, under the year 1237, that his younger brother Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor died in that year in his castle of Mashanaglass, it is inferrible that the MacCarthys had then obtained a foothold in East Muskerry.

But their acquisitions at that time were evidently not deemed of sufficient importance to be made the appanage of a separate branch. They did not succeed

(1) Whether he obtained his cognomen “of Dundrinan” from having occupied the fortress, or having come by his death there, is not clear. Dundrinan must have been a post of importance in those days. Besides the castle we also hear of “burgesses” there showing that a small town existed.

Canon O’Mahony, in his *History of the O’Mahonys*, says Dunraighnean was originally one of the Forts of Cian, chief of the “Ui-Eachach,” circa 1014, and held by his descendants down to the Norman era.

in annexing West Muskerry, part of which (including the parishes of Kilmichael, Kilmurry and part of Moviddy) belonged to the O'Mahonys and part to the O'Flynnns until between 1310 and 1320. This conquest they effected with the aid of the MacSweeneys, a clan of "Free Lances" from Donegal who had borne the distinctive title of MacSweeney "na d'Tuath" (or "of the battle-axes"), whom the MacCarthys had brought down to Muskerry for the purpose—(see appendix, note 3). In remuneration for their services the MacCarthys granted them lands, on which they are said to have erected the Castles of Mashanaglass and Cloghda.⁽¹⁾ The MacCarthys allowed the three senior septs of the O'Mahonys, called the Clan Fineen, Clan Concgher and Ui Flann Lua, to remain in possession of their lands, as freeholders under them, subject to a small head rent, and they so held them down to the confiscation of 1642.

It was after the acquisition of West Muskerry that the whole territory became the appanage of a younger branch of the family. The first separate ruler was Dermot Mor, son of Cormac MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (*b.* 1271, *d.* 1359). He was created by the British "Lord of Muskerry" in 1353, and was the first who bore that designation. This Dermot was

(1) Whether the MacSweeneys really erected those castles is doubtful. They seem to have been employed, under the Lords of Muskerry and Carbery, as Military Commanders and Wardens of Castles. We read of Donal Mac Owen MacSweeney as Chief Warder of Blarney Castle. He was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at Macroom and Mashanaglas. His son Neil was stationed at Mashanaglas in 1591, and Brian at Castle More the same year. Then another Bryan MacSweeney was in command of Kilbrittain Castle when it surrendered in 1642.

As regards the Castle of Mashanaglas, Mr. H. W. Gillman, in an exhaustive article in the Cork H. & A. Society's Journal for December, 1893, arrived at the conclusion that it must have been built about 1585. It was probably on or near the site of the much earlier castle where Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor is said to have died some 350 years previously.

taken prisoner by MacCarthy of Carbery, by whom he was delivered up to his (Dermod's) mother's brother, the Lord Fitzmaurice, who put him to death in 1368. According to another account he was slain by the O'Mahonys in 1367. He had three sons:— (1) Cormac¹ who succeeded him; (2) Felimy, ancestor of the MacCarthys of Tuonadroman; and (3) Donogh, whose descendants are called "Carthy" (modernised "Cartie") of Cluanfada.

Cormac (born 1346) the son of Dermod Mor, was murdered in Cork by the Barrys, and interred in Gill Abbey in that city in 1374. From one of his sons—Donal—are descended the Carties of Seanchoill (Shanakiel).

Teige (born 1380) son of Cormac, governed Muskerry for 30 years, and died in 1448. He had issue: (1) Cormac, (2) Dermod, ancestor of the MacCarthys of Drishane, who in 1436 erected the castle at that place. He also built the Castle of Carrigafooka, near Macroom. He was killed in 1541. Teige's third son was Eoghan, to whom we shall refer later on.

Teige had also a daughter Ellen, who married Dermod-an-Duna MacCarthy, Prince of Carbery.

Cormac Laidir (the "Strong")⁽²⁾ son of Teige succeeded him as 9th Lord of Muskerry. He was born in 1411, and is famous for having in 1465 founded the well-known Franciscan Abbey of Kilkrea (Cillecredhe), which was dedicated to St. Bridget. He founded, about 1450, the nunnery of Ballyvasadane.

(1) So O'Hart says: But according to a pedigree preserved amongst the Lambeth MSS. Dermod's eldest son was named Teige, who became 2nd Lord, and was succeeded by his brother Cormac as 3rd Lord, and the latter by Felim as 4th Lord. This Felim murdered his nephew Cormac (son of his brother Teige), and for this he and his posterity were disenabled to be Lords, but Tuath na Droman was given to them.

(2) He is said to have been a man of great strength and accomplishments.

He built five churches at various places, and the Castles of Blarney, Kilkrea and Carrignamuck. Of these castles, the most renowned is the first mentioned, *i.e.*, that of Blarney, the donjon of which he erected. The site was originally occupied by a hunting-box of Dermot MacCarthy Mor, King of Desmond, which was built of wood. It was rebuilt in 1200 and finally completed, as above-mentioned, by Cormac Laidir⁽¹⁾. The Castle of Carrignamuck, now better known as Dripsey Castle, was usually occupied by the Tanist of Muskerry, until Callaghan MacTeige, the 15th Lord, after resigning his position in favour of his nephew Cormac MacDermot, took up his residence there permanently as the founder of a separate line of Carrignamuck. Cormac Laidir was authorised by Henry VIII in conjunction with Finghin MacCarthy Reagh, Prince of Carbery, to receive the homage of the Irish Chiefs. His end was unfortunate, for, in 1494, in some quarrel at the Castle of Carrignamuck between him and his brother Eoghan, then the Tanist, he was wounded by the latter, and his sons, and shortly afterwards died of his wounds. The Four Masters record his death as follows under the year just mentioned :—

“Cormac—that is, the MacCarthy, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Lord of Muskerry, was killed by his brother Eoghan and his (Eoghan’s) sons. He was a man who raised and revered the Church, and was the first founder of the Abbey of Kilcrea; a man who ordained that the Sabbath should be kept holy in his dominions, as it ought to be, and he was succeeded by Eoghan, son of Teige.”

He was buried in Kilkrea Abbey in the middle of

(1) In the *Pacata Hibernia* it is described as being at the time therein referred to (1602) one of the largest and strongest castles in Munster, for “it is fower piles joined in one, seated upon a maine rock, so as it is free from mining, the wall 18 feet thick, and well flanked at each corner to the best advantage.”

the choir. The inscription on his tomb runs as follows:—

“Hic Jacet Cormacus, fil. Thadei, fil. Cormaci, fil. Dermidii Magni Dnus de Musgraigh Flayn, ac istius Conventus primus fundator.”

It is difficult to understand the Four Masters' statement that Cormac was succeeded by his brother Eoghan. Mr. W. H. Gillman, in a pedigree of the family, printed in the Cork H. & A. Society's Journal for 1892, states that Eoghan, by reason of having murdered his brother, was excluded from succession to the Lordship. In the Lambeth pedigree it is stated that on account of this murder he and his posterity were set aside from the Chieftainship, but were given the lands of Cloghroe. This pedigree, moreover, places Cormac's son Cormac Oge, and not Eoghan as the 10th Lord of Muskerry.

In O'Hart's *Irish Pedigrees*, at page 122 of Vol. I, under the head of the “MacCarthy's of Muskerry,” there is a note to the effect that from this Eoghan (therein styled “of Rathduane”) descended Donogh MacCartie, who lived *temp.* James II, the ancestor of the MacCarties formerly of Rathduane and later of Headford in the Co. Kerry.

On the other hand, in an article *Notes of Some Castles of Mid Cork*, by Dr. Philip S. Lee, published in the Cork H. & A. Society's Journal for the third quarter of 1910, there is embodied a translation, furnished by the late Dr. Caulfield of Cork, of a document in one of the volumes of the Calendar of Documents, edited by H. O. Sweetman. That document, which is dated “on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 1483,” runs as follows:

“Be it known that I John, son of Richard, son of Symon de rede Bared, lord of Clobh Phylp, have granted my Vil of Clobh Phylp, with the meadows, mills, and between the River of the Valley of Phylp in the North to the bounds of the Vil of Temayn in

the South ; and from the little stream near Magurney in the East, to the little stream which is near Gort Donchamoyr in the West, from me and to Eugene son of Thadeus, son of Cormac MacKathragh, his heirs, &c., so that Eugene, his heirs, &c., shall pay all the incumbrances of said Vil, *viz.* the due income of the Irish Princes, out of the just issue of said Vil, *viz.* ten pence yearly in testimony of which I appoint Thadeus O'Leyn my Executor, &c."

It may be stated in explanation that the grantor was a member of the Barrett family, who then owned that part of the county. Clogh Philip is a townland a little to the west of St. Ann's Hill, Blarney, on which stands the ruins of an old castle. Temayn (properly Teamhair) is the modern village of Tower, between St. Ann's Hill and Cloghroe. Gort Donchamoyr (Gortdonaghmore) is a neighbouring townland. All these places are in the parish of Mately and barony of East Muskerry.

On a slab inserted in the embrasure of a window in the ruined castle of Clogh Philip there is to be seen in raised letters the legend: "D.C.K. 1590." The initials are doubtless those of Donogh MacCormac MacKathragh (MacCarthy), and record the fact that he erected the castle in 1590. From a note in Smith's *History of Cork* we see that Clogh Philip was in 1600 in the possession of this person, who must have been a descendant of Eoghan.

If the lands of Cloghroe were given to Eoghan when he was excluded from the Lordship of Muskerry by reason of having murdered his brother, it is difficult to understand why he or his descendants should also receive a grant of lands at Rathduane, as must have been the case if he was the ancestor of the MacCarthys of that place and afterwards of Churchill and Headford. The matter is very perplexing ; but it seems at least doubtful whether the Tuath Cloghroe was really ever given by way of partial compensation for

the loss of the Lordship. The grant to him by the Barretts of their Vil of Clogh Philip was made in 1488, or six years before the murder of Cormac Laidir, and could have had no connection with that crime. There is nothing to show that Eoghan or his descendants received any other portion of the Tuath Cloghroe than the Vil of Clogh Philip, nor is it clear that his clansmen had the power to make any such grant.

In the Cork H. & A. Society's Journal, No. 87, for July-September, 1910, there is an article by Prof. W. F. Butler on the "Barony of Muskerry," and a note at page 124 to the following effect:—

"The acquisition of this district—the Tuath Cloghroe of Elizabeth's day—cut the territory of the Barretts in two. The 'Vil' of Cloghphilip possibly did not include all Tuath Cloghroe. A Cork jury found that Edward III had granted the castle of 'Guynes, now said to be Cloghroe,' to John Lombard and his heirs, and 30 ploughlands to support it, of which 14 (all named) held in 1596 by Cormac Mac Dermod of Muskerry formed part. But, on the matter being debated, the Inquisition was found void—(*Morrin, Cal. Pap. Rolls, Elizabeth, 1596, p. 38*). Possibly then the MacCarthys acquired Cloghroe Castle from the Lombards."

The trend of the above is to show that Cloghroe was not in the MacCarthys gift.

Again, from the will made in 1583 by Sir Cormac MacTeige, 14th Lord of Muskerry, it appears that he left the Tuath Cloghroe to two of his sons, one of whom, Cormac, was ancestor of the later MacCarthys of Cloghroe. This disposition, however, could not have included the Vil of Cloghphilip, where we find one of Eoghan's descendants building a castle in 1590. Then again, from the Book of Distribution, we see that a Charles MacCarthy, probably a son of his, was

in possession of Clogh Philip, Kilnamucky, &c., in or about 1650.

It may possibly be (and we merely hazard this as a conjecture) that independently of the Vil of Clogh Philip, which Eoghan received as a personal grant, he may also have been given some lands at Rathduane (and not Cloghroe) as a salve for his deprivation of the Lordship, and that his descendants or some of them may have continued to enjoy them.

The first record we can find of the Rathduane family is a mortgage dated the 13th August, 1687, of the lands of Rathduane, Tuorboney and Gortavehy by Donogh MacCormac Carthy and his wife Joan (*née*) O'Donoghue to Dominick Sarsfield. It is a curious fact that from that time down to the middle of the nineteenth century, the names of the eldest sons in regular succession were alternately Donogh and Cormack, or in recent times Denis and Charles. This was also the case as regards the last three owners of Clogh Philip. Then again it appears that Charles, son of Donogh MacCormac of Rathduane, married a Miss Barrett of Barretts—a member, doubtless, of the family from whom Eoghan obtained the grant of Clogh Philip.

It is a remarkable fact, that in Cormac Laidir's time, the practice crept in of paying annual tributes or contributions to certain Irish Chieftains, in consideration of their maintaining peace, and protecting the English residents within their territories. During the Wars of the Roses the English forces were so fully employed in their own country, that the Irish had to be left to themselves. So the Government were driven to the expedient of purchasing peace in this manner. The Anglo-Irish annalist, Cox, gives a list of Irish Chieftains in receipt of such stipends, varying from £20 to £60 a year, and, in all, amounting to £300 a year. Amongst them we find the Lord of Muskerry, who was in receipt of £40 a year—(see appendix, note 4).

Cormac Laidir had married Mary, daughter of Edmond Fitzmaurice, 9th Lord of Kerry,⁽¹⁾ by whom he had, besides a daughter who married Donal Mac Finghin MacCarthy, Lord of Carbery, a son Cormac Oge, who succeeded him as 10th Lord of Muscry. Cormac Oge was born in 1447. He defeated the Fitzgeralds in several engagements, the principal one being the battle of "Cluhar and Moor" (Mourne Abbey), where he, assisted by Cormac, son of Donal MacCarthy Reagh, and other Chieftains, defeated James Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond. A long-standing feud had existed between the Fitzgeralds and the MacCarthys—in fact, ever since the defeat of the former by the latter at Callan in 1261. Since then many sanguinary encounters had taken place between the two clans. In 1521 the head of the Fitzgeralds, James, Earl of Desmond, burst with a powerful force into Muskerry, and ravaged, burned, and destroyed till Cormac Oge collected his "Rising Out," joining also to himself as allies the forces of his son-in-law, Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, above-mentioned, second husband of his daughter Julia. The opposing forces met near Mourne Abbey, and Desmond was totally defeated with a loss, as a writer of the time tells us, "of XXIV baners of horse men, which bee XX under every baner at the least, and under some XXX, XL, and L, and amongst them was slain the said Erle, his kinsman Sir John Fitzgerald, and Sir John of Desmond taken, and his son slain," etc.

This defeat of the Geraldines, according to some accounts, was owing, in a great measure, to Sir Thomas, the Earl's uncle, and implacable foe, having joined the MacCarthys. It is said that he charged at the head of the horse and broke the Earl's main body of gallow-glasses. (The Fitzgeralds, like all other Irish chief-

(1) Another daughter of his, Elizabeth Fitzmaurice, was married to Cormac Ladrach MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond.

tains, had their domestic quarrels about succession).⁽¹⁾ We may here quote from Fr. Rosario O'Daly, historian of the Geraldines, who in referring to this battle, observes :—" It happened, as if covered with a dark cloud, the splendour of the Geraldines was obfuscated, not more through the bravery of the enemy, than their own rashness, for Thomas the Bold, uncle of the Earl, to whom on that day the command of the horse was committed, inconsiderately rushing with too impetuous violence on his adversaries, broke the phalanx of his own infantry, and rather yielding to necessity than the foe, he deserted the field."

Soon after this battle the Earl of Surrey, the Lord Deputy, visited Munster, and had an interview with Cormac Oge, whom he wished to create a baron. In a letter to Wolsey he observed that Cormac Oge MacCarthy and MacCarthy Reagh were "two wise men and more conformable to order than some English were." Elsewhere he spoke of Cormac Oge as being a "sad wise man."

Cormac in 1524 defeated O'Connor Kerry, who had made a predatory expedition into Duhallow, and took him prisoner. So the Four Masters record under the above-mentioned year. He attended Parliament in 1525 as Lord of Muscry. He died in 1536. He had married Catherine, second daughter of John Lord Barry and Viscount Buttevant, and had, besides his eldest son Teige who succeeded him and two other sons (Callaghan and Dermod), three daughters—Julia, Ellen and Mary. Of these Julia married thrice, first Gerald, 15th Lord of Kerry; secondly, Cormac-na-Haoiné MacCarthy Reagh; and thirdly, Edmund Butler, Lord Dunboyne. Ellen, the second daughter, married James Leagh of Barretts, and had a daughter,

⁽¹⁾ The Lord Lieutenant, writing to Henry VIII, reported that it was no great hurt that Desmond, Anglo-Norman though he was, was punished, "for, of late, he had leant more to the counsel of Irishmen than of we your Grace's Lieutenant."

to whom we shall refer later on. Mary married firstly, James, 13th Earl of Desmond, and secondly, Donal O'Sullivan Mor. Cormac Oge's third son Dermot obtained from Henry VIII a lease of the preceptory and lands of Mourne Abbey,⁽¹⁾ of which he had been Preceptor. This was under a Fiant of 1545, by which a lease of the rectories of the parishes of Kilmurry and of Moviddy, with 25 other rectories, and the lands of Mourne Abbey, etc., for 21 years, at a rent of £9, was granted to him. This fiant is an instance of Henry VIII's policy, on his dissolution of a monastery, of granting leases of its lands and tithes to native chieftains. It will be seen that Mourne itself was afterwards granted absolutely to another Muskerry Lord, *i.e.*, Donogh, son of Sir Cormac MacTeige, the 14th Lord, under the will of the latter, and he thereby became the founder of the branch known as "MacCarthy-na-Mona."

Teige, son of Cormac Oge, succeeded him as 11th Lord of Muskerry. Born in 1472, he was one of a number of Irish Chieftains who in 1542 made an "Indenture of Submission" to the Crown, in which they agreed to refer all disputes between themselves to a Commission of Arbitrators appointed for Munster, and consisting of the Bishops of Cork and Waterford, and the Mayors of Cork and Youghal, instead of appealing to their Brehon Judges. (The full text of this Indenture will be seen in the Appendix). Teige's fellow-signatories were the Lord Barry, MacCarthy Mor, Lord de Rupe, *alias* Roche, MacCarthy

(¹) At Mourne or Ballinamona was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of King John, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, by an English gentleman called Alexander de Sancta Helena. The preceptory belonged first to the Knights Templars, who were afterwards suppressed in Ireland by King Edward II in 1307. It was computed that the King got £400 as the value of their effects. The Templars lands and possessions were soon afterwards given to the Knights Hospitallers.

Reagh, Barry Oge, O'Sullivan Beare, O'Callaghan, Barry Roe, and MacDonogh MacCarthy. But this Indenture seems to have sat lightly on their consciences. One of the events of this lord's time, which occurred shortly before his death, was a predatory excursion into Muskerry made by Sir Maurice of Desmond, surnamed "Dhuv." This was effectually frustrated by Teige's son and Tanist, Dermod of Carrignamuck,⁽¹⁾ who promptly collected some of the "Rising Out," followed and overtook the Desmonds when carrying off their prey of cows, routed them, and took Maurice Dhuv prisoner. The victor consigned him to the charge of four horsemen while he himself pursued the rest of the fugitive Desmonds. The horsemen, however, killed Maurice Dhuv. It is an illustration of the times that Maurice's daughter Ellen was wife of Dermod, leader of the victorious party. The Four Masters record this event as follows under the year 1564 :—

" Maurice Dhuv, son of John, son of the Earl (Desmond) went on a predatory excursion into Muskerry. The sons of Teige son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac son of Teige (*i.e.* Dermod and Cormac) overtook him, and beheaded him ; but his preservation, however, would have been more profitable than any victory they gained by his death ; and the man who was slain there was the high-tempered steel of the Geraldines, in dangerous conflict, the plunderer of his enemies, and the slayer of his opponents."

Teige MacCarthy repaired and beautified Macroon Castle, where he died in 1565. He had married Catherine, daughter of Donal MacCarthy Reagh, Prince of Carbery, and by her had issue : (1) Dermod, (2) Sir Cormac MacTeige, ancestor of the families of Courtbreac, Ballea, Castlemore, and Cloghroe ; (3) Owen, slain at Dromanee ; (4) Donal-na-Countea,

(1) It may be mentioned that, at this period, the Tanist of Muskerry customarily resided at the Castle of Carrignamuck.

(5) Callaghan, ancestor of the Carthys of Carrignamuck ; (6) Donagh, ancestor of the Carthys of Carew, and Eleanor.

From an entry in the Lambeth MSS. it would appear that Teige was succeeded, for a short time, by his brother Callaghan as the 12th Lord of Muskerry. Then came Dermod MacTeige as 13th Lord. We have already referred to his energetic action on the occasion of his father-in-law, Maurice Dhuv Fitzgerald's raid into Muskerry. Under a fiat of the 25th April, 1567, preserved in the Public Record Office, Dublin, there was issued to Sir Dermod MacTeige MacCarthy, "Knight Captain of Muskrye," a commission to execute martial law in the country under his rule. This commission empowered him to search for, and punish by death or otherwise, felons, rebels, enemies, and notorious evil-doers, excepting those having 40 shillings a year freehold, etc., or any of honest name unless taken in the act, or duly convicted. Curiously enough we find, two months after this commission, a pardon issuing to the same Lord, his brother Sir Cormac MacTeige of Carrignamuck, and 4 horsemen, 2 balleffs, and 4 kernes, for some transgression, the pardoned men being bound to appear in six months before the Commissioners of their county and give security to keep the peace and answer at sessions when called upon. The crime or offence for which the pardon was granted is not mentioned. It may have been connected with the fight with Maurice Dhuv, in the face of the Lord's previous undertaking to submit disputes to arbitration, and possibly it was thought proper that he should be thoroughly "whitewashed" himself before proceeding to put such enormous powers of martial law into execution. That there was some such reason is apparent from the fact that the Commission was renewed some months later to Sir Dermod for execution in his country. Special instructions were, however, now attached, signed by the Lord Justices

and Council. (The full text of the Commission is given in the appendix). Dermod, who was born in 1501, married Elana, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald and niece of James, 15th Earl of Desmond, and had issue: (1) Cormac, (2) Teige, ancestor of the MacCarthy of Inshirahull (near Cookstown), and two daughters, Julia and Graine.

He died in 1570, and was succeeded by his tanist and next brother Sir Cormac MacTeige as 14th Lord, who was one of the most remarkable men of his time. There is in existence a *fiant*, No. 2264, dated 6th May, 1573, authorising a pardon to "Sir Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy of Blarney, Sheriff of Co. Cork, and to his brother Donal MacTeige MacCarthy of Carrignamuck, as also to the other brother Callaghan of Greatcastell (*i.e.*, Castlemore) and seven other gentlemen, twenty-five yeomen, and thirteen husbandmen—in all forty-eight persons." The *fiant* is silent as to the nature of the offence pardoned, but it purports to have been issued in consideration of those persons having given 131 cows for the army in Munster, and having released all debts due by the Crown, and all exactions and cesses for the Queen's service in Munster which had been taken from them. This *fiant* shows that Sir Cormac must have stood well with the English Government, being named as Sheriff of the County. And that he held this office again appears from another *fiant*, three years later, *i.e.*, of the 24th April, 1576, commissioning him, there styled Sheriff of Co. Cork, to "execute martial law in that County, with power to search out, after the order of martial law, all disorders committed in the County, and on finding any persons to be felons, rebels, enemies or notorious evil-doers, to punish them by death or otherwise." But the *fiant* goes on: "This power not to extend against any having 40s. a year freehold or £10 in chattels, or any of honest name, unless taken in the act, or duly convicted; with power to treat with rebels and enemies." These

were extensive powers to be entrusted to any one man ; but Sir Cormac was a man of ability, and the period was one of savage struggles in the country.

History confirms the information deducible from this document, and Sir Cormac is referred to in very flattering terms by Sir Henry Sidney in his diary of a memorable Viceregal progress made by him through various parts of Ireland in 1575. Sir Henry traversed the more accessible parts of the country with great display, his object being to overawe and conciliate, and to make personal acquaintance with all the leading men of the time. Just before Christmas, in that year, he made an entry into Cork. Referring to the joyful reception accorded to him by all classes, and particularising the noblemen whom he met on that occasion, he singles out Sir Cormac MacTeige as a man who, for his obedience to her Majesty and her laws and disposition to civility, was "the rarest man that ever was born of the Irish," and he expresses a wish that he should be made a Viscount.

Sir Cormac governed his country with great prudence, and kept it, with his brave tanist and brother Donal "na Countea" at Carrignamuck unscathed amidst the forfeitures of other estates, which fell around him on all sides. That he stood well with the English Government and was a *persona grata* is evident from the extensive royal grants of confiscated property made to him. A fiant, No. 3121, dated 16th October, 1577, authorises the grant to him of the whole Preceptory of Mourne and its lands and several rectories in Co. Cork, being the "possessions of the said preceptory and of the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland," and also the manor and demesne lands of Clowghan in Carberry, confiscated from the MacCarthy of that place, with many other lands, towns, manors, tithes, weirs and the like. Curiously enough, we find, shortly before this grant, a fiant of the 20th May, 1577, authorising a pardon to Sir Cormac's brother Sir Callaghan of Castlemore



CORMAC OG MacCARTHY,
1st Viscount Muskerry
(Died 1640).

and followers. This pardon is stated to be "at the earnest suit of Donall-ny-Countea, *alias* Donal Mac Teigh MacCormac, Sir Cormac's brother, and his attorney in Muskrye."

The power of the family was very considerable at this period, the Lord being able to call a "Rising" of 3,000 men.

In 1578 Sir Cormac adopted the device of surrendering his large territory, including Carrignamuck, into the hands of the Sovereign, receiving the same back by a re-grant, but the tenure for the future to be not by the custom of tanistry, but by English law. This device, though tending to bring the property into private hands, and so leading to its improvement, was no doubt prejudicial to the rights of the whole body of the Clan, as the lands were not the private property of the Chief, and were not his to surrender. Nevertheless there does not appear to have been any protest on the part of the Clan. Under the terms of the re-grant from Government all the lands were given to the Chief "to hold for life; remainder to four gentlemen who are named, their heirs and assigns for ever to the use of the will of Cormac." So, to all intents and purposes the Chief was left free to dispose, by will, of all as his own property. The Crown rent was two hawks, or £6 13s. 4d., and there was a clause saving, to all subjects of the English nation, their rights by English law, and not by Irish tenure.

The Clan, however, still continued to follow their Chief. Shortly after the re-grant, on the 4th August, 1580, Sir James Sussex Fitzgerald, youngest brother of the Earl of Desmond (then in rebellion, having been proclaimed a traitor on the 2nd November, 1579) made one of the usual predatory forays, hoping to carry off cattle from Muskerry. But Donal "na Countea" of Carrignamuck, the Lord's younger brother and "Attorney," assembled the "Rising Out." He completely defeated Sir James, who was

mortally wounded in the fight, and captured (as Smith says) by a blacksmith, who held him in a bush till the fight was ended. He was then delivered over to Cormac, who ordered him to be confined in Carrigadrohid Castle. The captive was soon after surrendered to Sir Warham St. Leger, Commissioner for Munster, who had him tried for treason. Sir James, mortally wounded as he lay, was on his conviction executed. Donal, the brave Lieutenant of Carrignamuck, was also mortally wounded in the action by a dart which struck him under the right ear and penetrated into his neck, and he died shortly afterwards.

Sir Cormac supported the royal forces throughout the devastating course of Desmond's rebellion; but his end was now approaching. His death in 1583 is announced as follows by the Four Masters:

“Cormac, son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most whitewashed edifices, fine built castles, and hereditary seats of any of the descendants of Eoghan Mor, died. After his death there was strife; some supporting Callaghan the son of Teige, who sought to get possession on account of his seniority. Others joined Cormac, son of Dermod son of Teige, who claimed in virtue of his father's patent; a third party were for the young sons of Cormac, and their mother Joan, daughter of Pierce na Buile, son of James, son of Edmond MacPierce. Cormac, son of Dermod, son of Teige succeeded.”

It is curious that, though he had surrendered his lands to the Crown, and obtained a re-grant to himself, carrying with it a right to leave them to his heirs, he, by will, restored the lands and chieftainship of Muskerry to his heir by tanistry, thus passing over his own sons, and intimated that he was urged by *conscience* to do so. He willed them, in the first

place, to his brother Callaghan for life ; the remainder after his decease to his nephew Cormac MacDermod for life, then to his nephew Teige MacDermod, and the remainder, after his death, to the testator's own son, Cormac Oge.

This will, which bears date the 16th June, 1583, is a very important document, and embodies in itself no inconsiderable part of the history of Muskerry.

Sir Cormac MacTeige seems to have been a bold, clever man, and not over scrupulous, as would appear from his dealings with his first wife so-called. She was Ellen, the daughter of James Leagh, and Sir Cormac's own first cousin. When he went through the ceremony of marriage with her she was already the wife of James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, and he put her away when he made a more ambitious union with Joan, daughter of Pierce Butler of the Grallagh, Co. Tipperary. Towards the end of 1582 he made strenuous efforts to obtain from the Government some substantial recognition of his good services against the rebels, and petitioned the Privy Council for the grant of a pension, or a fee farm grant of £400, and for freedom from payment of cesses, but he died in the following year before any order was passed on the subject.

Sir Cormac's directions in his will were duly carried out, in so far as he was succeeded by his brother Callaghan as 15th Lord of Muskerry ; but the latter, after a short time, resigned the Lordship to his nephew Cormac MacDermod on a composition for lands. Sir Callaghan was the immediate ancestor of the Carrignamuck family. He lived at Castlemore in 1573 and 1577, and at Carrignamuck on 31st December, 1584, and was still there in 1601-3.

Cormac MacDermod, the 16th Lord, born in 1552, attended Parliament in 1578 as " Baron of Blarney," and conformed to the Protestant Church. He surrendered to the Queen the lands of Muskerry, and

obtained a re-grant to himself absolutely in 1589. He repeated this policy under King James I (23rd Feb., 11, James I) in order to secure the succession to his son. He also acted as Sheriff of Cork. For many years after he came into the Lordship of Muskerry he was much hampered and troubled by the pretensions of his cousin Cormac Oge, son of Sir Cormac MacTeige to that position, in which the latter was supported by Sir Walter Raleigh, in whose service he seems to have been entertained as a page, and who so far influenced the Queen as to induce her to write a letter to the Lord Deputy in Cormac Oge's favour). Cormac MacDermod, however, was strongly supported by various influential persons, such as Sir H. Wallop, Sir Warham St. Leger, and Sir Nicholas White, and was thus enabled to hold his position, though Sir George Carew was more favourably impressed by Cormac Oge. Referring to the latter, in a letter to Cecil, Sir George affirmed that if he were a rebel he would carry with him the whole of Munster in despite of Cormac MacDermod, and was able to do the Queen more service with a company than three of the best English captains in Munster. Orders were passed for giving him a company, but his career was soon afterwards cut short by death. Carew, reporting this event on the 30th August, 1600, to the Privy Council, spoke of him as "a man of grand ability, but seeing the irreconcilable malice between him and his cousin, the country could never be quiet while they were both living." Sir George Carew was certainly not pre-possessed in favour of Cormac MacDermod. In a letter to Cecil, he says: "the most cankered subjects that underhand support the rebels are the Lord Roche and Cormac MacDermod." The first he characterised as a "brain-sick fool," and the latter as a "subtle foe." There is no doubt that Tyrone tried very hard to draw Cormac away from his allegiance to the English Government, but evidently met with no success.

Before the Lord Deputy Mountjoy marched to the

siege of Kinsale, orders had been issued by Sir George Carew to the cities and towns of Munster to send their contingents to join the Queen's army, and the Irish Chiefs supposed to be loyally affected were apprised that they were expected to prove their professions of loyalty by their action. Amongst the chief of those who came forward was the Lord of Muskerry, who, while all his kinsmen were ranged under O'Neill (the Red Hand of Ulster) at Kinsale, was specially employed by Mountjoy to make an attack on the Spanish trenches, in order to show that the English had the support of the Irish lords. The Irish did make a stout assault, but were repelled. Not long afterwards Teige MacCormac, the first cousin of Cormac MacDermod, who had been induced to desert from the Lord President's troops, finding the rebel cause unprosperous, in view to restoring his fallen fortunes, sought to rehabilitate himself in the favour of the Government by bringing charges against his cousin, towards whom he bore enmity in connection with some land dispute. He charged Cormac with treasonable correspondence with the Irish rebels and the Spaniards, and, amongst other things, of having been bought over by the latter to deliver up to them his Castle of Blarney on their landing in Ireland. Cormac was seized, by order of the Chief Justice Saxey, and detained in strong custody pending the Lord President's orders. An attempt was presently made by Sir Charles Wilmot and a party with him to gain ingress by stratagem into Blarney Castle. This attempt, however, failed.⁽¹⁾ After the failure of this stratagem Carew, with an

(1) The *modus operandi* prescribed by the President of Munster to be followed by Sir Charles and Capt. Roger Harvey, who were guarded by a sergeant and 20 foot, is described as follows in the *Pacata Hibernia* :—" They were to make show of going only to hunt the bucke in the parts near adjoining ; and being hot and weary, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon, to take the castle on their way homeward ; and calling for

assumption of benevolent affection, suggested that Cormac should give up the castle, just for a little while, as evidence of his sincerity, until the matter of his guilt or innocence could be proved. MacCarthy, however, did not see the matter in this light. He refused to act on the suggestion, but the result was that he was ordered to be kept "in yrons closer than before, until he should demean himself in more dutiful conformitie." After some further negotiation Cormac was persuaded by a Captain Taaffe (in whom he reposed some trust, and who, for that reason was sent to confer with him) to deliver up the castle to that officer, who, it was stipulated, should have the charge of it, on the understanding that it should be restored to Cormac in the event of his being proved innocent.

About this time Cormac's followers determined to get his son, then being educated at Oxford, brought home to Ireland, so that, whilst the father was confined in Shandon jail, the son might fight for him outside. The Lord President, however, discovered the plot, and defeated it. Not very long afterwards Cormac contrived to effect his escape from prison by the aid of a young gentleman named MacSweeny, who got by night into his chamber, cut with a file the irons that bound him, and let him down through a window to six companions who were waiting outside. He then fled to join the remnant of the Dunboy army encamped in the wilds of Bear.

During his incarceration in Cork Sir Charles Wilmot had laid siege to another of his castles at Macroom, but for a long time was unable to gain any advantage. Weary of his ill-success, he was about to raise the siege, when by a piece of unforeseen good luck, he was

wine and *usguebaugh* (whereof Irish gentlemen are seldom disfurnished) should, if it were possible, themselves first, and their soldiers afterwards, draw into the castle and gain possession thereof." However, the wardens would not permit any of the party to pass the gate, or even to look within it.

enabled to effect his purpose. The castle warders, having killed a pig, and having no water to scald the bristles off, they determined to effect this by singeing them. In their heedlessness some lighted straw fell on the thatched roof of an adjacent cabin, which instantly blazed up. The flames then spreading to some tallow and other combustibles, the result was that the whole stronghold was soon lapped in flames, and the besieged were compelled to seek escape by opening a sally port. Many of them were, however, overtaken and killed. The besiegers were thus enabled to enter and occupy the castle.

After a time Cormac, seeing that the English were in possession of all his strongholds, that his eldest son was a prisoner in England, and his younger son, wife and daughter close prisoners in Cork, was convinced that his wisest course was to make his peace with the Government. So, leaving his place of refuge, he came, on the 20th October, 1602, before the Lord President and besought pardon. He was received into her Majesty's grace and favour; he himself with four of the best Barons in Munster being bound in £3,000 for his future loyalty and subjection. He died in 1616.

Cormac had married Mary, second daughter of Edmond Butler, Baron Cahir, by whom he had: (1) Cormac Oge, his successor; (2) Teige, ancestor of the MacCarthys of Aglish; (3) Donal, ancestor of the MacCarthys of Carrignavar, and one daughter, Julia.

During the seventeenth century the fortunes and influence of the House of Muskerry were at their height, and this great family produced several distinguished statesmen and soldiers. Cormac, the 17th Lord of Muskerry (*b.* 1564, *d.* 1640), who had been educated at Oxford, was, on the 15th Nov., 1628, created Lord Viscount Muskerry and Baron of Blarney. He had previously been known as "Sir Charles Mac Carthy." He married Margaret, daughter of Donogh

O'Brien, by whom he had issue : (1) Donogh ; (2) Maria, who married Sir Valentine Browne ; (3) Ellen, who married Colonel Edward Fitzmaurice, only son of Thomas, 18th Lord Kerry ; and (4) Eleanor, first wife of Cormac MacCarthy Reagh. Cormac Oge, perhaps as an extra precaution against the revival of tanist succession, surrendered and obtained a regrant of the Muskerry lands (9th July, 15th of James I), and soon after (24th Feb., 17th of James I) obtained a grant of livery of seisin of all lordships, manors and lands enjoyed by his father. He died in London in 1640.

His son Donogh (born 1594), who is described as "a facetious fellow and a good companion," was Confederate Chieftain and Commander of the Munster forces during the Civil Wars of 1641-52. He was one of the leaders of the Supreme Council of that Confederacy under the Presidency of Lord Viscount Mountgarrett. As such he took a leading part in the proceedings of that body, and, as Castlehaven states, did all he could to bring back the whole nation to their obedience to the King and the laws. In the beginning of 1642 he appeared in Carbery at the head of a numerous host, including MacCarthy Reagh, O'Donovan and O'Sullivan ; and with these he prepared to lay siege to Cork ; but he was opposed by Lord Inchiquin, the head of another Irish house, the O'Briens, who defeated him. His merits were appreciated by the King, who in the middle of that year, on the death of the Lord President of Munster, selected him for that important post. His Castle at Blarney was, in 1646, attacked and taken by Lord Broghill, son of the first Earl of Cork.

In 1652, when Limerick was besieged by Ireton, Lord Muskerry raised a considerable body of men for its relief, and Lord Broghill, by Ireton's orders, assembled all the forces he could collect in the county. Having heard that a body of Lord Muskerry's horse had marched from the Castle of Dromagh, near the



WIFE OF CORMAC VISCOUNT MUSKERRY.

Blackwater, towards Castle Ishen, on their way to Limerick, he hastened towards them, and on the 26th of July, coming up with them, about midnight, near Knocknicalshy, he fell upon their horse-guards and beat them to their camp. The enemy, in the meantime, got over the Blackwater, being hotly pursued by Lord Broghill, who drew up his people and led on the right wing; Major Whalley commanded the left wing, and Major Cuppage the foot. They made so resolute an attack on the Irish, who, too, fought very bravely, that the latter were totally routed and a great slaughter followed. Colonel McGillicuddy, who headed Lord Muskerry's regiment, was taken prisoner, as also several other officers of note. In this battle Mac Donogh, Lord of Duhallow, was slain as he charged at the head of a squadron of horse. So also was Major MacFinnan MacCarthy, a brother of the Chief-tain of Ardtully. On the 26th October Limerick surrendered to Ireton after a tedious and obstinate siege.

When the army of the Irish Confederates was beaten at Knocknicalshy, Lord Muskery retreated with his forces to Rosse Castle, near Killarney. This fortress was then considered the strongest which the Irish had left in Munster. When laid siege to by Ludlow (Ireton's successor), assisted by Sir Hardress Waller, it was defended by Lord Muskery, who had thrown himself into it with a force of 1,500 men and an ample supply of provisions. Yet though so well prepared, it made no defence at all comparable to its strength, and surrendered, upon articles, without striking a vigorous blow.

The story goes that the Commander of the Commonwealth forces caused a small ship to be launched on the lake. Now, so secure had the place always been deemed to be, that there was a sort of prophecy that it would never be taken until a ship should float upon the lake. So, when the garrison saw this thing actually come to pass, they were so struck with terror, that, as it

were recognising the completion of the prophecy, they at once surrendered the fortress.

The source of the tradition was in truth more respectable than many county tales. This is what Ware says :—

“ A.D. 1652—Ross in County Kerry a castle on the lake is yielded up to Ludlow after he had caused a small ship to be carried over the mountains and set afloat in the lough, which terrified the enemy.” Then again Ludlow says :—

“ When we had received our boats, each of which was capable of carrying 120 men, I ordered one of them to be rowed about the lake, in order to find out the most convenient place for landing upon the enemy, which they perceiving were struck with sudden panic, and at once made their submission.⁽¹⁾”

Ross Castle was the last in Munster to hold out against the Parliamentary army, and Lord Muskery was the last to lay down arms when the cause of royalty became hopeless. His property was confiscated, as he had taken such an active part in the wars ; but in 1653 the Commissioners for the Parliament ordered that Lady Muskery should enjoy all her husband's estate, except £1,000 a year granted to Lord Broghill in pursuance of articles entered into by Lord Muskery on the capitulation of Ross Castle.

(1) It would appear that the boats were sent round by sea from Kinsale. From a letter written from that place, about the time, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Jones, a clergyman who had been captured by the rebels, it appears that he was sending from Kinsale a supply of keels, planks, etc., to make into boats to be taken into the bay of Mang, and thence by the river Laune to the Lake. And in Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's description of the Castle, it is stated that they had seen in the Church of St. Multose at Kinsale a monument to one Thomas Chudley, a shipwright of that place, with a Latin inscription to the effect that he was the builder of the very ship (called the “ Kinsale ”) which was taken so far in order to effect the capture of Ross Castle.

Ludlow says that Lord Muskery was charged with having put several of the English to death on the road between his house at Macroom and Cork. For this he was apprehended and tried for his life. The trial lasted a long time by reason of a clause which he urged in his defence from a printed copy of the articles framed against him, "which," (says Ludlow, one of the Commissioners appointed to try him) "would have cleared him, and thrown the guilt and blame upon me ; but this clause, upon search into the original which I kept, appeared to have been inserted by themselves in the print which they procured for evidence, under pretence of having lost the original articles. Notwithstanding which, it appears that, though divers of the English were murdered by the convoy appointed to conduct them safely into Cork, the Lord Muskery had taken what care he could for their security, and had done his best to bring the guilty persons to justice. The Court acquitted him, and he was permitted, according to his articles, to pass into Spain."

He appears to have followed the fortunes of Charles II abroad. Returning with his sovereign, who by patent dated from Brussels, 27th Nov., 1658, had created him Earl of Clancarthy, he was fortunate enough to be restored to the greater portion of his estates, although the Bill introduced for that purpose was strongly opposed by the adventurers who held the property, amongst whom was Admiral Sir Wm. Penn.⁽¹⁾ One portion of it, Castlemore, with other townlands, was never recovered. He resumed his honourable position at Court and in his own county. O'Hart says that he contested the right of Donal,

(1) The order of restoration which was passed in 1661, set forth that "Donogh Earl of Clancarthy and his son Charles Viscount Muskery shall be restored to all titles, honours, dignities, etc., which they enjoyed on the 22nd October, 1641, at the usual rent."

“base son of the Earl of Clancar and of Florence MacCarthy to the dignity of ‘MacCarthy Mor.’”

Donogh died in London in July, 1665. He married twice. By his first wife he had a son Donal, who was known as the *Bouchail Ban* (fair-haired boy), whose descendants are said to reside in Minnesota, U.S.A. (O’Hart gives a full pedigree of them up to the present time). He married secondly Ellen, a sister of the first Duke of Ormond, and by her had three sons : (1) Cormac, (2) Callaghan, and (3) Justin.

Cormac, the eldest son of Donogh, was in 1665 engaged in a sea fight off Harwich with the Dutch under Van Opden. He was in the same ship as the Duke of York (afterwards King James II), and received wounds from which he died. It was decided that he should be honoured with a public funeral; and accordingly with all heraldic pomp and solemnity, “attended by many of the English nobility, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor,” the remains of this Milesian Chieftain were interred in Westminster Abbey. He had married Margaret, the daughter of Ulick de Burgh, 5th Earl of Clanrickard, by whom he had two sons : (1) Charles James, born 1663, who died young, and (2) Francis, born 1664.⁽¹⁾

Callaghan, the second son of Donogh, who succeeded him as second Earl of Clancarthy, married Elizabeth Fitzgerald, sixth daughter of George Fitzgerald, sixteenth Earl of Kildare; and by her had issue one son Donogh and four daughters, one of whom

⁽¹⁾ There is on record a curious petition from Charles Viscount Muskery and Lady Margaret his wife, bringing to notice that Ulick, the late Marquis of Clanrickard, who served the royal cause, received no pay owing to the distracted state of the King’s revenue. They prayed that as such arrears were then due to his daughter, Lady Margaret, they should be allowed to state them to a referee appointed by the King, on whose report His Majesty might do as he thought fit. The King referred the matter to the Duke of Ormond for report.

(Catherine) married Paul Davis, who was created "Lord Viscount Mountcashel," by whom she had a daughter who married Justin, son of Donogh, third Earl of Clancarthy. This Callaghan, who was being educated in France for the priesthood, on hearing of his brother's death, quitted the monastery, became a Protestant, and married as has been above stated. He died in 1676, and was succeeded as 3rd Earl by his son Donogh, to whom we shall refer later on.

It may here be mentioned that there is on record a petition from the above-mentioned Callaghan therein called "Kelme," Earl of Clancarthy, to the King in 1667, wherein, after reciting the restoration of the estate to his father Donogh, and his own succession as heir male, he goes on to say that the said lands were so barren and unprofitable that the most they could set for would hardly yield the quit-rent payable to the King, much less be of any advantage to the petitioner. The petitioner therefore proposed that, as the late Earl Donogh held other lands in said barony as part of his ancient estate, and thereout paid a considerable rent to King Charles I in 1641, the King would accept from him a rent proportionate to that paid out of said estate in 1641, regard being had to the goodness and quantity "of the one from the other," and that the rent be thus ascertained. The King passed an order accordingly in 1667.

Justin MacCarthy was the 3rd son of Donogh Earl of Clancarthy (who was General of the Irish forces in Munster for Charles I and Charles II) by Lady Ellen Butler, eldest sister of James the 1st Duke of Ormond. As a younger son, he, at an early age, entered the French service, and was well known at the Court of Louis XIV under the name of "Mouskry." He was recalled to England in 1678 in consequence of Charles II's pretended rupture with France. When Tyrconnell's influence became supreme in Irish affairs one of his first measures was to deprive Ormond of his regiment of foot and give it to

MacCarthy. The latter was possessed of such courage and talents that, except for his being somewhat near-sighted, he was considered to have every qualification for a complete officer. He soon attained the ranks of Major-General and Lieutenant-General. In 1687 and the following years he was the Lord Lieutenant of the County Cork, and was made a Privy Councillor.

Early in March, 1689, the inhabitants of Bandon (which was a prosperous colony, founded nearly a century previously by an undertaker named Phane Beecher, composed of English Protestants, who were, by race and creed hostile to King James and his Irish adherents) fell, by surprise, early one morning, when it was still dark, on their small Jacobite or Irish garrison of two companies of foot and one troop of horse under the command of Captain Daniel O'Neill, seized them and their horses and clothes, and killed one sergeant and seven men who resisted. This was just before Lord Clancarthy, who was expected with a reinforcement of six companies, could reach the place. It was owing to this event having happened on a dark Monday morning that the Bandonians came to be known as the "Black Mondays." But they did not long enjoy the fruit of their victory, as very shortly afterwards Major-General Justin MacCarthy with a large force and two or three field-pieces marched against them from Cork, and soon overpowered the little town. He proposed to burn it with all its inhabitants, having first executed ten of the principal people; but, at the intercession of Doctor Nicholas Brady, who held a living not far off, he spared them on their agreeing to pay an indemnity of £1,500, give up their arms and horses and level their walls. Those conditions were in due course fulfilled, and from that day to this the walls have never been rebuilt. Soon afterwards Tyrconnell wrote objecting to these easy terms, and James II who landed at Kinsale on the 12th March, 1689⁽¹⁾, ordered

(1) Soon afterwards, on reaching Dublin, James issued a proclamation, summoning a Parliament to meet him at the

the prosecution for high treason of the leading towns men. Nugent was then the Assize Judge at Cork ; and from him no mercy was to be expected. But Justin MacCarthy, who felt that his reputation was at stake, entered the Court, and insisted on an adjournment, which, in this case, had the effect of an acquittal. It is said that on another occasion he intimidated Sir John Mead, Ormonde's Judge in the Palatinate of Tipperary, into directing a conviction of Protestants.

About this time, as Smith records, a large body of Irish horse and foot entered Cork at midnight and disarmed the Protestants. They also there and in other places seized the horses of the inhabitants. With these and some additional recruits Lieutenant-General MacCarthy was enabled to proceed against Captain Boyle, father of the first Earl of Shannon, at Castlemartyr, and William O'Brien Earl of Inchiquin, both of whom had attempted to stir up Williamite risings. He forced them to surrender. By these successes, followed soon after by the capitulation to Captain Phelim MacCarthy and a strong Irish force, of a party of English colonists (who with their adherents had fortified themselves in Killowen House in Kerry in the hope of aid from England), General MacCarthy succeeded in fully stamping out all attempts at Williamite risings in Munster. In the month of May following, he, as the best qualified officer for the

King's Inn on the 7th May. The Bandon representatives were Charles MacCarthy of Ballea (a Colonel of Militia in James' army and a Burgess of the town) and Daniel MacCarthy Reagh. The former, on a certain occasion, provoked the ire of the Bandonians to such an extent that his life was in great peril, and he had to save himself by leaping his horse over the balustrade of the old bridge into the river below. He had incurred their hatred in having been the first to cause Mass to be restored and the Catholic religion to be exercised in Bandon, from which it had been excluded for many years. There were other MacCarthys also amongst the Burgesses at the time, one of them, Teige of Aglish, being provost.

post, was appointed by King James Master-General of Artillery in Ireland. In the Parliament opened by King James on the 17th of that month, he, being then Lord Lieutenant of the Co. Cork, sat as its representative with Sir Richard Nagle of Anakissy. On the 3rd June he was created Lord Mountcashel and Baron of Castleinchy, and shortly afterwards selected for the command of an additional body of troops equipped for the reduction of Enniskillen. This enterprise, however, resulted in disaster, as the raw levies largely composing Lord Mountcashel's force were ill-fitted to contend with the trained continental veterans, by whom the Enniskilleners were supported. On the very day on which the siege of Derry was raised the Jacobites met with a severe reverse at Newtownbutler. The dragoons had already been dispirited by a reverse at Lisnaskea that morning, where the whole corps were thrown into confusion in consequence of a misunderstanding. Brigadier Anthony Hamilton⁽¹⁾ who commanded the dragoons, having been shot in the thigh, retired a little to the rear. The officer whom he ordered to lead on the van having been shot, Hamilton told a Captain Levallin to order a "wheel to the left." But the latter gave the word as "to the left about," which was understood in a different sense. Some three weeks after the action Brigadier Hamilton and Captain Levallin were tried by court-martial in Dublin. Hamilton was acquitted, but Levallin was sentenced to death. At his execution he protested that he had delivered the order as he got it.

Amongst the officers captured at Newtownbutler was Mountcashel himself. He might have escaped with his cavalry, but he scorned to do this; and, with a few faithful followers, deliberately exposed

(1) Better known as Count Hamilton, who had entered the French service in early life, and was author of the "Memoirs of the Comte de Grammont."

himself to his pursuers. After some time, being reduced to a weak state of health from his wounds, he applied through Sir Richard Nagle for leave, on *parole* to go to Dublin. But as owing to political obstacles, considerable delay occurred in the negotiations to obtain his liberty by exchange, he at last resolved, in order to save his life, to resort to a plan of his own. He had up to that time been allowed the liberty of the town of Enniskillen on *parole*. He caused a rumour to be spread of his intention to escape. This rumour reached the ears of the governor of Enniskillen, as he intended it should, and the result was that he was again placed under arrest. Being thus released from his parole, and considering himself as not precluded from making his escape, he soon arranged means to do so, and get away to Dublin, which he reached about the end of December, 1689. There were not wanting persons ready to cast aspersions on his honour in connection with this incident; but his general conduct and reputation as a man of unblemished honour, gave the lie to such aspersions. All accounts represent him as a most gallant officer, and a most liberal-minded and kindly gentleman.

King James having repeatedly pressed on the French Government the necessity of their sending him some assistance, by reason of the insufficiency of his means for duly resisting the powerful resources from England, Holland, Denmark, etc., with which he was being attacked by the Prince of Orange, a body of French troops, amounting to about 6,000 effective men were sent to Ireland with an adequate supply of military necessaries, under the command of the Count de Lauzun. This force reached Cork and Kinsale towards the end of March, 1690. But King Louis himself, being hardly pressed nearer home, could not spare so many troops without an equal number being sent back to fill their places. So the Irish had to send to France, by the same fleet that

brought over Lauzun's troops, a force numerically equal. Those troops, according to their first formation, consisted of five infantry regiments, whose Colonels were Lord Mountcashel, the Honble. Colonel Daniel O'Brien, the Honble. Colonel Arthur Dillon, Colonel Richard Butler, and Colonel Robert Fielding. They reached Brest and were landed there early in May. Their organisation was changed in France, the five regiments being formed into three, under the command of Lord Mountcashel, Colonel Daniel O'Brien, and Colonel Arthur Dillon. Those three regiments, named from his lordship, the "Brigade of Mountcashel," each consisted of two battalions, and, according to Count Arthur Dillon, amounted altogether to 5,371 officers and soldiers. This force formed the nucleus of the famous "Irish Brigade," which was destined to keep the *Fleur de Lis* triumphantly waving over French lines for nearly a century. It was followed to France, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Limerick in 1691 by the rest of the Irish army that adhered to the cause of James II rather than acknowledge the Prince of Orange as their Sovereign. Some of them sailed from the Shannon with the Comte de Chateau Renaud's fleet that had arrived too late for the relief of Limerick, and the remainder followed in as many as were required of the 14,000 tons of shipping stipulated under the Treaty of Limerick to be provided for the purpose. The landing of all those who desired to go to France was not completed until January, 1692.

The Irish officers and soldiers who followed King James to France are numbered by Geoghegan at 19,059, which, added to the 5,371 who arrived previously, comprising the brigade of Mountcashel, would make 24,420 officers and soldiers. These, with others who came over at other times not specified would bring the total up to about 30,000 men.

Soon after landing in France, on the 20th May, 1690, Lord Mountcashel received a commission from

Louis XIV entitling him to command all the Irish troops taken into the French service. On the 30th he was empowered to act as a Lieutenant-General of France, and on the 1st June was specially commissioned to be Colonel of his regiment under Louis. Under letters dated the 26th June he co-operated with St. Ruth in Savoy. He signalised himself at the head of his regiment, in the reduction of that province, particularly at a defeat of the Piedmontese on the 12th September. In that action he was slightly wounded. Referring to the conduct of his troops a hostile narrative observes:—"The Irish commanded by Milord Moncassel, who were present at this encounter, fought exceedingly well, and having seen how their Chief was wounded, they refused to abandon the pursuit of their enemies, till they should have taken the Count de Sales who commanded them. They led him in triumph to Lord Moncassel in order to console him for the wound he had received."

Mountcashel, being transferred, by letters of the 13th June, 1691, to serve under the Duc de Noailles with the army of Rousillon in Catalonia, he was present at the captures of Urgel, the Castles of Valence and Boy, and the raising of the siege of Pratz de Mollo. He was despatched, by letter of the 27th April, 1693, to the army of Germany as one of its Lieutenant-Generals under the Marshals de Lorges and de Choiseul, where he and his regiment contributed to the success of the campaign, sharing in the reduction of Heidelberg, Eppenheim and Darmstadt. He was to have continued with the army of Germany in 1694; but, by reason of his ill-health, having gone to seek the benefit of the waters of Barège, he died there that summer from the effects of a wound in his chest, which he had received some time before at the battle of Marsaglia.

Lord Mountcashel had married Lady Arabella Wentworth, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Strafford, but there was no issue of the marriage.

In an article, entitled "Justin MacCarthy Lord Mountcashel," by J. C., which appeared in the Cork H. and A. Society's Journal for the fourth quarter of 1907, there is printed *in extenso* a will purporting to have been made by him on the 8th May, 1693, wherein he bequeathed his name and titles (which were all he had to leave) to his "well-beloved cousin Florence Callaghan MacCarthy, son of Cormac MacCarthy, son of Donal MacCarthy of Carrignavar," whom he thereby adopted as his son, and instituted his heir to his titles of "Duke of Clancarthy, Lord Viscount Mountcashel, Baron of Castle Inchy, Baron of Blarney, etc." Florence MacCarthy, whom he adopted as his heir, was his second cousin once removed, being grandson of Donal, brother of Cormac Spaineach, the ancestor of the present Carrignavar family. He (Florence) thus became second Duke of Clancarthy-Blarney; and fifth in direct descent from him is Pol, 7th Duke of Clancarthy-Blarney, the present representative of the family.

Donogh MacCarthy (son of Callaghan), the fourth Earl of Clancarthy, born in 1669, was the last of the noble heads of the MacCarthys of Muskerry who retained a remnant of the extensive landed possessions of his ancestors.⁽¹⁾ This remnant then produced a rent of some £9,000 a year, and, at the present day, would yield about £200,000 a year. Donogh's mother, who was left his guardian, being a Protestant, entrusted his education to Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church College, Oxford. It is said that his uncle Justin, Lord Mountcashel, managed to decoy him from Oxford by means of a letter which he induced Charles II to write to Dr. Fell. Soon afterwards, when not quite sixteen years old, he was privately

⁽¹⁾ To him tradition attributes the erection of the mansion attached to Blarney Castle, which is now dismantled and even more ruined than the castle itself (for after a century of occupation by the Jeffrey family it was unroofed and its timber sold in 1821).

married to Lady Elizabeth Spencer, then a child of not more than eleven years old, daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, who was at that time Secretary of State to King Charles II. His uncle Justin, who, as above stated, was said to have been instrumental in getting him away from Oxford, is also credited with having brought about this secret marriage.⁽¹⁾ How far this is true of course it is impossible to say. Shortly after his marriage Donogh came to Ireland and lived principally at Macroom Castle, where he continued to profess the Protestant religion, in which he had been brought up at Oxford. When, however, James II landed at Kinsale on the 22nd March, 1689, he was welcomed by the Earl and his uncle, who both warmly espoused his cause. The Earl became a Catholic, and King James gave him a troop of horse, with which he did some effective service, though some wanton outrages are laid to their charge.⁽²⁾ Smith, in his *History of Cork*, recounts the murder of a poor butcher at Mallow, who had refused to give up his horse. The troopers took it by force. On a complaint being made to the Judges of Assize, they ordered the restitution of the animal, which was accordingly promised. But, when the Judges went away, the Earl marched with a party to the butcher's house and ordered his troopers to toss him in a blanket. This order they carried out with such violence, every now and then letting the unfortunate man fall on the pavement, that in the end he was left dead. A considerable portion of the Clancarthy estate was granted by King William to the butcher's family. A story is also told of the Earl having beaten, and then

(1) Burnet, alluding to these matters, says: "The King connived at two of the greatest crimes, taking an infant from his guardian, and marrying the infant secretly."

(2) His castles at Blarney and Macroom he permitted to be turned into prisons for the reception of some of the Protestants of Cork disaffected to King James.

hung up by the hair of the head, a poor man in Clonme who had offended him ; but, in this case, the man did not lose his life. It is needless, of course, to observe that these and similar stories must not too readily be accepted as true, or at least must be taken "*cum grano salis*."

On the capture of Cork in October, 1690, by the Williamites, led by the victorious Marlborough, Donogh was made prisoner and conveyed to the Tower of London. Not long after his arrival there in 1691 exertions were made in England for procuring his exchange as a prisoner of war, for a Dutch officer of rank who had been taken prisoner the year before by the French at the battle of Fleurus, in order that, as a "fair enemy" instead of a rebel he might in a short time be restored to his estate. He might reasonably have been regarded as a "fair enemy," seeing that he was only nineteen years old at the commencement of the troubles in 1688. But the scheme fell through, as it did not suit the plans of the strong party advocating forfeiture.⁽¹⁾ Donogh was still in the Tower when in October, 1693, he was appointed by King James to succeed Patrick Sarsfield, Lord Lucan, as commander of the two troops of his Horse Guards in France. In the autumn of 1694 he managed to effect his escape. Leaving his periwig block dressed up in his bed, with the inscription: "The block must answer for me," he got out of the Tower, and finally to France, where he was graciously received and put in command of the troop of Horse Guards assigned to him, and this post he continued to hold until after the peace of Ryswick in September, 1697.

(1) Donogh's mother, the Countess of Clancarthy, was entitled to a sum of £12,000, and his three sisters to a fortune of £4,000 each. But, before they could realise anything, the whole estate had passed into the hands of Lord Woodstock. So they were left entirely destitute. The mother died in great misery and privation, and the sisters never succeeded in getting any relief. (See Appendix page 369.)

In January, 1698, it being contemplated to break up King James' Horse Guards, and as in England an Act of Parliament was designed against King James' adherents, the Earl deemed it advisable to endeavour to make matters right with the English Government.

For this reason, and as he wished again to see his wife after his long absence from her, he came over to England. But a few hours after meeting his wife he was arrested, and again led to prison. This was in consequence of information given to the authorities by his brother-in-law, Lord Spencer. When arrested he explained that his object in coming to England was to throw himself at the mercy of King William, and he declared it had been his intention to present himself to the Secretary of State. Nevertheless, he was strictly guarded for six months, until King William sent him a pardon. His estates had been forfeited, subject to two annuities, one to his wife and another to his brother, and the greater portion was bestowed by King William on the Duke of Portland's eldest son, Lord Woodstock.

Great efforts were made by Lord Sunderland and other influential people to have this forfeiture reversed, as Clancarthy was represented to the King as a faultless person, and this probably would have been done, had not the Grand Jury of the County of Cork, instigated by Sir Richard Cox, then a Justice of the Common Pleas, forwarded to the Court a strong memorial against any clemency being shown to him, on the grounds of his treatment of the Protestants, his hatred of the English, and the little probability of ever seeing an English plantation in those parts if he were restored. "In that event," said Cox, in his letter to Sir Robert Southwell, "this country is undone, and the people swear they'll go to the Indies." The remonstrance of the Grand Jury, backed by Lord Sydney and the Earl of Burlington prevailed. Clancarthy's pardon was made conditional on his leaving the country and never taking up arms against

the Protestant succession. He was granted a pension of £300. He retired to Hamburg, and purchased from the citizens of Altona, a little island at the mouth of the Elbe, which went by his name. There he built a convenient dwelling-house with a range of store-houses and laid out a garden. He made some profit out of shipwrecks, not at the expense of the parties wrecked, to whom he gave all the aid in his power, saving the lives of many and applying proper remedies. His profit arose from goods thrown on the coast of his island, which he carefully stored, restoring them to their owners, if they claimed within a year, and receiving only two per cent. for storage and otherwise using them as his own. In 1721 his attainder was reversed, and his honours were restored. But, instead of returning to Ireland, he remained abroad, dying at Prals-Hoff in the territory of Hamburg on the 19th September, 1734.

By his wife, who accompanied him into exile, and died abroad in June, 1704, the Earl had a son Robert Lord Muskery, a Commodore in the British Navy, who was his successor to the title of Clancarthy, as he should also have been to the family estates. To quote O'Callaghan (who refers to him in his *History of the Irish Brigade*) those estates have been so secured by Donogh's marriage settlements, that no alleged rebellion or treason on his part in supporting King James against the Revolutionists, even admitting the support of the King to have really been rebellion or treason, could legally affect more than Donogh's life-interest in such estates, and his marriage having taken place in 1684, any children he might have had by that marriage down to any period of the War of the Revolution in Ireland (from 1688 to 1691) would necessarily be of such a "tender age" then as to be quite incapable of rebellion or treason. Robert, Lord Muskery, who, on succeeding, by his father's death, to the Earldom, was in command of a ship of war off the coast of Newfoundland, returned to Europe



COUNTESS OF CLANCARTHY
(Née Lady Elizabeth Spencer)
Wife of Donogh 3rd Earl

in order to try to recover his property. He had plenty of influence at his back—his sister Lady Charlotte being the wife of John West, first Earl de la Warr, who was in 1725 appointed Lord of the Bedchamber to King George I, and in 1731 Treasurer of the Household to King George II. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough (widow of the great Duke), whose sister the Countess of Tyrconnell suffered so much by the revolution in Ireland, and who sympathised with the Earl of Clancarthy as a connection, also offered to supply him with funds. Moreover, Cardinal Fleury, the French Prime Minister, interested himself so much with the British Cabinet, that they were induced, in 1735, to approve a measure for the restoration to the Earl of his confiscated estates. But those estates had fallen into so many hands that the idea of a restoration of the spoils, creating as it would, such an awkward precedent, raised so much consternation that the British Ministry in alarm abandoned the idea, and left Lord Clancarthy to seek such redress as the law might give him. It would seem that the law was clearly in his favour; as, being a minor at the revolution, he was incapable of treason, and the marriage settlement under which he claimed also placed his title beyond the reach of attainder. But when he commenced legal proceedings the Commons passed a resolution declaring all Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys or Proctors who should be concerned for him to be *public enemies!* His cause had consequently to be abandoned.⁽¹⁾ The despoiled Earl still remained, from expediency, in the English Navy for some years. After the breaking out of the

(1) There is extant, among the Southwell MSS. in the British Museum, a letter from a Mr. John Dowdall, a well-known lawyer of the time, to Francis Bernard, ancestor of the Earl of Bandon, wishing him "good fortune in all his undertakings," and adding that "should the Earl of Clancarthy go with his law Battel, we have found means to put a stop to any immediate progress of it; and, if an English Parliament can give a good title to an estate you have one."

war in 1741 he was promoted to the command of a first-class vessel; but shortly afterwards when he reflected on his then position as compared to what he had been born to, those thoughts so rankled in his mind that he threw up his command under the Hanoverian *regime*, passed into France, and cast his lot with the exiled Royal Family, whose cause he actively espoused.

His position in France, where he spent the rest of his life, when considered as that of a disinherited exile, was, on the whole, as good as could be expected. He held high military rank under the French Government, a distinguished position at Court, and all the privileges of the *haute noblesse*. Not least of all was the pension from the French King of £1,000 a year exempt from wine duties, postage, etc., which in those days enabled him to live in comparative splendour. He was not a man to repine over his fallen fortunes, but evidently made the best of what indeed was not a very bad lot. He regretted of course his banishment from England, and this led to his settling down at Boulogne, as he said, to "live and die in sight of it."

He married firstly a Miss Jane Plyer, daughter of a Captain Plyer of Gosport, and secondly, at the age of 63, a young woman named Elizabeth Fearnley, to whom he is stated to have been "attached by every tie of affection and esteem." But, if so, this affection seems to have been very ill-requited. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, on her death, left him a legacy of £20,000. Not being able to go over himself to England to receive this legacy, he sent his wife with full powers to act for him. The executors of the Duchess fulfilled her grace's bequest, and paid the money to Lady Clancarthy. Possessed of this large sum, which offered her independence and pleasure apart from her lord's control, she was seized with the temptation of applying it to her own uses. This temptation being stronger than her feelings of duty, she was base enough

to yield to it. So, instead of taking the money to her husband, she remained in England, and they never met again, though the Earl wrote her letter after letter entreating her to return to him, and even offering forgiveness. Notwithstanding the great pecuniary loss which he suffered, Clancarthy felt much more the loss of her affection, and this he proved by his continued attachment to her children.

The Earl resided in a chateau on the skirts of the town of Boulogne. The pension of £1,000 which he received from the French King was in those days sufficient to enable him to live in great style and dispense much hospitality. From an interesting article about him in the *Hibernian Magazine* for July, 1796, we glean the following particulars about his mode of life. It appears that every Thursday was an open day for a select party of the inhabitants to dine with him, composed mostly of such English gentlemen as were residents or passing through. To these he paid particular attention, and was most courteous. On rare occasions when the conversation turned on English politics, he was apt to forget himself; but as the company generally knew the history of his misfortunes, they bore everything with good humour. In addition to these Thursday entertainments, he generally, once in three weeks or a month, gave a club dinner at the "Lion Rouge," which was kept by one O'Doherty, a countryman of his own. "On these days," to quote from the article above referred to, "there was a large round of ox beef brought over from Leadenhall Market by one of the Boulogne packets ready salted, and this was served up boiled entirely in the English fashion. To this was added two courses in the French style; and for this dinner, with as much burgundy, champagne, and other liquors as the company could drink (such *was* the cheapness of living in France), the reckoning amounted to no more than 6 livres per head. At these meetings his Lordship always presided, and was

particularly convivial. He enquired, with obliging attention, after the health of those present and their families ; gave his eye and ear to everybody around him ; told his stories very pleasantly ; and generally finished the evening in an oblivion of all his former cares and misfortunes." The Earl's disengaged evenings were also passed at O'Doherty's in company with his intimates. He was fond of his joke, and his usual butt was a certain Monsieur Jacques, a partner of O'Doherty's, and a shrewd humorous fellow. But the Earl loved his bottle too ; and, at a certain hour of the evening Monsieur Jacques availed himself of his knowledge of multiplication in the reckoning. The Earl was well aware of this, and sometimes used to say, " Well, Jacques, though I joke upon your head, you are even with me ; for you score upon mine most damnably." The Earl died, after a short illness, at his chateau in 1770. He was then in his 84th year, and was very vigorous both in mind and body to the last.

O'Callaghan gives an interesting account of a visit paid to the Earl by the ill-fated Count Lally. The latter in 1761, having obtained permission from the English Government to proceed to Paris on *parole*, on landing at Boulogne paid a visit to the Earl, who was an old friend of his. The latter received him most hospitably, and kept him three days, endeavouring to persuade him to return to England, and not expose himself to the machinations of his enemies. But Lally would not be persuaded. When his carriage was ready on the fourth day, the Earl followed him to the door of it and renewed his entreaties. He even brought out a bottle of burgundy which they drank together, in the hope that, in a moment of conviviality, Lally might be induced to abandon his journey, but in vain ! At last they parted, Lally promising again to visit him in the ensuing summer. The Earl, however, shook his head, and in his strong energetic manner exclaimed, " Never, my friend, you and I

are doomed not to meet again, but in another world.”¹

The Earl of Clancarthy was, in his person, “about the middle size, stout made, long visaged, pock-marked; and, until he softened in the civilities of conversation had rather an austere and haughty look.” He had lost the sight of one eye, having one night in his younger and wilder days given the lie direct to the notorious Duke of Wharton, who thereupon flung a bottle of claret at him, which occasioned the injury mentioned. Whether this led to any further consequences does not appear; but, from the reputation in which the Duke was held, it is not likely that Clancarthy could have obtained “personal satisfaction” from him. In the early portion of his life the Earl was a visiting member of the famous “Saturday Club” established by Lord Oxford in Queen Anne’s reign, which consisted of most of the leading Tories of the time. This was the Club alluded to so much by Swift in his letters, journals, etc. He was a personal acquaintance of Swift, and also of the Duke of Ormond, with whom he corresponded until the Duke’s death at Avignon in 1733. He always spoke with respect of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, though he disliked her politics. Through his grandmother (previous to her marriage Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald) the Earl was related to the Leinster family, and James, 20th Earl of Kildare, was a cousin of his; but, when the latter was created Duke of Leinster he renounced the relationship, in contempt at his having accepted the dignity from a Hanoverian source.

According to the article in the *Hibernian Magazine*, the original estates of which the Earl of Clancarthy was deprived, were, in 1796, estimated to be worth

(¹) The event justified this prediction. Lally, on arriving in Paris was accused of betraying French interests in India. He was sent to the Bastille and afterwards condemned to be beheaded on the charge of having sold Pondicherry to the enemy. He underwent this sentence in 1766.

about £150,000 a year. These estates were seized by the British Government and sold to the Hollow Swords Blade Company, Chief Justice Payne, Dean Davis of Cork, General Sir James Jeffries and others.

As has already been mentioned, Earl Robert was married twice. By his first wife Jane Plyer he had no children. By his second wife Elizabeth Fearnley he is said by some writers to have left two sons, who held commissions in the French service, but nothing farther is mentioned about them. O'Hart, however, tells us something more. He gives their names as Dermod and Cormac, and traces descendants of the elder son Dermod down almost to the present day. According to his account Dermod married Rose, daughter of Nial O'Neill, Prince of Ulster; and, resigning his commission, returned to Ireland, where he died in 1815. His eldest son Cormac married another Miss O'Neill, a niece of his (Cormac's) mother; and, dying in 1826, left, with other issue, a son Donogh, who married a Miss McLaughlin, a grand-niece of the Rose O'Neill who married his grandfather Dermod. This Donogh, who (as well as his father and grandfather) is styled Hereditary Earl of Clancarthy, died in 1871. He had a son Justin, who, about 1878, married a Miss Margaret O'Daly of Cork, and had, living at St. Louis, U.S.A., in 1887, two sons Tadg and Cormac and a daughter Charlotte.

Now, according to information which we have lately received from a distinguished member of the Clan Carthaigh residing in France, who has had access to official documents, it would appear that Earl Robert at the time of his death, on the 3rd August, 1769 (not in 1770, as sometimes stated) was 71 years of age; that consequently he must have been born in 1698, and not in 1686 as stated by O'Hart; that his second marriage took place on the 29th September, 1759, at the Church of St. Nicholas at Boulogne when he was 61 years of age; that of this marriage the only issue was a daughter Elizabeth, born on the 9th

December, 1761 ; and that previous to the marriage Elizabeth Fearnley had borne to him on the 15th December, 1750, an illegitimate son named Robert and another named Charles Louis on the 9th November, 1761. In the "acte de mariage" no mention is made of the legitimation of this son Robert, who, however, seems to have been brought up by the Earl as his son, and became an officer in Lally's regiment under the name of MacCarthy. From our French correspondent we further learn that the Earl's dau. Elizabeth, on the 2nd October, 1782, was married to Baron Charles Sigismund Witzthum d'Egersberg, an officer in the French regiment of Lanark, and died at Neul in Bavaria on the 12th July, 1845. She was great-grandmother of Mons. G. Von Chaulin, formerly an officer of the Imperial German navy, and now Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.⁽¹⁾

It should be mentioned here that both O'Callaghan in his *History of the Irish Brigade* and D'Alton in his *King James' Irish Army List*, though mentioning that the Earl had two sons by his second wife, make no allusion to a daughter of the marriage.

In the course of the above history of the main lines of the Carbery and Muskery septs, mention is made of various inter-marriages between the two septs. The following are the principal alliances :—

(1) Dermod-an-Duanaidh MacCarthy Reagh *md.* Ellen, dau. of Teig MacCormac Lord of Muskery (1380-1448) and sister of Cormac Laidir.⁽¹⁾

(2) Dermod's grandson Donal *md.* as his first wife Elaine, daughter of Cormac Laidir.

⁽¹⁾ From the same source we also learn that Earl Robert's widow Elizabeth remarried, in London, on the 7th October, 1775, Charles Calixte Anselme MacCarthy Mor, and by him had a daughter Cécile, who married a French officer named Pierre Pierron de Bayard, by whom she had two children. She died in 1791, and Capt. Bayard in 1792 fled with his children to Ulm. There is no further trace of him or his children.

(1) The builder of Blarney Castle.

(3) Donal's daughter Catherine *md.* Teige, grandson of Cormac Laidir.

(4) Cormac-na-Haoine MacCarthy Reagh, son of Donal, *md.* Julia, daughter of Cormac Oge (1447-1537) Lord of Muscry, son of Cormac Laidir.

(5) Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, great-grandson of Cormac-na-Haoine, *md.* Eleanor, daughter of Cormac Oge (1564-1640) the 17th Lord of Muscry, great-great-grandson of the Cormac Oge just previously mentioned.

So it comes out that Cormac MacCarthy Reagh, the last Prince of Carbery who exercised the right of his position, besides being related by cousinships of various degrees, was brother-in-law of Donogh the 1st Earl of Clancarthy, who also forfeited his estates after the civil wars of 1641-52, though afterwards restored to the greater portion of them.

Before concluding the above history of the Earls of Clancarthy, we may mention that the present holder of that title would appear to be descended from them in the female line. Burke states that William Power Keating Trench, the first Earl, was in 1803 advanced to that dignity, in consequence of his descent from John Power and his wife and daughter of Cormac Oge Viscount Muskerry.

The present Baron Muskerry also claims descent from the MacCarthys through the Fitzmaurices; Colonel Edmond Fitzmaurice having married Ellana, daughter of Charles MacCarthy Viscount Muskerry. Sir Robert Tilson the first Baron married Anne, daughter of John Fitzmaurice, and sole heir of her grandfather, John Fitzmaurice of Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick.

Another English Peer of MacCarthy descent is the Earl de la Warr. His ancestor John West, the 7th Lord and first Earl, a general officer in the army and Governor of New York in 1737, married in 1721 Charlotte, daughter of Donogh Earl of Clancarthy, who died near Hamburg in 1734.



POL, 7th DUC DE CLANCARTHY-BLARNEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MUSKERRY BRANCHES.

THE MACCARTIES OF CARRIGNAVAR AND THE DUCS DE CLANCARTHY-BLARNEY.

DONAL or Daniel, second son of Cormac Mor MacCarthy Lord of Muskerry (who died in 1616) by his wife Maria Butler, built the Castle of Carrignavar. He married Catherine, daughter of Stephen Meade and had a son. Cormac (or Charles) MacCarthy, who married Catherine, daughter of David Roche 7th Viscount Fermoy. He was succeeded by his grandson.

Charles MacCarthy of Carrignavar, the son of his son Daniel and his wife Elizabeth Matthews. He married Lucy, dau. of Morgan Kavanagh of Borris; but, dying without issue in 1761, he was succeeded by his nephew.

Daniel MacCarthy of Carrignavar, the son of his brother Daniel and his wife Grace Fitzgerald. He in 1751 married Elizabeth, dau. of Lord Kinsale, and had :

1. Justin, *d.s.p.* 1775.
2. Robert (of whom presently).
1. Elizabeth, *md.* Maurice Uniacke Acton.

The 2nd son Robert *md.* in 1784 Jane, daughter of Joseph Capel of Cloghroe, and had :

1. Justin, his heir.

2. Joseph, died unmarried 1821.

1. Elizabeth, *md.* 1811 Joseph Deane Freeman.

The elder son Justin, *b.* 1786, *md.* in 1810 Isabella, dau. of Caleb Falkiner, by whom he had surviving :

1. Robert, *b.* 1811, *md.* Elizabeth, dau. of John Hyde of Castle Hyde, and died 1867 having had :

1. Justin, *d.* unmarried 1898.

2. Charles, died unmarried 1867.

1. Bessy, *md.* Capt. Horace Townsend.

2. Florence. 3. Geraldine.

4. Maria. 5. Ellinor.

2. Justin (of whom presently).

3. Frederick Caleb, M.D., left by his 2nd wife Jane O'Driscoll :

Isabella de Courcy.

4. Joseph (Rev.), *md.* Mary Frances, dau. of the Venerable Wm. Thompson, Archdeacon of Cork, and left issue :

1. Charles Falkiner, late of the Madras C.S. ; died unmarried. After retiring from the Civil Service, he volunteered for the Boer war and was killed in action in 1900.

2. Joseph Fitzgerald, Lieut. Durham L.I. ; died unmarried 1886.

3. Gerald de Courcy, late Capt. Yorkshire Regt. ; *md.* Countess Zichy, and left issue.

1. Mary

2. Ella Farquhar, *md.* Rev. Henry Wilson, and has issue.

3. Bessie Ross, *md.* Major Peile, and has issue.

4. Flora Theodora 5. Anna Justina.

1. Lydia, *md.* Lowther Forrest, H.E.I.C.S.

2. Jane, *md.* first Rev. Horace Townsend, and secondly Wm. Burton Leslie.
3. Isabella, *md.* Alexander Ross, H.E.I.C.S. and has issue.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Mary Geraldine, *md.* first Thomas Chas. Morton, and 2ndly Wm. B. Elliot, and has issue.
6. Rose, *md.* George Pakenham.
7. Ellinor.

The second son, Justin MacCartie of Carrignavar, Barrister-at-law, *b.* 1815, *md.* 1848 Louisa, daughter of Major Edward Fitzgerald, and died 1900, having had :

1. Gerald Falkiner, Barrister-at-law, *d.s.p.* 1890.
2. Frederick Fitzgerald (of whom presently).
3. Robert Capel, *b.* 20th Sept., 1856.
4. Justin Charles, *b.* 1860, *md.* Lilian, dau. of Boyd, and has issue.
1. Isabella, *md.* A. P. Gould.

The second son, Lieut-Col. Frederick Fitzgerald MacCartie, now of Carrignavar, born 6th Aug., 1851, *md.* 1882 Julie Charlotte, dau. of John Adrian Vanrenen and has issue :

1. Sheila (Eileen) de Courcy.
2. Geraldine Fitzgerald.



We will now pass on to the branch of the Carrignavar family resident in France. This branch does not seem to have been known to the late Mr. Daniel MacCarthy (Glas), author of the *Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy More*, 1867, nor is it alluded to in Monsieur Laine's *MacCarthy Reagh History*; but, from a later MacCarthy history, published in *La France Littéraire* (Paris, 1905-1907) we see that Lord Mountcashel left a will bearing date the 8th May, 1693.

In that, wishing to perpetuate his name, "and the letters which I hold from His Majesty King James II," being all that then remained to him, he bequeathed them to his "well-beloved cousin Florence Callaghan MacCarthy, son of Cormac MacCarthy, son of Donal MacCarthy of Carrignavar." The said Florence he thereby adopted as his son, and instituted him, after his death, heir of all his rights, and his titles of "Duke of Clancarthy, Lord Viscount Mountcashel, Baron of Castle Inchy, etc."

On referring to the Carrignavar pedigree it seems clear that the testator must have had in view a son of Cormac son of Daniel MacCarthy of Carrignavar who died at an advanced age in 1704. It could not have been a son of Cormac Spaneach, son of the first Daniel of Carrignavar, who married Catherine Meade.

It is true that both O'Hart and Cronnelly concur in saying that Cormac the son of Daniel MacCarthy, who died in 1704, and who forfeited Carrignavar, died without issue. However, considering that the information comes from what seems to be a trustworthy source, we see no reason to doubt the genuineness of the will. And if we accept it as genuine, we must only conclude that Cormac the son of Daniel instead of dying issueless, had the son named Florence Callaghan above mentioned, the devisee of the will. This Florence must have been a grandson of the Daniel MacCarthy who died in 1704, and great-grandson of the Daniel who married Catherine Meade, brother of Cormac Oge Lord of Muskerry, who died in 1640; and it follows that Lord Mountcashel and Florence Callaghan MacCarthy must have stood to one another in the relationship of second cousins once removed.

This Florence MacCarthy thus succeeded as 2nd Lord Mountcashel and Duc de Clancarthy. He died in 1715, leaving a son Callaghan, who became third Duc. He was an officer of the Irish Brigade, Chevalier of St. Louis, and fell at Fontenoy in 1745. He had

married his cousin Marianne MacCarthy, by whom he had one son Florence, 4th Duc de Clancarthy. The latter was brought up and adopted by his father's friend Baron de Waren. He entered the French Royal Navy and perished at sea, but left a son Florence (5th Duc), who took part in the campaign during the First Empire, and died of his wounds, after being decorated on the field of battle with the Legion of Honour for his bravery during the capture by assault of Lerida in Spain. He left an only son Florence, the 6th Duc de Clancarthy, who had issue three children :—Florence, who died young ; Amelia, born in 1840 ; and Pol, born in 1844. On his death in 1903 his surviving son, Pol, became the 7th Duc of Clancarthy. He possesses Lord Mountcashel's will, as above referred to, and has resided at Rennes for some years. He has served in the French army as Captain Commander of Artillery, and, whilst a Lieut. fought in the campaign of 1870. He is a Chevalier of the Royal Military Order of Christ, a title conferred on him by the King of Portugal.

The Duc de Clancarthy-Blarney is married and has two daughters, Madeleine, born in 1882, and Ivonne born in 1883, the latter of whom married in 1903 Captain Lavende de Cadenet (of the family of the Count de Cadenet), a Captain in the French Colonial artillery. Of this marriage there is issue a son Florence Justin Charles de la Varde, who was adopted by the late Count Nicholas MacCarthy of Toulouse, who died in 1906.

THE MACCARTHYS "NA MONA."

Sir Cormac MacTeige, Lord of Muskerry, who died in 1583, brother of Donal "Na Countea" had three sons :

1. Donogh, founder of the MacCarthy "Na Mona" branch.
 2. Cormac Oge, *à quo* the MacCarthys of Cloghroe.
 3. Teige of Ballea, founder of the Ballea branch.
- (Of these the first was by his first wife Ellen Leagh, and the second and third by his second wife Jean Butler).

The first son Donogh, "Maister-Na-Mona," got that name from the preceptory of Mourne and the lands around that establishment willed to him by his father. He married Ellen, daughter of Donal Mac Owen MacTeige Illoyghie MacSweeney, Chief Warder of Blarney Castle. He died in 1605 leaving a son Cormac, born 1593, who married a daughter of Daniel O'Donovan of Rahine, by his wife Joan, dau. of Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, and left issue :

1. Donogh (of whom presently).
2. Teige, whose daughter Mary married Donogh O'Donovan.

The eldest son Donogh MacCarthy, Maister-Na-Mona, had by his wife twelve children. Under a lease of 99 years, dated 30th October, 1677, granted by Ellen Countess Dowager of Clancarthy and Donogh Earl of Clancarthy, he entered into the lands of Courtbrack, Ballymarypeak, Clanneballycullen and Lahackaneen in the barony of Muskerry, which lands were in 1641 the ancient property and inheritance of his ancestors. Donogh died in February, 1683, intestate, leaving to his widow and children the management of his estate.

His son Charles MacCarthy, Maister-na-Mona, had sixteen sons, thirteen of whom emigrated. In 1700

he claimed and was allowed the benefits of the above lease, the reversion of which had been forfeited by the attainder of Donogh Earl of Clancarthy, which was allowed within the "Articles of Limerick."

His son Owen, the last "Maister-na-Mona," born 1706, married Catherine, daughter of Charles Mac Carthy of Lyradane. He died 5th November, 1790, and was buried in Kilcrea Abbey. He left an only son Charles and three daughters. Of the daughters one married a Barry; another named Anne died in Cork towards the end of the eighteenth century at the age of 76 and in straightened circumstances, as would appear from a newspaper of the time recording the event. She, too, was buried in Kilcrea Abbey.

This family originally owned a very large property, most of which was forfeited during the troubles of 1641. In the subsequent Revolution they shared in the general overthrow of all their kindred. During the eighteenth century, notwithstanding the pressure of penal statutes, the Maisters-na-Mona still upheld at Courtbrack a feudal state and profuse hospitality little consistent with their altered fortunes.

Owen's son Charles at an early age entered the service of the King of Portugal. He was Colonel of a regiment of horse, and Governor of Miranda in 1790. He died in 1792 in Portugal, leaving one daughter, who died unmarried in 1832.

THE MACCARTHYS OF CLOHROE.

Cormac Oge, the second son of Sir Cormac MacTeige, had a son Charles, whose estate was confiscated in 1641. His son Cormac Oge (living in 1677) married a sister of Teige of Aglish, and had issue :

1. Denis (of whom presently).
2. Alexander.
3. Margaret.
4. Nelly.
5. Mary, *md.* Randal MacCarthy More.
6. Catherine.
7. Ellen, *md.* ——— Anketell.

The eldest son Denis *md.* Mary, dau. of Sir John Meade, and died in 1739,⁽¹⁾ leaving issue as follows :

1. Justin, *d.s.p.* 1762.
2. Elizabeth *md.* Joseph Capell and had a dau. Jane, who married Robert MacCartie of Carrignavar.

Justin, some time before his death, willed his estate to his first cousin Florence MacCarthy More. This was followed by another will in which he left it to Florence's son Charles. Afterwards repenting of having ignored his sister's claims, he caused a new will to be made out in her favour, but died suddenly before he could sign it. After his death the parties went to law. The litigation ended in an appeal to the House of Lords in London, where a decree was given in favour of Joseph Capell and his wife.

Their daughter Jane, who married Robert MacCartie of Carrignavar, was under her mother's will seized,

(1) He died at Ballea, and was interred at Kilcrea Monastery, where the following inscription may be seen on his tomb:—

“ Let honor, valour, virtue, justice, mourn,
Cloghroe's MacCarthy lifeless in this urn ;
Let all distressed draw near, and make their moan,
Their patron lies confined beneath this stone.”

after her father's death, of the moiety of the lands of Cloghroe, the plowland of Cloghphilip, the plough land of Gort Donoghmore, the half plough-land of Coolflugh, the half ploughland of Dromen, the half ploughland of Killeen, the ploughland of Rahine, the ploughland of Ballincourig, the ploughland of Karockraselig, the half ploughland of Keele, the ploughland of Knockanmore, the ploughland of Knockaphrehane, the half ploughland of Carrigeen-a-bleask, and the half ploughland of Gurranamhadda—all in the Co. of Cork.

MACCARTHY OF BALLEA.

The MacCarthys of Ballea are descended from Teige the third son of Sir Cormac MacTeige, the 14th Lord of Muskerry, by his second wife Joan Butler. Sir Cormac in his will bequeathed to him the lands of Ballyea, Ballygarrywan, and Ballygrany. Teige married Ellen, daughter of Donal-na-Pipi, Prince of Carbery, and by her had four sons: Charles, Dermod, Daniel and Teige Oge, and five daughters: Honora, Catelina, Grania, Mary and Joan. The eldest son Charles married Joan, second daughter of Teige-an-Duna MacCarthy, but died *s.p.* The next son Dermod then came into the property. He had a son Charles, who appears to have been engaged in some litigation with his cousin Charles Oge MacCarthy regarding the lands of Garranemuddagh, Knockaneroe and Carriginebleask, as shown by a bill filed on the 26th May, 1688. This Charles of Ballea was a Colonel of Militia in King James' army,⁽¹⁾ and was one of the members chosen by the Bandon Corporation in 1689 to represent

(1) He had previously been a Captain in Colonel Thomas Dongan's Regiment of Foot, which appears to have been raised

that town in Parliament, the other being Daniel MacCarthy Reagh. The Provost of Bandon at that period was Teige MacCarthy of Aglish, third cousin once removed of Colonel Charles MacCarthy.

The following certificate by the Bishop of Waterford given at Paris in 1723, which is in reality a petition in favour of a daughter of the Colonel, contains some particulars about the family :

“ We, Richard, by the grace of God, and the favour of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore certify, to all whom it may concern, that the Dame Marguerite MacCarthy, native of Ireland is the great-grand-daughter of my Lord Muskerry (the first Lord), who was the grandfather of my Lord Mountcashel, formerly Lieutenant-General of the armies of the King, that she was related to my Lord Desmond and to the Earl of Clancartie ; that her father was Colonel on the regiment of the late Lord Mountcashel, and Governor of the town of Bandon in Ireland, where he signalised himself by his zeal and vigour at the commencement of the earlier revolutions in England, having been the first to cause the Mass to be restored and the Catholic religion to be exercised in that town, from which it had been excluded for more than a century, which brought him so much hatred of the heretics that he was, upon one occasion, obliged, after being long exposed to the fire of the populace,

in 1678 in Ireland for the service of Louis XIV. There is a letter, dated from Whitehall the 3rd April of that year, from the King to the Duke of Ormonde, ordering him to render to Sir Thomas Dongan (whom he authorised to raise a regiment) all the assistance in his power: “ Our pleasure is that you give order that convenient quarters be assigned them in fit places, near the sea coast, and such as may be most convenient for their embarcation, so soon as we shall have appointed shipping to take them.” It is also ordered that muster rolls should be sent to “ our most entirely beloved son James, duke of Monmouth.”

(It may be mentioned that this Thomas Dongan was 2nd son of 2nd Baron Castletown, and brother to William, Earl of Limerick.)

to save his life by leaping his horse over the bridge into the river below which flows through that town. . . . The husband of the said Marguerite, the Sieur. Thomas Fitzgerald, first Lieutenant of the Regiment of Vendome, was killed at the siege of Cordona in Spain ; her paternal uncle, a Captain, was slain at the siege of Cremona ; and several others of her near relations, all officers of distinction, have lost their lives in the service of His Majesty of glorious memory. She is charged with the cares of a family and is reduced to much poverty, so as to make her worthy of consideration. In faith of all which we have signed this present certificate, and sealed it with the seal of our arms.

Given at Paris this 23rd day of August, 1723."

It is hardly necessary to say that the relationships stated in the above petition are not quite accurate. Dame Marguerite's great-grandfather was not Lord Muskerry, but was Teige the third son of Sir Cormac MacTeige, 14th Lord of Muskerry. This Teige was first cousin once removed of Cormac Mac Oge Mac Carthy the first Viscount Muskerry, the father of Donogh the first Earl of Clancarthy and grandfather of Lord Mountcashel.

As regards the desperate feat of horsemanship attributed to Colonel Charles MacCarthy, it is necessary to go back a little. In the Parliament summoned to meet King James II on the 7th May, 1689, the Bandon representatives were the above gentlemen and Donal MacCarthy Reagh. Moreover, amongst the roll of burgesses Teige MacCarthy of Aglish was brought in as Provost, not to speak of others of the Clan. Now these gentlemen were admitted to have conducted themselves with great gentleness and moderation towards the townsmen who "felt flattered that their rulers had been chosen from the best families in the South of Ireland." But, nevertheless, the Bandonians

at heart were full of grief and anger, and after some time, in an excess of frenzy, they rose one morning and expelled their Provost, their Commander, and his handful of soldiers. Their object was not, however effected without recourse to extreme measures. Eight of the soldiers were killed, and Colonel MacCarthy himself, after standing much firing, was obliged to save himself by the desperate feat recounted by his daughter.

The bridge over which he leaped his horse no longer exists, having been carried away by a flood about a century afterwards. Mr. Bennett, in his *History of Bandon*, describes the old bridge, which seems to have been picturesque and graceful, not many yards to the west of the present structure. He states that the Corporation elected Colonel MacCarthy Provost for the year 1691, which post he would doubtless have filled were it not for the success of King William. He died on the 20th May, 1704, and was buried in Kilcrea Abbey. The only child of his of whom anything is recorded is his daughter Dame Margaret Fitzgerald above referred to. As he left no male issue the Ballea estates must have passed to his kinsman, Denis MacCarthy of Cloghroe, who died in 1739.

MACCARTHY OF DRISHANE.

This is a branch of the house of Muskerry, founded by Dermot, second son of Teige (*b.* 1380, *d.* 1448), the third Lord of Muskerry. This Dermot built, near Millstreet, in the Co. Cork, the strong Castle of Drishane. He was succeeded by his son Teige MacCarthy of Drishane. This Teige was father of

Donogh MacCarthy of Drishane Castle, who married Honora MacCarthy of the house of Muskerry, and had a son :

Donogh MacCarthy of Drishane Castle, who married Honora MacSweeny of the ancient house of Amath in Ulster, and was succeeded by his son

Donogh MacCarthy of Drishane Castle, who married Anne Fitzgerald of the house of Desmond, but, having taken an active part in the rebellion of 1641, forfeited the family residence and estate of Drishane Castle. His son

Dermod MacCarthy of Carhue and Dooneen married previous to 1635 Eleanor, daughter of Darby O'Callaghan of Kilpeadar, Co. Cork, and by her was father of

Donogh MacDermod MacCarthy of Dooneen (mentioned in the will of his uncle Cahir O'Callaghan, dated 1679), who married Jane Radley of Knockrour, Co. Cork, and had (with a son Daniel of Nohoval, the father of Dermod and Justin) a son and successor

Denis MacCarthy of Dooneen, *b.* 1677, *md.* Jane, daughter of J. Barrett of Barrett's country, and died 24th June, 1761, aged 84, leaving issue

1. Justin, of whom hereafter.
2. Denis, *md.* Ellen, dau. of Daniel MacCarthy, and had issue: (1) Denis, (2) Charles, (1) Mary, (2) Catherine, and (3) Jane.
3. Alexander of Knocknagree, Co. Cork, *b.* 1718, an officer of Lord Clare's Irish Brigade in France, who fought in 1745 under the banner of the young Chevalier. He married Mary, dau. of Daniel Duggan of Mount Infant, Co. Cork, and died 1802, aged 84, leaving issue:
 - 1a. Denis, who had with other issue, Florence of Crookhaven, father of Florence of New York, barrister-at-law.
 - 2a. Florence, Capt. of the H.E.I.C.S., *d.* 1778.

3a. Daniel, Major in the Austrian service, died of wounds received at the taking of Dusseldorff by the French.

4a. Justin, Capt. in the H.E.I.C.S., *d.* in India, 1788.

5a. Alexander of Cork, *b.* 25th March, 1771, *md.* Eliza, dau. of Stephen Fagan, Esq., and by her (who died 30th May, 1829) had, with junior issue, a son.

Alexander, *b.* 1800, barrister-at-law, M.P. for Cork City and afterwards for the County; High Sheriff 1856; *d.* unmarried.

1a. Ellen, *md.* Denis Mahony of Island-angher.

2a. Mary, *md.* Martin Lawler of Killarney.

3a. Jane, *md.* first to ——— O'Driscoll, and secondly to Capt. Coghlan of Crookhaven.

1. Joanna *md.* Tady, son of Cormac MacCarthy of Lyradane.

2. Honora *md.* Denis MacCarthy of the City of Cork.

3. Ellen *md.* Richard Radley.

4. Daughter married ——— O'Donoghue.

The eldest son Justin MacCarthy *md.* 1730 Anne, daughter of Charles MacCarthy of Lyradane, and had issue (with a daughter) a son

Denis MacCarthy, Esq., of Glynn, Co. Cork, who *md.* first, 1770, Anne, dau. of Felix MacCarthy of Springhouse, Co. Tipperary, and by her (who *d.* 1780) had issue :

1. Denis (of whom presently).

2. Ellen, *md.* to Albert Stubbeman of Cork.

3. Mary, *md.* to Timothy Mahony of Cork.

Mr. MacCarthy *md.* secondly Helen, only child of ——— O'Leary of Millstreet, who *d.s.p.* having devised the estates to her step-son Denis MacCarthy on condition of his assuming the name of O'Leary. Mr. MacCarthy died 1824, and was succeeded by his son.

Denis MacCarthy-O'Leary of Coomlegane, *b.* 1774, *md.* 1812 Leonora, dau. of John Howley of Richhill, Co. Limerick, and by her (who *d.* 1832) left at his decease in 1829 the following issue :

1. John (of whom presently).
2. Charles, *b.* 1817, *md.* 1840 Kate, dau. of Daniel O'Connell of Kilgorey, Co. Clare, and died 1893, leaving issue
3. William, 71st Highland L.I., *b.* 1818, *d. unmd.* 1844.
4. Alexander, *d. unmd.* 1902.
5. Thomas, died *unmd.*
6. Felix Joseph of Nuntenatte House, Co. Cork, formerly Resident Magistrate, *b.* March, 1829, *md.* 1855 Maria, dau. of Wm. Hodnett, and has issue.
 1. William Serle, Capt. Argentine Navy, *b.* 1855.
 2. Felix Denis Francis, Lieut.-Col. R.E., *b.* 1857.
 3. Charles, Electrical Engineer, *b.* 1880.
 4. Augustine, Ex-Eng. D.P.U., *b.* 1865.
 5. Morgan John, Major R.F.A., *b.* 1867.
1. Emily, *md.* 1837 Maurice O'Connell of Kilgorey, Co. Clare.
2. Anna, died *unmd.* 1902.

The eldest son John MacCarthy O'Leary, *b.* 1814, *md.* 1839 Jane, eldest dau. of John O'Connell of Grenagh and relict of the O'Donoghue of the Glens. By her (who died 1897) he left at his death, in 1896, the following issue :

1. John Arthur, late of 34th Regt., *b.* 1840,

md. 1869 the Countess Anna de Villegas de St. Pierre Jette, and died 1870, leaving issue.

2. Denis Charles, Barrister-at-law, *b.* 1841, *md.* 1874 Frances, dau. of John P. Rowe, of Victoria, and *d.* 1886.
3. William (of whom presently).
- 4 Maurice Charles, *b.* 1854.
1. Elizabeth Mary.
2. Leonora Mary, *d.* 1859.
3. Amy Jane, *d.* 1873.
4. Lucinda (decd.).

The third son, William MacCarthy O'Leary, Lieut.-Col. 1st Batt. S. Lancashire regiment, *b.* 1849, *md.* 1878, Mary, dau. of Hefferman Considine. Was killed in action at Pieters' Hill, South Africa, 27th February, 1900. He left with other issue

John MacCarthy O'Leary, now of Coomlegane, Capt. South Lancashire regiment, *b.* 30th June, 1881, who is the present representative of the family.

(Note by the writer.)

The pedigree given at page 234 was copied from one in Burke's *Landed Gentry* for 1875, the correctness of which I had no reason to doubt at the time; though, so far as the first five generations went it differed completely from one I had seen in a volume of old Irish pedigrees. Subsequently, however, I had an opportunity of going through the Pedigrees in the Carew Collection of MSS. in the Lambeth Palace Library, and saw the following one of the Dreshane branch, which, coincided with that in the old Irish Collection above mentioned:

Dermod, 2nd son of Teig MacCormac, 3rd Lord of Muskerry.
 |
 Cormac
 |
 Owen
 |
 Teige = daughter of Donogh Mac Maolmurra MacSweeney.
 |
 Owen = Grany, d. of Sir Cormac Mac Teige, 14th Lord of Muskerry.

I was therefore inclined to think that this was the correct pedigree. However, a few months ago I was shown by a member of the MacCarthy-Morrogh family (which is a branch of the Drishanes) a very old looking pedigree of the latter, which quite coincided with that given in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. The matter is very puzzling, and I feel compelled to leave it at that, until after further research I am able to arrive at a solution.

I must here mention that Professor W. F. Butler in a paper printed in the Cork Historical and Archæological Society's Journal expresses an opinion that Dermot MacCarthy of Carhoo and Dooneen mentioned in Burke's Pedigree as the son of Donogh who forfeited Drishane in 1641 was not so, but the son of another Donogh, a younger brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige, 14th Lord of Muskerry, who died about 1583, bequeathing to him the townland of Dooneen. If this be so (and there is no doubt that such a bequest was made) it must follow that the MacCarthy O'Learys and also the MacCarthy Morroghs are even of a more princely descent than would appear from Burke's pedigree.

THE MACCARTHY-MORROGH FAMILY.

Alexander MacCarthy of Cork, *b.* 1771, married Eliza, daughter of Stephen Fagan (*vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry* under the head of MacCarthy-O'Leary), and by her had seven sons and five daughters. Of these latter Helen, the 3rd daughter, married James Morrogh of Hyde Park, Cork, and had three sons:

1. James (of whom presently).
2. Alexander, a Capt. in the Lancers.
3. Edward, who died *unmd.*

James, the eldest son, afterwards known as James MacCarthy-Morrogh of Inchbeg—(he having, on coming into the MacCarthy property, assumed the name) married his cousin Anne Stubbeman. He died in 1916, leaving with other sons Col. D. MacCarthy-Morrogh, present owner of Inchbeg, and several

daughters—namely, Mary, who married Col. L. P. Carden, R.A. ; Mrs. Cuming, &c.

Alexander MacCarthy's eldest son, also called Alexander (*b.* 1800), Barrister-at-law, M.P. for the City of Cork and afterwards for the County, and High Sheriff in 1856, died unmarried. Another son, John, married Mdlle. Marie de Renglarde, and they had three daughters—Elizabeth, Charlotte and Kathleen, who were married to the Marquises de Vaugirard, de Villiers and de Brissey respectively. The eldest of them, the Marquise de Vaugirard, has three sons—Bernard, Christian and Jaques.

Of Alexander MacCarthy's other sons, three—namely Nelson, Davis and Robert died *s.p.* ; of two others—Daniel and James, there is no information. Of his other daughters, one (Elizabeth) was married to a Mr. Simpson, and three—namely, Catherine, Mary and Jane became nuns.

THE MACCARTIES OF HEADFORD.

The MacCarties of Headford are said to be descended from Eoghan "of Rathduane," the 3rd son of Teige MacCarthy, the 6th Lord of Muskerry (*d.* 1448). So says O'Hart in his *Irish Pedigrees*, and in this statement he is supported by Cronnelly. Eoghan whilst Tanist of Muskerry and residing at Carrignamuck Castle had a quarrel there with his elder brother, Cormac Laidir, then the 9th Lord, in the course of which the latter was wounded by Eoghan and his sons, and died soon afterwards. This took place in 1494, and it appears, from a pedigree preserved amongst the Carew MSS. at Lambeth Palace, that in consequence thereof Eoghan and his posterity

were set aside from the chieftainship, but were given the lands of Cloghroe.

Now, if Eoghan was given those lands, it is not clear how he or his descendants also acquired the lands of Rathduane some thirty miles westward, as must have been the case, if he was the ancestor of the family afterwards known as "of Rathduane," and in later times "of Headford."

The only evidence of Eoghan's acquisition of any portion of the Tuath Cloghroe is a document dated "the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 1488," wherein John, son of Richard, son of Symon de rede Bared, Lord of Clobh Phylp (Clogh Philip) granted to Eoghan, son of Thadeus, son of Cormac, the Vill of that name (the bounds thereof being therein given) subject to the payment of the encumbrances of said Vill, *viz.*, the due income of the Irish Princes, out of the just issue of said Vill: *viz.*, tenpence yearly." This document is given *in extenso* in an article by Dr. Philip G. Lee: "Notes on some Castles of Mid-Cork," published in the number of the Cork H. & A. Society Journal for July-September, 1910. But it will be seen that this grant was made to Eoghan personally, and some six years before he caused the death of his brother!

As regards the alleged grant of the Tuath Cloghroe or any part of it to Eoghan and his posterity by his clansmen as an appanage, on his exclusion from the Lordship, we may observe that, in the same number of the Cork journal as above quoted, there is also an article by Professor W. F. Butler—*The Barony of Muskerry*. In it, at page 124, referring to the Cession of Clogh Philip to Eoghan, he says that those lands "completely cut off Blarney from the rest of Muskerry," and he gives a footnote to the following effect:

"The acquisition of this district—the Tuath Cloghroe of Elizabeth's day, by the MacCarthys, cut the territory of the Barretts in two. The Vill of Clogh

Philip possibly did not include all Cloghroe. A Cork jury found that Edward III had granted the Castle of 'Guynes, now said to be Cloghroe,' to John Lombard and his heirs, and 30 ploughlands to support it, of which 14 (all named) held in 1596 by Cormac MacDermod of Muskerry formed part. But, on the matter being debated, the Inquisition was found void.—(Morrin, *Cal. Pat. Rolls*; Eliz. 1596, p. 38). Possibly then the MacCarthys acquired Cloghroe Castle from the Lombards."

A perusal of the above may perhaps lead one to doubt whether, at the time of Cormac Laidir's death, the MacCarthys were in possession of the Tuath Cloghroe. On the other hand, the mention in the Barrett's grant to Eoghan above quoted of the "due income of the Irish Princes" might imply that the land was then liable for tribute to the MacCarthys.

Cloghroe is named amongst the lands granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy, the 14th Lord of Muskerry under Letters Patent of the 20th July, 1578, and he, in his will made in 1583, left it amongst two of his sons, one of whom (Cormac) was ancestor to the later MacCarthys of Cloghroe. But there is attached to this disposition the following remarkable condition:—

"My will is that the said Cormac Oge and Donogh MacCormac do reasonably agree for some rent or other allowance with Fynyn MacDermod MacOyn, and Donogh MacPhelymey during every their lives for any their challenges to any part of Cloighroo, as Stephen Water, and Donal MacOyn Ylloighey will award."

This clearly shows that the three persons above-named (who were in all probability MacCarthys) had some rights or interest in the lands of Cloghroe which Sir Cormac MacTeige could not ignore. And from this one might gather that possibly Eoghan did receive those lands as an appanage, and that the persons named may have been descendants of his.

It would seem, however, that Sir Cormac's bequest did not include the Vill of Clogh Philip. Dr. Lee in his article refers to the ruined castle⁽¹⁾ of Clogh Philip, which is situated a short distance north-west of St. Ann's Hill Hydro. In an embrasure of one of the windows a slab is inserted bearing, in raised letters, the legend "D.C.K., 1590." The initials are supposed to be those of Donogh Cormac Kathragh—that is to say, Donogh MacCormac MacCarthy, by whom, as the inscription goes to show, the castle was erected in 1590, and in whose possession it was in 1600. He was probably a descendant of Eoghan. And in the Book of Distribution we find a Charles MacCarthy entered as being in or about 1650 in possession of Clogh Philip Kilnamucky (St. Ann's Hill) and other townlands.

The first record we find about the MacCarthys (or rather McCarties) of Rathduane is a mortgage, dated the 13th August, 1687, by Donogh MacCormac MacCarthy of Gortavehy and Joan *als.* O'Donoghue his wife to Dominick Sarsfield of the lands of Rathduane, Tuorbony, and Gortavehy, all in the parish of Drishane, Barony of West Muskerry.

According to O'Hart this Donogh McCartie married not *Joan*, but *Eva* O'Donoghue of Glenflesk, by whom he had a son Charles, who married a Miss Barrett of Barretts. By this lady Charles had a son also called Charles, who married Mary O'Leary, a daughter of Art O'Leary of Iveleary (and niece of Colonel MacCarthy of Drishane). This Charles made his will in 1775. He had a son Denis, whose will is dated 1808, who married Joanna O'Donoghue Dhuv, niece to Maur-ni-Dhuiv, the Liberator's grandmother, and by her had issue as follows :

1. Charles (of whom presently).

⁽¹⁾ In the opinion of antiquarians this castle must have been a very elegant structure, and shows signs of very careful building. The windows, in their beauty of construction, are more like those of an abbey church.

2. Jeremiah, who *md.* Mary, dau. of Morgan O'Connell of Carhan, and had Denis McCartie of Woodview.
3. Denis, who *md.* Ellen Lynch, of Kilcullen, Co. Cork, and had
 1. Denis, *ob.s.p.* ; 2. Jeremiah, *ob.s.p.* ;
 3. Anne, who *md.* Myles Blake Burke, who also died *s.p.*
4. Thady. 5. Richard.
1. Joanna, *md.* 1795 John Leader of Keale, Co. Cork.
2. Ellen.
3. Mary, who *md.* Stephen Fagan.

The eldest son Charles married Mary O'Donoghue of Killaha and had :

1. Denis (of whom presently).
2. Daniel. 3. John.

The eldest son Denis married Catherine, dau. of Daniel O'Connell of Tralee, and the Liberator's niece Ellen of Carhan. Their son

Daniel McCartie married Mary, daughter of Maurice O'Connell of Derrynane, M.P., and had four sons and five daughters. Of these the eldest son Denis McCartie, C.E., Killarney, is the present representative of the family.

After the confiscation of their ancestral estate at Rathduane, the family, like many others similarly circumstanced, continued to hold it on a middle interest—a lease of lives renewable about every thirty years. The last lease they held terminated with the life of Denis McCartie (will 1808), the husband of Joan O'Donoghue. The story goes that, during his lifetime, another MacCarthy living near him, of quite a different family, went, behind his back, to Dublin, saw the head landlord there, and, by payment of a sum of money large enough to outweigh the latter's

feelings of honour, got him to promise him the reversion of the property at the expiration of the lease then running. When, some time afterwards, Denis himself went to Dublin to pay the fine and renew the ease, he found he had been forestalled! So, on his death, his son Charles had to leave Rathduane and went to Churchill, where the family had a small estate. There was then living at Headford another Charles MacCarthy belonging to a branch of the Coshmang house, who held a lease of the lands of Carroo-na-Sliggagh under Lord Kenmare. He was the last male representative of his branch. Before his death, in 1820, he willed away his property to Charles of Churchill, though he had sisters and sons of sisters living, and though the only connection between them was that he and the wife of Charles of Churchill were cousins. A nephew of the testator named Randal O'Herlihy commenced a suit to set aside his uncle's will; but, before the case could be tried, the defendant Charles McCartie, the devisee of the will died, and the suit abated. No further proceedings were taken. It is to be noted that the said devisee never went to live at Headford; but, after his death, in 1826, his son Denis took up his residence there.

Referring to our observations at the beginning of this article about the descent of the McCarties of Headford from Eoghan, third son of Teige the sixth Lord of Muskerry, it will be seen that it is not easy to arrive at any definite conclusion. Of course one cannot lightly reject the statements of two such authorities as O'Hart and Cronnelly. If these are correct, we must come to the conclusion that, besides the personal grant to him of the Vill of Clogh Philip, Eoghan, on his disinheritance also obtained the lands of Rathduane, in which case his descendants probably succeeded to the possession of both estates. It will be seen, if one takes the names of the successive owners, not only of Rathduane from the middle of the seventeenth century downwards, but also of

Clogh Philip previously, that for a period of some 300 years in all, they were alternately Donogh and Cormac (and of course in more recent times Denis and Charles). This is a curious fact, and, as showing that the same family were owners of both estates may go some way in support of Eoghan's ancestry. But still it is far from being conclusive evidence.

We have stated that it is not easy to get over the statements of O'Hart and Cronnelly; but, at the same time, it is also difficult to reject that of Carew, who lived so much nearer to the period with which we are dealing, to the effect that Eoghan was given the lands of *Cloghroe*.

We cannot perhaps be far wrong in saying that if the McCarties of Headford are not descended from Eoghan, they are in all probability descended from his elder brother Dermod, the founder of the Drishane branch.

Since the above was written I have read in an article, by Professor W. F. Butler (on the *Cromwellian Confiscations in Muskerry*) in the Cork Historical and A. Society's Journal, a suggestion that Donogh MacCormac of Rathduane, who, in 1688, owned that townland as also Gortavelry and Tuornony, was the representative of Dermod MacTeige, who, according to the Book of Distribution, held Gortavehy in 1641. This latter person was a younger brother of Owen MacTeige of Drishane, who died in 1637. To bring this theory into accord with actual facts, it would be necessary to suppose that Dermod MacTeige had a son Cormac, who was the father of Donogh MacCormac.

If this theory be accepted, and supposing that the rest of the pedigree (*i.e.*, from 1641 downwards) is correct, it would follow that the McCarties of Rathduane (afterwards of Headford) were descended from the Lords of Drishane.

MACCARTHY OF TUATH-NA-DROMAN.

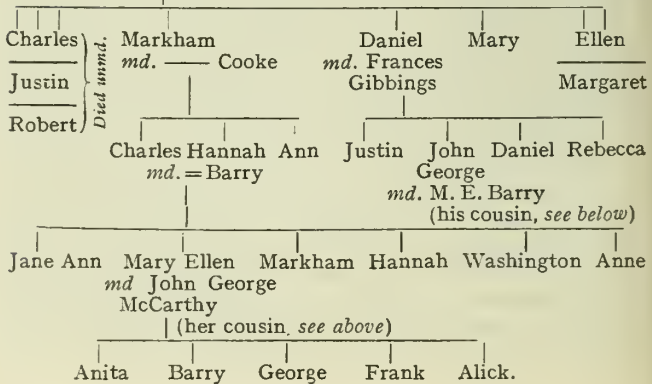
This sept is descended from Felim the second son of Dermod Mor, created by the English Lord of Muscry in 1353. This Dermod, born in 1310, was put to death in 1367 by his mother's brother, Lord Fitzmaurice, though according to another authority, he was slain by the O'Mahonys in 1367. This is the account given by O'Hart.

According to a pedigree in Lambeth Palace, Felim (who is therein called the fourth son of Dermod), by reason of having murdered his nephew Cormac Mac Teige, was with his posterity excluded from the Lordship, but Tuath-na-Droman was given to them as an appanage.

The pedigree on next page may be divided into two parts. The first part, ending with Donal (No. 10) is from a collection of old Irish pedigrees lent by a friend which we believe were compiled from authentic sources. The latter part is copied from a pedigree received from the present representative of the family.

The country called Tuath-na-Droman (which means "Country of the Ridges") formerly belonged to the O'Flynns who were the ancient rulers of the greater part of what are now known as the two baronies of Muskerry. In fact, the full name of the territory was Tuath-na-Dromaun Ui Floinn, *i.e.*, "O'Flynn's Tuath na Droman." After the English invasion their possessions were gradually encroached on and annexed by the MacCarthys and other clans, who were driven into Muskerry and settled there about that time; especially after the introduction in the 13th century by the MacCarthys of the military clan of MacSweenys from Donegal. Anciently Tuath-na-Droman included Macroom, the southern half of Clondrohid parish, and of Kilnamartery. Subsequently the MacCarthy territory consisted only of the parish of Kilnamartery. The Castle of Dundareirk was the last stronghold occupied by the O'Flynns, being in their

1. Dermod Mor (born 1310)
2. Felim.
3. Donal.
4. Dearmad.
5. Donal.
6. Donal Oge.
7. Finglim.
8. Donal.
9. Dearmad.
10. Donal.
11. Donal Oge.
12. Callaghan of Carrignatuo.
13. Felix the Great of Tuanadrum (married Miss O'Callaghan).
14. Laurence, *md.* Johanna O'Donoghue.
15. Markham of Ballyvoohig, *md.* Abbey MacCarthy.
16. Laurence, *md.* Johanna MacCarthy of Headford.



possession until 1578. The country was included in the grant then made by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry. The castle, which had been erected by the O'Flynnns, was forfeited in 1641 by Dermot MacCarthy of Tuath-na-Droman. It was probably their chief residence. The name Dundareirk means the "Fortress of two Prospects," and might be rendered in English as "Mount Prospect." It was magnificently situated on the top of the great ridge. Smith, who saw it in 1750, refers to it in his *History of Cork* as commanding a "vast extended view to the west, as far as the bounds of Kerry, and to the east almost to Cork." It was a little to the north of the ruined church of Kilnamartery (Cill-na-martra, *i.e.*, Church of the Relics). No vestige of it now remains. It appears that the townlands of Dundareirk, Raghleagh, Curaheen, Brehanes, Droomreague, Shanavally, Shane and Keelfunshin, all in the parish of Kilnamartery, were forfeited by Charles MacCarthy in 1688. In 1683 Charles MacCarthy of Dundareirk, Daniel MacOwen of Killaha, Co. Kerry, and Finghin Mac Daniel Carthy of Aghacunna, son and heir of Daniel MacOwen Carthy, executed to Dominick Sarsfield a mortgage of Dundareirk.

As will be seen from the pedigree above given the present representative of this family is Barry McCarthy, Esq., 4 Sidney Terrace, Leeson Street, Dublin, eldest son of the late John George McCarthy, Esq, Secretary to the County Council, Cork.

MACCARTHY OF AGLISH.

Tadg MacCarthy of AGLISH, son of Cormac Mor, sixteenth Lord of Muskerry, had a son

Dermot, who died at an advanced age, leaving a son and a daughter (who married Charles MacCarthy

of Cloghroe). Tadg his son suffered for his adherence to the Stuarts by having his lands of 4,005 Irish acres confiscated. He had a son Charles, of whom very little is known, except that he had a daughter Joanna, who married John O'Connor-Kerry, who in 1652 suffered martyrdom for his faith.

The following were the lands confiscated temp. William III:—Clonteadmore in the parish of Killecoleman, containing 202 acres; Aglish, 353 acres; Rosebegg, 255 acres; Rovemore, 280 acres; Madrid in the parish of Ahabollog, 322 acres; Glenagloch, 785 acres; Oughtercherrys, 609 acres; Knocknaroos, 576 acres; Knocknagowre, 703 acres—all in the parish of Ahabollog.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE LORDS OF DUHALLOW.

NEXT to the territories of Carbery and Muskerry that of Duhallow was the largest possessed by any branch of the MacCarthys. It is the first of those "Fourteen Countries" mentioned in the tract sent by Sir Warham St. Leger to Lord Burleigh in 1588, soon after the marriage of Florence MacCarthy, being therein described as follows:

"The First is the countrey of Mc Donochoe (called Duallo), which hath within it 3 other countries: O'Chalachans Countrey, MacAulief's Countrey and O'Keif's Countree. He claymeth in these countries the gevinge of the Rodd to the Chieffe Lords at their first entrie, who, by receiving a white wande at his hands, for which they are to pay him a certain dutie, are thereby declared, from thenceforth, to be Lords of those countries. He claimeth also that they are to rise out with him when he makes warre; to maintaine for him seaven and twentie Galleglasses, besides to find him, for a certain time, when he cometh to their Countreis."

Duhallow, like Muskerry, was portion of the extensive tract of country recovered by the Irish after the great victory of the MacCarthys at Callan in 1261. Those new acquisitions were naturally left as appanages by the paramount lord to favourite sons. But, unlike Muskerry, Duhallow was always acknowledged as part of the MacCarthy Mor's dominions. It was almost conterminous with the present barony of

Duhallow. As stated in the above extract, Duhallow, besides the ruling clan of the MacCarthys, contained three minor clans—the MacAuliffes, the O'Callaghans and the O'Keeffes. Of these the two former were originally offshoots of the MacCarthy family. The MacAuliffe's held the north-west corner, *i.e.*, from Newmarket to the borders of Limerick and Kerry. They owned Castle MacAuliffe, near Newmarket, and another called Carrigacushin, south of their territory, along the border of Kerry, was that of the O'Keeffes. In it was the source of the Blackwater, along which their boundary ran east to the Castle of Dromagh near Kanturk, with Muskerry as their southern boundary. Smith mentions three of their castles—Dromagh, Dromsickane and Duaragil. The O'Callaghans held the south-eastern portion of Duhallow, and their territory corresponded to the modern parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannig. The centre of the barony and the eastern portion, from Ballyclough to the County Limerick, belonged to MacDonogh MacCarthy. He had rights over the other three clans similar to those which MacCarthy Mor had over him. MacDonogh, besides his chief house at Kanturk, had also the Castle of Curragh, and seemingly Lohort, and Castle Cor as well.

The first Lord of Duhallow was Dermot Ruadh, the third son of Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (*b.* 1170 ; *d.* 1242)⁽¹⁾. He was succeeded by his son Donogh, whose son Cormac died in 1380. Cormac's son and grandson were Donogh and Donogh Oge respectively. The latter figures in the Annals

(1) The account here given differs from that in the Carew Calendar (1617). It is there stated that Dermot Mor, son of Donal Roe, was the first Lord of both Duhallow and Muskerry. He was murdered, and succeeded by his nephew Dermot son of Donal Oge MacCarthy Mor. After a good deal of strife and bloodshed the two countries were finally separated by an agreement, under which Donal son of Dermot Mor got Duhallow, and Teige son of Dermot son of Donal Oge got Muskerry.

of the Four Masters under the year 1486 as having on Christmas Day of that year slain "Barrymore John, choicest of the English youths in Ireland," who had come on a predatory expedition against him. Donogh Oge died in 1501, as recorded by the Four Masters, who, in doing so, give his complete pedigree from Donal Mor Na Curra downwards. He appears to have had two sons, Cormac and Owen (whose descendants during the last two decades of the 16th century were rival claimants to the Lordship, as will presently appear). Cormac, who was probably the elder, succeeded his father. When he died is not known, but he seems to have been alive in 1516. The Four Masters under that year refer to him as one of the four principal chieftains of his race who went to war with the Geraldines, the others being Mac Carthy Mor, and the Lords of Carbery and Muskerry. Cormac was succeeded by his son, Cormac Oge, who, in 1524, defeated in battle O'Connor Kerry, who had invaded his territory. In the engagement which then took place O'Connor was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The date of Cormac Oge's death, too, is uncertain. His grandson was Donogh, but the latter's claim was opposed by his cousin Dermot, great grandson of Owen the younger son of Donogh Oge, who died in 1501.

The Four Masters, under date 1585, mention the names of certain chieftains who attended the Parliament held that year in Dublin, and amongst them "the two who were in contention with each other about the Lordship of Duitche Ella—namely, Dermot the son of Owen the son of Donogh-an-Bhothair, son of Owen MacDonogh, and Donogh son of Cormac Oge son of Cormac MacDonogh." In a State paper, written by Nicholas Brown to the Lords of the Privy Council, about the state of Munster in 1597, he states, referring to this dispute: "Dermot alleging that himself was lawfully seized thereof, whose father's eldest brother died seized thereof, as by right

descending to him from his father, who died seized thereof, whose father's eldest brother died seized thereof, whose father and grandfather died seized thereof." Donogh MacCormac saith that this his great-grandfather was the eldest brother, and that the younger brother from whom Dermod is descended, did murder him, and usurped the place ever since, and that his own father was murdered by Dermod MacOwen's father. Dermod answereth that Donogh's great-grandfather was a bastard of the White Knight's daughter, and that his (Dermod's) ancestor was a lawful son of the Earl of Desmond's daughter, and for the killing of Donogh's father, his father rid it in revenge for the killing of his father likewise, so that it was but one for another.

Amongst the Carew MSS. is a very complete pedigree of the Duhallow MacCarthys. This shows that Donogh MacCormac's allegation of two murders committed by Dermod MacOwen's ancestors was perfectly true, as was also Dermod's allegation of a murder committed by one of Donogh's ancestors. As regards Dermod's contention that Donogh's great-grandfather was illegitimate, the pedigree shows that the latter's father, Donogh Oge, was married twice—firstly to a daughter of the White Knight (Donogh's ancestress), whom he divorced, and secondly to a daughter of MacCarthy Mor, who was Dermod's ancestress.

The condensed pedigree on opposite page will make matters clear.

This conflict went on for many years, and more than one decision was passed, each one setting aside that previously made. It is clear that, in 1589, Donogh MacCormac was regarded, by some at all events, as the Lord of Duhallow, whether he was *de facto* Lord or not ; as, in the list of persons proffered on the 31st March of that year by the MacCarthy Mor as surety for his bail, there occurs the name of " Mr. Charles MacCarthy, son and heir of Mr. Donogh MacCormac

Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor

Dermod Ruadh

Donogh-na-Scoile

Cormac

Donogh

Dau. of White Kt.=Donogh Oge=Dau. of MacCarthy Mor

Cormac

Owen=Dau. of Lord Barry

Cormac

Donogh=Dau. of MacCarthy Mor

Cormac Oge=Dau. of

Fitzgerald

Lord of Decye

Owen=Honor, dau. of Cornack MacCarthy Reagh

Dermod=Amy, dau. of Morice Lord Roche

Donogh=Dau. of Edmund

Fitzgerald, the

White Knight

Cormac

Dermod=Julia, dau. of O'Sullivan Bear and widow of Sir Nicholas Brown.

MacCarthy, Chief Lord of the Countrie of Dowalla in Cork."

But the contest was then far from being ended. Each party sent petitions to Lord Burghley, the Secretary of State, on the subject of their claims. Dermot MacOwen sent one in November, 1590, and he would appear to have gone to England to prosecute his suit in person; but Donogh MacCormac sent another on the 26th February following, and the result of this was an order passed by the Lord Deputy in his favour. But Dermot, in spite of this, persisted in his claim, and that this persistency in time bore fruit we gather from a communication sent by Donogh MacCormac in September, 1592, wherein he complained that though, after long and tedious suits, he had recovered the Castle of Kanturk and all the lands attached to it; yet, in consequence of false representations made by his adversary the lands were sequestered and ultimately given over to the latter, under orders of the Lord Deputy, passed on the 23rd December, 1591. He therefore prayed to have the order set aside, and the lands restored to him.

But his prayer does not seem to have had any effect. The next thing we hear is that Dermot MacOwen had assumed the title of MacCarthy Mor on the 3rd December, 1598. Queen Elizabeth sent an order to Sir Thomas Norreys, the Lord President of Munster, that Donogh MacCormac should be promised a pardon and the Lordship of Duwally, provided he repented of his offences and joined in the operations against Dermot MacOwen, who had assumed the title of MacCarthy Mor. What resulted from this is not quite clear; but it would seem that Donogh was slain in a skirmish which took place in the early part of 1601, to which we shall hereafter refer.

Florence MacCarthy, in a letter to Lord Burghley, dated the 16th March, 1594, alludes to Dermot MacOwen as "the young MacDonogh," and this is a point on which Florence was not likely to have been mistaken.

About this time much perturbation was caused amongst the Lords of Her Majesty's Council by the intelligence (supposed to have been communicated by some of the English settlers on the forfeited lands of the Geraldines) that the Lord of Duhallow was erecting a castle, (or, as it was described, a "strong and regular fortress") near Kanturk. They sat in consultation over this, and the result was an order to stop the work. All accounts agree in stating that MacDonogh obeyed the order. That he did so may not improbably have been partly owing to financial reasons, and inability to raise funds for continuing the work. The castle still exists, and presents, outwardly at least, and when not approached too near a very imposing appearance, though in reality only the shell of the building now remains. One can imagine that fully completed it would have been a strikingly handsome edifice. How far it had advanced towards completion when the work was interrupted, and whether it had been roofed or made even temporarily habitable it is now impossible to say. It is clear, however, that it never could have answered the purposes of a strong fortress, or being built with the intention of being used as such.⁽¹⁾

The following is a description of the building by a modern writer: "Its plan is an oblong of 120 feet by 80, flanked at each angle with a square and embattled tower; the main building four storeys high, the windows small but numerous, and the window-cases, coignes and battlements all of hewn stone. This structure is believed to have been the finest ever erected by an Irish Chieftain; it stands a monument

⁽¹⁾ In the Narrative of Chief Justice Sir William Pelham's Journey from Limerick to Dingle in 1580, it is mentioned that at Kanturk Castle he was met by MacDonogh's wife, a "perty comelye woman, who spake good English and entertained him the best way she could." Whether this castle was the new building now under reference, made temporarily habitable, it is impossible now to say, but it most probably was an older building.

of the increasing taste for architectural improvements which began to be experienced by a race who formerly had been signalised by turbulence and warlike asperity."

Certainly the period with which we are concerned—namely, the last quarter of the sixteenth century, was by no means the least turbulent in the annals of Duhallow; and when one considers the state of unrest which must have been caused by the prolonged dissensions between the two rival claimants to the Lordship, one cannot help wondering how a work of such magnitude and splendour could have been proceeded with. Then again, with which of them did the idea originate? As to this, tradition points rather to Donogh MacCormac as the person by whom the work was carried out.

At page 141 of the second volume of the *Pacata Hibernia* the writer refers to Dermod MacOwen in the following terms:—

"Dermod MacOwen, Lord of the Countree called Dowalla—a man for wit and courage nothing inferior to any of the Munster rebels, by his letter, directed to Captain Roger, bearing date the 26th aforesaid (26th August, 1600) made humble suit unto the President that himself, MacAuley and O'Keeffe, with all their followers, might be received into Her Majesty's gracious protection, promising, both for himself and them, from thenceforward to remain loyal and obedient subjects, and for the performance of same they would put in sufficient security, which humble suit the President not long after granted."

We may also quote the following interesting incident from the same work:—

"I may not here omit to relate unto you a passage which passed between Donogh (Dermod?) MacOwen MacDonogh aforesaid and the Lord President when he was first taken under protection. He did swear and protest he would remain a good subject; 'but,' said the Lord President, 'if the Spaniards invade

Ireland what would you do then ? ' Your Lordship puts me,' said he, ' a hard question, for if that should happen, let not your Lordship trust me, or the Lords Barry or Roche, or any other whatsoever that you have best conceit of, for, if you do, you will be deceived.' "

As a matter of fact, when the Spaniards landed at Kinsale, MacDonogh was one of the first to join them, in company with Florence MacCarthy and O'Donnell. MacDonogh brought with him, in all, more than 500 fighting men, including Kernes, Gallowglasses, and Cavalry soldiers. After the disastrous termination of the expedition, he spent four years in captivity; but, by an order of Government dated the 23rd July, 1604, he was restored to freedom and his lands.

We shall now go back for a moment to his rival Donogh MacCormack. It appears from the *Pacata Hibernia* that he (Donogh) was, on the 27th March, 1601, slain in a skirmish " in Oshafne's country " between the English and the rebels, having been " lately enlarged by Tyrone to set a fire in Munster." The circumstances under which he happened to be in Tyrone's hands are inferrible from the following passage in a letter from Tyrone, dated the 20th Sep., 1600, to Dermot MacOwen (against whom a complaint had been made by the White Knight's daughter,⁽¹⁾ MacAuliffe and Donogh MacCarthy's people). Tyrone, in that letter, referring to Donogh, states, " he is in durance with us, in *pawen* till the controversies between him and you have been cleared, and fearing he may go against you on the English side. Yet we like not you should do wrong to his wife's people and followers."

In connection with the above account of Donogh MacCarthy's death, as given in the *Pacata Hibernia*,

(1) The White Knight's daughter was Donogh MacCormack's wife. His adversary, Dermot Mac Owen, married Lord Roche's daughter.

we must not omit to mention a much more curious tradition respecting it, which is contained in an article by Miss M. T. Kelly, which appeared in the Cork H. & A. Society's Journal for June, 1896. From this it appears that Donogh's step-brother, Mac Auliffe, who was said to have the gift of second sight, predicted not only that the castle would never be finished, but also that Donogh would one day be shot dead. The latter paid little attention to this, continued his usual mode of life, until one day he resolved to go to Dublin. On his way there one of his horses having cast a shoe, he went to a blacksmith who happened to have a forge not far off, and ordered him to put on a new shoe. The man pleaded he had no iron, but MacCarthy, flying into a rage, swore that in that case the smith should make a shoe out of his own tongs. The latter then recollecting that he had in his possession an old rusty gunbarrel, went for it and put it in the fire which he blew into a white heat. As the fire grew higher, a sudden explosion occurred, and Donogh, who had remained at the door watching the work, was soon seen lying dead of a gunshot wound. It seems that the muzzle of the old gun had been unwittingly pointed in his direction; and the fire having heated the metal, a charge, which had lain there unknown to the smith, had gone off!

Notwithstanding the Government order of the 23rd July, 1604, above referred to, restoring Dermot MacOwen to his Lordship, his claims to it were still opposed, as appears from an order of the 25th January, 1612, from the King to Sir Arthur Chichester, to hear the dispute between Cormac (son of Donogh) and Dermot MacOwen, and, after determining who was entitled to the property, to accept from him a surrender of the same and make a new grant.

But whatever may have resulted from this enquiry it is clear that the act of restitution of the 23rd July, 1604, was confirmed by Letters Patent of the 6th July, 1615, passed to Dermot MacOwen MacCarthy

of the "town and lands of Keantuirk, Lohort, &c., comprising the greater part of the territory of Duhallow, with Chiefry and other duties and customs out of the territories of Pobble-O'Callaghan, Pobble O'Keeffes and the lands of Donogh Oge," with royalties and other privileges.

It may be of interest here to mention an incident in which the two rival chieftains, for once sinking their personal differences, made common cause. Arthur Hyde, an English settler, who had received a large grant of confiscated lands in the Co. Cork, writing to the Privy Council on the 28th October, 1598, recounts that, on the morning of the 19th his residence, Castle Hyde, was attacked in force "by the newly-proclaimed Earl of Desmond, Darbey MacOwen, son-in-law of Lord Roche, and now called Earl of Clancarthy, Donogh MacCormac, son-in-law of the White Knight, called MacDonogh of Duallo, and Pier's Lacy, newly made Seneschal of Imokilly which are the chief mounster Rebels." These, he says, were joined by Owen MacRory O'Moragh and the other Chief leaders of Ulster rebels. The whole force numbered some 4,000 men, who after playing against the castle with shot for three days, and having burnt the town and 'maimed' the wall, compelled the defenders of the castle to yield it up on Desmond's promise that they should be allowed to depart with their lives.

It is not known, with certainty, how long Dermot MacOwen lived, but he seems to have died in or before the year 1627. From Chancery Bills of the period it appears he had a son called Dermot Oge, who succeeded to his estate. This Dermot Oge married Julia, daughter of Donal O'Sullivan Bear, and relict of Sir Nicholas Browne, the first of the name, some time about 1613. He was, in all probability, the Chieftain who cast his lot with O'Neill in 1641, and, in so doing, championed the losing side. What

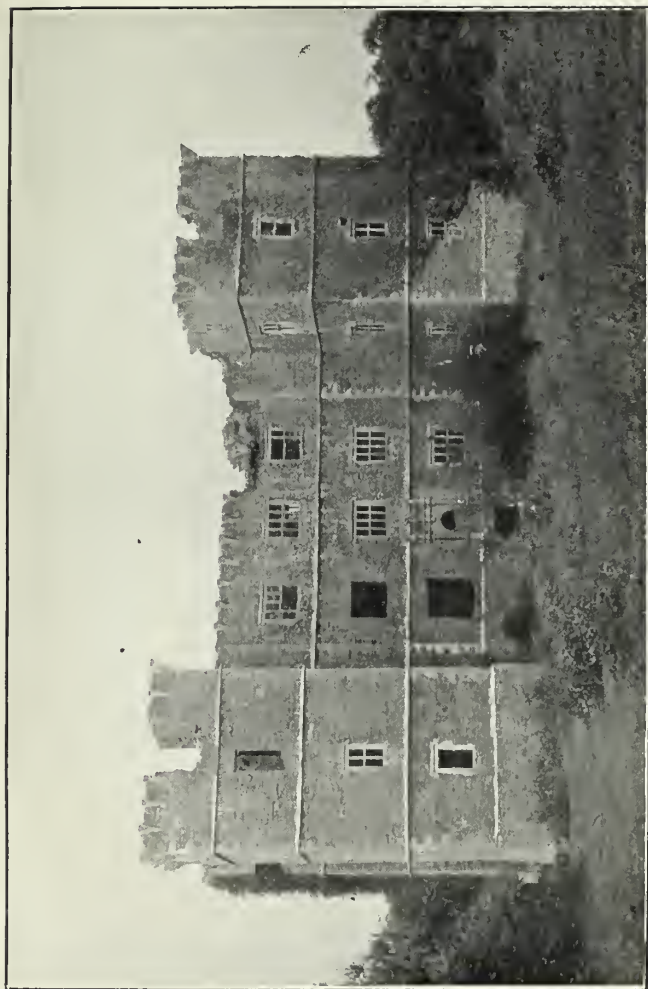
followed will be seen from the following extract from Smith's *History of Cork* :—

“ Upon the 1st February, 1666, it was certified by the Court of Claims that Sir Philip Perceval, knight, deceased, had lent more money to Dermod MacOwen MacCarthy, *alias* MacDonogh, upon the territories of Duhallow and manor of Kanturk than they were worth ; and that the said Sir Philip was in actual possession of them on the 23rd October, 1641. That the Equity of Redemption, which was of no value, was forfeited by the said Dermod's engaging with the rebels, and that Sir Philip Percival, baronet, then a minor, grandson and heir of the said Sir Philip the Elder, was legally entitled to the said Lordship and manor.”

Little further is known of the MacDonoghs of Duhallow. In Smith's *History of Cork* it is stated that at the battle of Knocknclashy on the 26th July, 1652, where Lord Muskerry's forces were defeated by Lord Broghill, “ MacDonogh Lord of Duhallow was slain as he charged at the head of a squadron of horse.” This may have been Dermod Oge, or perhaps a son of his.

The next thing we hear of a member of the family is in 1690, some thirty years after their possessions had passed into the hands of the Percivals. On the 10th April of that year, as is recorded in Dalton's *King James' Army List*, James II issued a commission for applotting £20,000 per mensem on personal estates, and the benefit of trade and traffic “ according to the ancient custom of this kingdom and in time of danger.” One of the assessors of this tax for the County of Cork was Charles MacCarthy, *alias* MacDonogh. In the same year this Colonel Charles MacCarthy was appointed Governor of Cork. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

We may here quote the following letter written on



KANTURK CASTLE, CO. CORK.

the 29th October, 1690, by Lord Barrymore to the Duke of Wirtemberg :—

“ I have within these two days received a very humble petition from Col. MacDonogh, Chief of the country called Duhallow, between Mallow and the Co. Kerry, and of another Chieftain of a country called O’Callaghan, in order to obtain the protection of their Majesties. It is of very great consequence to draw over people of their quality and interest, who will bring with them 1,000 men, and at least seven or eight thousand cows.”

All this shows that, though the ownership of their estates had passed into other hands, the MacDonoghs still retained a hold on the hearts of the people who continued to look on them as the rightful owners.

CHAPTER XV.

KERRY SEPTS.

THE LORDS OF COSHMANG.

THE sept of Coshmang is the most important of those in the County of Kerry sprung from the MacCarthy Mor, and is said to descend from Eogan⁽¹⁾ the third son of Cormac MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (*b.* 1271, *d.* 1359). The word "Cosh mang" means "along the Maing," which river formed the northern boundary of the territory belonging to this sept, who held the whole frontier line dividing the MacCarthys from the Desmonds from Castlemaine to the border of the County Cork. The extent of the territory was estimated by Sir Warham St. Leger at eighty-four ploughlands.

The following extract from an article by Professor W. F. Butler, called "The Lordship of MacCarthy More," which appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries* in the beginning of 1907, will give a fair idea of the extent and position of this territory:—

"The district in the north of the barony of Maguniyh occupied by this sept falls into two large masses of territory joined by a narrow strip. Coshmaing proper

⁽¹⁾ In some genealogies the name of Cormac's third son is given as Fiacha, and *his* son Eoghan.

was south of the river Maing and Brown Flesk, with two narrow strips projecting to the north of the former river. Its centre was the Castle of Molahiffe, and there were two other castles—Firies and Clonmealane. The other portion (East Cosh Maing) lay around Rathmore. To the south of it lay the O'Donoghues, and to the east the Dalys and Duhallow." This latter portion comprised the seven quarters in *Muskry Logher*, viz., Gortnegan, Senaghro, Gortderg, Rahmore, Kilcoan, Duffcarrig, and Lisnegan. Quite isolated from this were the three-quarters of Baslekan, Taur and Laughher (or Loher) to the west of Waterville, which also formed a portion of the Coshmang estate.

The sept seems to have split up into at least three branches, namely, those of Coshmang (or Burdmang) Clonmealane, and Molahiff. Their pedigrees in the Royal Irish Academy, which seems to come down to the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century are as follows:—

COSHMANG.	MOLAHIFFE.	CLONMEALLANE.
Eoghan	Eoghan	Eoghan
Cormac	Donal	Cormac
Eoghan	Cormac	Donal
Diarmad	Diarmad	Cormac
Cormac Reagh	Owen	Eoghan Ruadh
Eoghan	Diarmad	Donal
Cormac Reagh	Tadg	Donogh
		Cormac

On opposite page is a somewhat fuller pedigree copied from the Carew Manuscripts in the Lambeth Palace Library.

It will be seen that the two pedigrees substantially agree except as regards the concluding generations of

the Lisnegan branch. Two generations of the Cloonmeollane branch and one of the Molahiff appearing in the R.I.A. pedigrees, and not in the Lambeth, have been added to the latter.

The Calendar of Patent Rolls of Elizabeth A.D. 1588, mentions Teige MacDermod MacCormac as apparently the last Lord of Coshmang. He sided with the Earl of Desmond against his over-lord, MacCarthy Mor and the English, and he was slain in a skirmish near Aghadoe.⁽¹⁾ His death, whilst in rebellion, was held to vest all the sept lands in the Crown. They were then granted to the Brownes, but soon afterwards taken from them and given to MacCarthy Mor, who claimed them as being the paramount lord. Not long afterwards, as has already been mentioned, the Earl of Clancar mortgaged these and other territories to Sir Valentine Browne.

The Calendar of Patent Rolls above quoted says that Naffoyry, Rosindievain and Clounmoeilane⁽²⁾ in said country had been in the possession of Owen MacFynn.

Sir William Betham has continued the pedigree of the Molahiffe branch down to recent times. According to him Owen the son of Dermod had a son Donogh or Denis, who had a son Charles. This Charles, who followed King James II into France, had two sons :

- i. Charles a priest. He was Chaplain to James II in his exile, and when his nephew herein-below mentioned sought in marriage a

⁽¹⁾ The Four Masters record under the year 1581 that "amongst the free-born people slain by Captain Zouch at Aghadoc was Teige, grandson of Dermod, son of Cormac of Magh Laithimh" (Molahiffe). They also record the death in 1589 of "Cormac son of Teige son of Dermod son of Cormac of Moylaithimh."

⁽²⁾ These three places seem to be in the parish of Kilnanare. The remains of Clonmeallane Castle stand near the river Maine. Naffoyry, no doubt, is the modern *Fieries*.

Norman heiress, he (Charles) procured the Old Pretender's testimony in a signed certificate as to the good services and descent of his family.

2. Michael, (of whom presently).

The second son Michael married a French lady, and had a son Michael, who married Marie le Grand d'Emmerville of Aguerny in Normandy, and had :

1. Jean Batiste, a Captain in the Irish Brigade, who died unmarried in 1788.
2. Charles Thaddeus, Colonel of the Life Guards of Louis XIV, who also died unmarried.
1. Charlotte Madeleine (of whom presently).

The daughter, Charlotte Madeleine, married, in 1764 Jean Gabriel Guérout, "commissaire du Roi," and had :—

1. Charles Guérout (of whom presently).
1. Claude Génévieve Adelaide, who married François Fontaine, Comte de Mervé.

The son Charles Guérout was adopted by his uncle, Charles Thaddeus MacCarthy. He took the name of "MacCarthy," and was afterwards known as Sir Charles MacCarthy, who became Governor in Chief of Senegal, and was killed by the Ashantees in 1824. Sir Charles married, and had a son Charles, who was adopted by his childless aunt, the Comtesse de Mervé, and took the name of Comte MacCarthy de Mervé.

The Count Charles MacCarthy de Mervé married in succession two sisters, daughters of a Mr. Daniel MacCarthy and Margaret O'Connor. He died in 1889, leaving surviving him one daughter, Madlle. Matilde MacCarthy de Mervé.

According to another pedigree, furnished by Madlle. Matilde MacCarthy de Mervé, Sir Charles MacCarthy was descended from Donal MacCarthy Reagh of Manshie in the Co. of Cork, son of Eugene MacCarthy

Reagh, son of Dermod MacCarthy, who died in 1626. The pedigree starts with this Donal, who is stated to have had a son Charles MacCarthy of Manshie in the parish of Dunmanway, barony of Carbery, Co. Cork, who married Cecilia O'Cronin, by whom he was the father of (1) Charles, a priest, curate of Montreuil in Normandy, living in May, 1710, and of (2) Michael, who married Madlle. d'Emmerville. The pedigree concludes somewhat similarly to the one above set forth.

It is curious that there is attached to this pedigree furnished by Madlle. MacCarthy de Mervé, "in proof of it," the following certificate, said to have been given by King James II to one of Sir Charles' ancestors:—

"Le Sieur Denis MacCarthy qui nous a fidèlement servi dans les troupes Irlandais, tant en France qu'en Espagne et Irlande, nous ayant très humblement remontré qu'il lui en serait avantageux d'avoir nostre certificat de sa famille, le qu'ayant jugé à propos de lui accorder, Nous certifions que nous savons, par le temoignage de plusieurs personnes de qualité de nos fidèles sujets du Royaume d'Irlande, que le dit Denis MacCarthy gentilhomme est le fils d'Eugene Mac Carthy gentilhomme, fils de Dermod MacCarthy Esquire de Cosmagny dans le Comté de Kerry une des branches de l'ancienne famille de MacCartie Mor."

Donné a St. Germain-en-Laye le 21 Juillet, 1695.

(Signé)

JACQUES R."

It is obvious that if this certificate proves anything it proves that the recipient was a member of the Coshmang family. But, from whatever branch Sir Charles MacCarthy may have sprung, it is clear that his great-grandfather emigrated to France in the time of James II, and there is no dispute about the correctness of the pedigree from that time downwards.

It has already been stated that Charles Gérault was adopted by his uncle Colonel Charles Thaddeus MacCarthy, and it was with the latter's expressed wish that he took the name of MacCarthy. This appears from a document executed in London by the said Colonel Charles Thaddeus on the 28th May, 1800. His nephew was one of the few Irish-French officers who rose to eminence in the British service. The following is an abridged History of Sir Charles' services compiled from a document furnished by his grand-daughter, Madlle. MacCarthy de Mervé :—

Charles MacCarthy entered Berwick's Regiment	1778
Volunteered into the Corps de Damas (Dutch)	1793
Was Lieutenant in the Duc de Castries Regiment in the Emigré Army	.. 1794
Ensign in Count Conway's Regt. (English-Irish Brigade) and Capt. Lieutenant in same Regt.	1794
Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone and Governor-in-chief of Senegal, July 13,	.. 1812
Brigadier-General West Coast of Africa,	.. 1821
Killed in action with the Ashantees 21st Jan.,	1824

Brigadier-General Count Bartholomew O'Mahony, formerly Colonel in command of Berwick's Regiment, in the service of France, in a certificate bearing date the 1st May, 1800, offers a flattering tribute to Charles MacCarthy's services in that regiment. After stating that he had served in it without intermission and with the highest distinction until its dissolution in 1792, he adds as follows :—" Having borne testimony to the virtues and merits of this excellent officer, I join my entreaties to those of Mr. Charles Thaddeus MacCarthy, his uncle, Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry, to beseech His Majesty to grant them the favour they solicit. If the greatest zeal and the most perfect

fidelity in the service be grounds on which to obtain it, I think no one better deserves this favour.'⁽¹⁾

In 1812 Sir William Betham drew up a document signed by the Lord Lieutenant, granting British permission to Charles MacCarthy, then a British Lieut.-Colonel to use the name and arms of his mother's race.

The "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade" gives an interesting account, compiled by Sir Ross O'Connell, from the Annual Register for 1824 of the circumstances which led to Sir Charles MacCarthy's untimely end. From this it appears that in the previous year he was sent out by His Majesty's ministers to assume the command, when the administration of Cape Coast Castle was taken away from the African Company. Sir Charles immediately proclaimed defiance to the power of Ashantees, and promised protection to the Fantees, who now rose in revolt against their conquerors. Sir Charles, lulled into security, set out to visit Sierra Leone. Hostilities began by the seizure and murder of a sergeant. The king sent word to Sir Charles that his skull should soon adorn the great drum of Ashantee.

About Christmas, 1823, he heard that the whole Ashantee force was in movement towards Cape Coast Castle. Preparations were at once made for concentrating the regulars, the Cape Coast Militia, and the unorganised portion of the inhabitants of the town, together with some few of the adjoining Fantee Chiefs at Djuguah, about 18 miles from Cape Coast, to which place Sir Charles proceeded in person.

Two thousand men were collected, but the formation of the country necessitated their being broken into small bands.

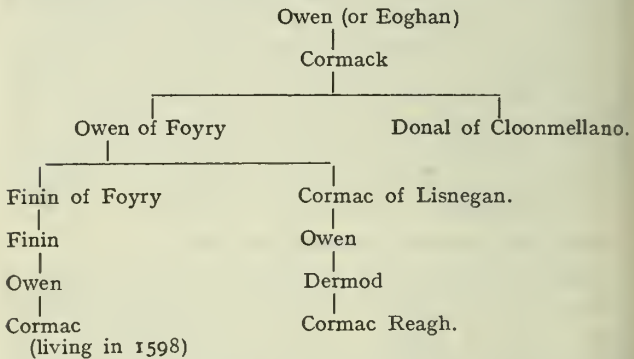
(1) The monarch whose favour is sought for in this certificate was the throneless Louis XVIII, then a wanderer and an exile like the throneless James II, who had vouched for an ancestor of Charles MacCarthy in a certificate already quoted.

On the 8th January, 1824, accounts were received of the entrance of the enemy into Western Wassaw, and of the precipitate retreat of the allied forces before them. Sir Charles at once set out with about 318 white men, with Allies and Irregulars, making 758 between Regulars, Militia and blacks. On the 21st January 10,000 Ashantees attacked Sir Charles, who was in advance of his corps, with 100 of Appia's people and 40 natives of Cape Coast. They sustained a fight against desperate odds for two hours. The enemy and the troops were mingled in one scene of confusion. Sir Charles was shot full in the breast by a musket ball. Three officers named Buckle, Wetherell and Williams carried him under a tree to await certain death. The Ashantees rushed at them with their knives. In the struggle Williams was saved, by the orders of a chief, after he had received a deep gash in the neck. When he could look round he saw his three companions lying headless corpses at his feet!

Thus perished Sir Charles MacCarthy.

From the history of his services above given, it appears that he put in a good deal of service on the West Coast of Africa. The chief occupation of the British troops on that coast was putting down the slave trade. Sir Charles captured several "slavers." He received many addresses from England and the Colonies in which he served about his great services in the cause of humanity. One of them bore the autograph signatures of Zachary Macaulay and Wm. Wilberforce. Sir Charles' wife died early in life, and he sent his son Charles to friends in France to be reared far from the pestilential climates, which did not, however, seem to affect his own health. His sister, who had married the Comte MacCarthy de Mervé, died in 1889, leaving surviving him one daughter, Madlle. Matilde MacCarthy de Mervé, the granddaughter and sole representative of Sir Charles MacCarthy.

Though the Coshmang territory was supposed to have been forfeited after the conclusion of the Desmond rebellion, it will appear from a document, which will be hereafter referred to, that a few ploughlands still remained in possession of members of the family, *i.e.*, certain lands called Carhoo-na-Sliggagh, otherwise known as Shonedarragh and Lisnegan.⁽¹⁾ To make this matter clearer we invite attention to the following portion of Sir George Carew's pedigree, already given. It differs slightly, though not materially, from that in the Royal Irish Academy.



In the reign of George I a Bill of Discovery was filed by a person named Griffin against Owen Mac Carthy,⁽²⁾ who then possessed the lands, but it fell

(1) These townlands are in the parish of Aghadoe and Barony of Magonihy. "Lisnegan" is the modern Headfort.

(2) Owen MacCarthy was a son of Charles MacCarthy (called "Cormac Reagh"), said to have forfeited his estate after the Revolution of 1688, and doubtless a descendant of the Cormac Reagh with whose name the above pedigree ends.

In the Blennerhassett pedigree at page 85 of Miss Hickson's *Old Kerry Records*, 1st series, it is stated that Lord Kenmare's ancestor, Sir Nicholas Browne, did, "by a small deed of enfeoffment in Latin" grant the estate to Captain MacCarthy's ancestor, Cormac Reagh, "at 2 shillings per annum, and suit and service." It will be observed that the name "Cormac Reagh" occurs in the Coshmang pedigree given above.

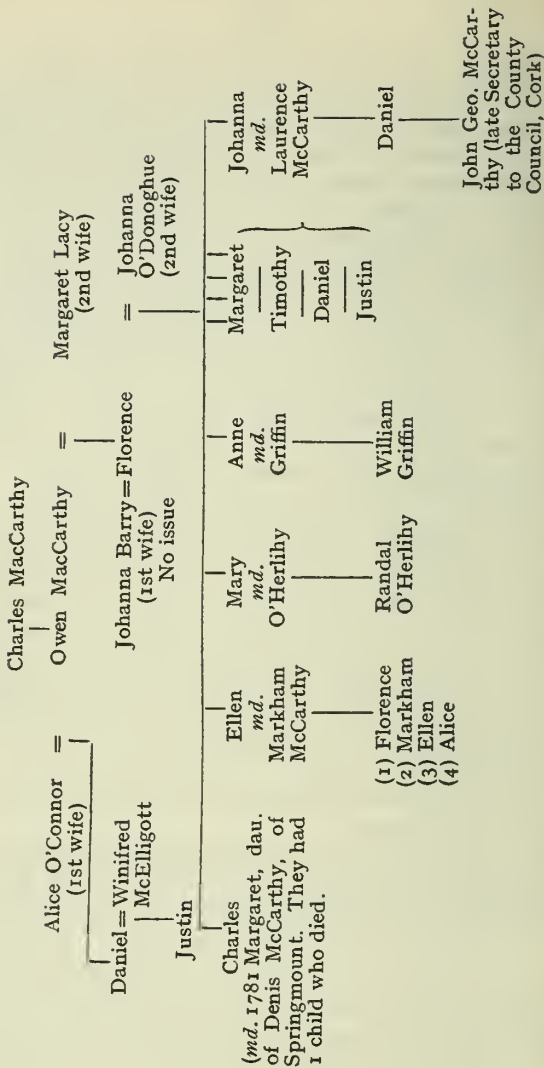
through, by reason of Griffin's sudden death. In order to shield the property from further attacks of this kind, and for other reasons also, the then owner placed it "under the sanction" of the Browne family, by getting from them a lease of it for 21 years, renewable for that period on the expiration of each term, and also a sum of money for family necessities; the interest for which was to be the rent specified in the lease. Owen or Eugene MacCarthy had three sons, the survivor of whom, Florence, succeeded to the property. Florence was succeeded by his son Charles. The latter died in 1821 leaving no issue surviving. Before his death he had made a will, whereby, passing over his sisters' sons, he left the property to Charles MacCartie of Churchhill, who, beyond the fact of his having married the testator's first cousin, Mary O'Donoghue, was in no way related to him. The testator's nephew, Randal O'Herlihy, instituted a lawsuit to set aside the will, on the ground of his insanity, etc., but before it could come to trial the defendant, Charles of Churchhill, died in 1826, and the suit abated. It is from a paper filed by the plaintiff in those proceedings that we have gleaned the above particulars. The branch of the Coshmang sept, to which Charles MacCarthy the above mentioned testator belonged, became extinct, in the male line at all events, on his death in 1821.

On next page is a pedigree of this family so far as can be ascertained.

From the death of Charles MacCarthy, in 1821, the property was enjoyed by his devisee Charles MacCartie, formerly of Churchhill, and his descendants, known as the MacCarties of Headford.

The following are amongst the intermarriages between the Coshmang MacCarthys and other families :

1. John de Rupe (or Roche) Lord Fermoy, circa 1386, married a daughter of MacCarthy of Coshmang, Tanist of MacCarthy Mor.



2. Donal, son of Philip O'Sullivan, circa 1300, married Joan MacCarthy of Coshmang.

3. Donal-ny-Countea, 4th son of Teige Lord of Muscry, married, sometime in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, Ellen, daughter of Teig Mac Dermod of Coshmang, and relict of Donal Mac Carmac Carthy of Donnaguil.

4. Denis Mahony of Dromore married, circa 1630, Honora MacCarthy of Coshmang.

THE CLAN DONAL FIONN.

The "Clan Donal Fionn" was a branch of the MacCarthy family. So far as is known it is now extinct. This branch was descended from Donal Fionn, 4th son of Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (*b.* 1170, *d.* 1242). The sept held lands under their overlord and kinsman MacCarthy Mor in the baronies of Iveragh and Magonihy. After the death in 1596 of Donal MacCarthy Mor, Earl of Clancar, the government of the day, in order to settle the conflicting claims then brought forward, appointed a commission to make a survey of the lands and revenues belonging to MacCarthy Mor. The report of the Surveyors who made it shows that the undermentioned lands were then owned by the Clan Donal Fionn:

In Iveragh.

The quarter of Datireomuil, the quarter of Lecarrow-garriff and Lecarrowbriste, the quarter of Lismoroghe and Carrownecorre, the quarter of Ballinahow and Kilognaveen.

In Magonihy

The plowlands of Listry and Killinromane, the plowland of the Phaah, the quarter of Ballinemah, the two plowlands of Gortnecloue, the plowland of Ardmelod.

(There is a note in the Survey to the effect that "these, *i.e.*, the Clan Donal Fionn, are freeholders of the sept of MacCarthy, descended from MacCarthy Mor's house and his friends.")

Though many of the place-names above-mentioned are archaic and obsolete and have given place to the more modern ones mentioned in the Book of Distribution, still the greater number are recognisable; and, on the whole, so far at all events as the Barony of Iveragh is concerned, the territory indicated by the above names in the Elizabethan Survey practically coincides with what is shown in the Book of Distribution as being in possession of the sept in or about 1650.

Among the names belonging to Magonihy which are clearly recognisable is *Phaah*, which, of course, is the modern *Faha* in the parish of Kiibonan, and which in former times appears to have been the chief residence of the head of the clan. This is asserted in a Chancery Bill filed in 1637 by Donal MacTeig MacCarthy of Liss, who therein affirmed the ancient right of his family to the Headship of the Clan, and sought redress against others of the name, who he alleged had interfered with his enjoyment.

The following statement shows the names of the townlands in the Barony of Iveragh possessed by various members of the clan about 1650. The information is taken from the Book of Distribution. Their territory comprised a long tract of country starting from near Drung Hill, and running along the coast of Dingle Bay, including Glinsk, Kells, and other places on the way, and the whole of the upper valley

of the Fertagh down to a point near Deelis Bridge. Amongst the names mentioned *Glanisky* is doubtless the modern *Glinisk*, and *Corra* and *Kealla* the modern *Coars* and *Kells* respectively, both these being instances of the habit so prevalent of substituting the English for the venacular plural forms. The other names are easily recognisable. It is curious that the parish of Killinane in which those lands lie was formerly called "Clan Donal Fionn," as appears from old eighteenth century documents.

NAMES OF TOWNLANDS.

IN POSSESSION OF.

- Kilnognaveen* :—Donogh Mac Teig Carthy, Teig Falvey, and Teig Mac Owen Carthy.
- Corra* :—Carbery Mac Egan, and Owen MacCarthy Cormac of Corra.
- Buellerda* :—Teig Mac Dermot Carthy.
- Ballinahow* :—Morrish Connell of Cahirbarnagh, the Heir of Dermot Mac Fynin Carthy, Danile Mac Dermot, and Daniel MacTeig.
- Derrinmorid and Kealla* :—Daniel Mac Teig Carthy, heir to Teig Mac Daniel Carthy, Ellin Leyne and Dermot O'Doole.
- Tyromoyle South* :—Teig Mac Daniel Carthy, Fynin Mac Teig Carthy, Flan Mac Egan, Ellin Connel alias Leyne.
- Gortingogallihy, Cahirnaman and Knockane* :—Daniel Mac Teig Carthy of Lisballyconnilly.
- Glanesky, part of Tyromoyle South* :—Teig Mac Daniel Carthy, Fynin Mac Teig Carthy, Flan Mac Egan and Ellin Connell, alias Leyne.
- Cahirlaghin, Cahiritragh* :—Donogh Falvey and Owen Mac Fynin Carthy.
- Tyromoyle North, part of same called Comasharrow, part of Cahiritragh, Knockaneooloo* :—John Oge Crohan Murtagh Mac Dermot Carthy and others.

It will be seen from the above that about 1650 practically the whole of the above territory was still almost exclusively possessed by the Clan Donal Fionn, though there appear the names of a few families

who had acquired some interest in certain townlands, either through intermarriage or from other causes.

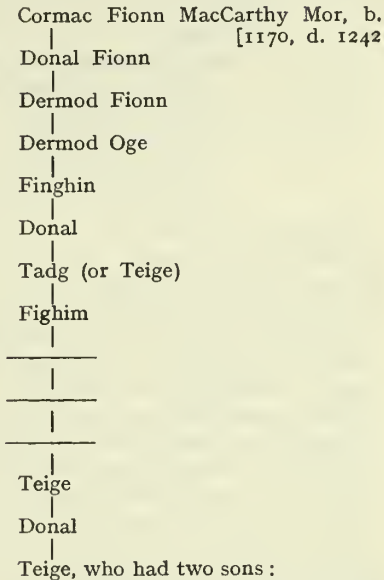
It appears that the townlands of Gortingogallihy (mod. Gurtnaguillagh), Cahirnaman, and Knockane (i.e., Knockaneouloo) were in the possession of Daniel MacTeig Carthy of Lisballyconnilly, who was, no doubt, the petitioner in the Chancery Bill of 1637 above referred to, and whose claim to the headship of the clan was probably a just one.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century apparently the only portion of their territory still possessed by the Clan Donal Fionn were the lands just mentioned, then in the enjoyment of John MacCarthy, whose name appears in the subjoined pedigree. Those lands, however, passed away from him in 1803 by sale to his uncle, Morgan O'Connell of Carhan (though the family still and for some time afterwards had an interest in certain lands at Oghermong to the west of Cahirciveen). The townlands mentioned in the Deed of Assignment of 1803 were Gortnagully, Cahirnaman, Knockaneouloo and Lisballymihill. It is curious to note the various forms in which the last-mentioned place appears in different documents. In the marriage settlement of Daniel MacCarthy (1714) it is called Lisnamohill.

The pedigree which follows may be divided into two parts. The earlier is copied from one of a collection of old pedigrees in the Royal Irish Academy. As it gives only seven generations from Cormac Fionn MacCarthy downwards (who died in 1242) it can scarcely be supposed to come down farther than about 1500 at the latest. The second part starts from the early portion of the seventeenth century, and is compiled from information supplied by the late Miss Evelina MacCarthy, or "Madame MacCarthy," as she was generally called, and from other authentic sources. There must be a *lacuna* of two or three generations, perhaps more, between the period where

the first part ends and where the second begins, to fill up which lacuna there are probably no data now available.

PEDIGREE.



(1) Daniel, of whom presently.

(2) Dermod married and had

a son Owen, who married first a Miss de Courcy by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Maurice O'Connell of Emilamore, by Jane Blennerhassett, by whom he had a son Charles "Na Buillagh," who married his second cousin Anne MacCarthy, of whom presently.

Daniel, the elder son of Teige MacCarthy, *md.* (1714) Avice, daughter of Edmond Conway of Glenbeigh, and had a son Timothy.

Timothy MacCarthy married *circa* 1744 Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel O'Connell of Derrynane, and aunt of the Liberator, by whom he had the following issue:—

1. John, who sold the property in 1803.

2. Son (name unknown), who emigrated to the West Indies.
3. Eugene, Lieut.-Colonel in the Irish Brigade *d.s.p.*
1. Mary *md.* ——— Ryan *d.s.p.*
2. Avice *md.* Capt. Knuttle; she died 1863, aged 104.
3. Anne *md.* 1st ——— Mahony, by whom she had a son Darby (died 1834) and a daughter Elizabeth, who died 1865.

She *md.* 2ndly her cousin Charles MacCarthy, and had the following issue:—

1. John, died 1833.
2. Eugene, died 1879.
1. Anne, died 1830.
2. Evelina, died 11th July, 1902, aged 93.

Eugene, the third son of Timothy MacCarthy and Elizabeth O'Connell, was an officer of distinction. At an early age, about 1773, he joined the French-Irish Brigade as a sous-Lieutenant in Walsh's regiment. In 1779 a company of that regiment under the command of MacCarthy and another Lieutenant named Stack, volunteered as Marines on Paul Jones' ship *Le bonhomme Richard*, and were present when he in command of three French vessels of war engaged the British off Flamborough Head. Jones succeeded in capturing the British frigate *Serapis*, with the loss of his own, which sank after his boarding the *Serapis*.

Eugene MacCarthy's niece, Evelina, states that he got permission from Louis XVI to accompany Lafayette and Rochambeau to America, and sailed in Paul Jones' ship. She also says that, on the breaking up of the Royalist army, he was for a time Aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, and that (she thinks) he accompanied the Duke in his campaign in the Netherlands.

The family became extinct on the death of the last mentioned lady, unless there are living descendants of her uncle, who emigrated to the West Indies. She left her home at Oghermong when quite a child, and spent nearly all her life on the Continent, returning

finally a few years before her death, which took place on the 11th July, 1902, at the Presentation Convent, Cahirciveen (where she had lived since her return to her native country) in the 93rd year of her age. Though she had never married, she was usually known as "Madame" MacCarthy, probably owing to her long residence abroad.

The family to which she belonged were called locally the MacCarthys "Na Buillagh." Whether this term applied to the whole clan or not does not appear. It was probably a sobriquet originating from personal attribute or peculiarity of one of her ancestors.

THE MACFINNIAN MACCARTHYS OF ARDTULLY.

This sept is descended from Dermod, younger son of Donal Roe MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (b. 1239, d. 1302), and his wife Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Fitzmaurice third Lord of Kerry, by Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. This Dermod was called "of Tralee" by reason of the fact that he was slain at that place in 1325 in the Assize Court, and in presence of the Judge, by his cousin Maurice FitzNicholas FitzMaurice.

He was the ancestor of the MacCarthys of Ardentully or Ardtully, whose chiefs, down to Geoffrey MacCarthy of Tulla (to whom we shall refer later) bore the distinctive title of "Mac Finnan" (properly *MacFinghin*). They were Lords of one of the "Countries" subject to the MacCarthy Mor, enumerated by Sir Warham St. Leger in a Tract submitted by him in 1588 for the information of Government.

In that document he states that their territory contained 28 ploughlands, and that the Lord claimed the "Giving of the Rodd, the finding of 15 galleygals, Rising Out, and the value of £24 yearly in spending." MacFinnan's residence was at Ardtully, near Kilgarvan in the barony of Glanerough, a few miles from Kenmare. About two miles from it is Callan, the scene of the great battle fought in 1261 between the MacCarthys and the Geraldines, wherein the latter suffered such a signal defeat.

The pedigree of the family is as follows:—

```

Donal Roe MacCarthy Mor
|
Dermod of Tralee (slain 1325)
|
Finghin
|
Finghin
|
Donogh
|
Donal
|
Finghin
|
Donal
|
Donogh

```

The above is copied from one of a number of pedigrees in the Royal Irish Academy, which are supposed to come down to about 1600 A.D. The last-mentioned Donogh may have been the father of Donal MacFinnan, recorded by Sir George Carew as having married Margaret, daughter of MacDermod, Chief of the Clan Dermod MacCarthy, and having had by her a daughter, who married Tadg-an-Fhorsa of Glennachroim. (Tadg-an-Fhorsa died in Cork City in 1618).

There was another Donal MacFineen, whose name and that of his wife are inscribed on a monumental

slab inserted in the wall of the chancel of Muckross Abbey. It runs thus:—

ORATE PRO DONALDO MAC FINEEN

ET ELIZABETHA STEPHENSON

ANNO DOMINI 1631

O(LIVER) S(TEPHENSON) H(OC) F(IERI) F(ECIT)

(PRAISE FOR DONALD MACFINEEN AND ELIZABETH STEPHENSON
A.D. 1631. OLIVER STEPHENSON CAUSED THIS TO BE MADE).

The date given is doubtless that of his or her death or the year in which they both died.

That this Donal MacFineen was one of the Ardtully family is clear from a communication from the late Bishop MacCarthy, also a member of it, quoted by Mr. Daniel MacCarthy (Glas) at page 174 in his work, entitled *A Historical Pedigree of the Sliochd Feidhlimidh*. In this he says: "Down to the grandfather of the present generation the family burial place was Muckross Abbey, near to the slab erected in memory of Donal MacFineen, which is perhaps the oldest monument with a date in the famous Abbey. There the family were buried till 1700, when they chose Kenmare, the beautiful graveyard at the mouth of the Sheen."

This Donal may have been a son or nephew of his namesake previously referred to as having married Margaret MacCarthy, and possibly also father of the three undermentioned brothers, who figured in the events of the mid-seventeenth century:

- (1) Donogh (of whom presently).
- (2) Florence (or Fineen), known as "Captain Sugane," killed in rebellion.
- (3) Major MacFineen, slain in 1652 at Knockninchashy.

The eldest brother Donogh was head of the family in 1645, and in that year entertained at Ardtully

Castle John Baptist Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo, who had been sent to Ireland by the Pope as Nuncio Extraordinary with a large Italian suite. In regard to this we may mention that the Rev. C. P. Meehan, in his work called *The Rise and Fall of the Franciscan Monasteries in Ireland* gives, at page 351, a translation of the Nuncio's Secretary (Massari's) Latin narrative of the voyage from Kenmare to Limerick. From that we quote as follows:—"That night the Nuncio was hospitably entertained by the lord of that mansion and region, who treated him with great magnificence. There he rested two days. The actual lord of the circumjacent country, called Glenaroughty, according to the immemorial Irish custom is the Mac Fineen, a dignity which, with the estates, always devolved on the male heir alone. The MacFineen at that time was Donogh MacCarthy, a noble, singularly distinguished for his many excellencies, of the royal and most ancient family of the MacCarthys, whose wide-spreading branches, kinsmen and clansmen, inferior indeed to their Chief, but at the same time very powerful and wealthy—namely, the O'Sullivans⁽¹⁾ of Bere and Bantry, the O'Callaghans, the MacCarthyes Reevagh, and many others, having heard of the Nuncio's arrival, lost no time in coming to bid him welcome. All of them were hospitably entertained at Ardtully by the MacFineen and his excellent wife Catherine MacCarthy, daughter of Lord Muskerry, surnamed Cormac the "Blind." Along with the Nuncio's retinue the MacFineen sumptuously entertained all the Irish who accompanied the former to Ireland."

The second brother was Florence, known as "Capt. Sugan," who joined the great outbreak of 1641, and is referred to in various depositions of the period, embodied in Miss Hickson's work, *Ireland in the*

(1) Of course all the septs mentioned are not branches of the MacCarthy family, but the slip was excusable in a foreigner.



SAMUEL TRANT McCARTHY
(The MacCarthy Mor.)

Seventeenth Century, as taking an active part in the siege of Tralee. He was killed in 1642 whilst opposing a sally, headed by Lord Inchiquin of the garrison of Cork, then besieged by the rebels. In a letter, dated the 21st April of that year, from Tristram Whetcombe, Mayor of Kinsale, to his brother in London, he says: "We have certain advice that about seven days since the Lord President's forces, about 600 Foote and 200 Horse, sallied out of Corke, and set upon my Lorde Muskrie and Lord General Barrie's great camp which consisted of 8,000. The rebels stood a while, but, at last, as many as could did flye. Only one company, led by MacFinnan's brother of Glanerough, which was known by a nick-name of Captain Sugone who fought very valiantly, and received 7 or 8 shot into his body before he fell to the ground; his head and his hands were brought in and set upon the gates of the City."

The third brother, Major MacFineen, who also took part in those wars, was slain on the 26th July, 1652, at a place called Knockniclashy in the County of Cork, where there was a sharp engagement between the forces of Lord Muskerry, who was then on his way to Limerick, which was at the time besieged by Ireton, and those of Lord Broghill, who wanted to intercept them.

We shall go back now to the eldest of those brothers, Donogh. He was the father of Colonel Donal Mac Fineen, who, on the 11th April, 1691, with Brigadier Carroll and Colonel MacCarthy commanded 1,500 men at Enniskean. In an article about the "MacCarthys of Desmond, by the Rev. C. J. O'Connor, C.C., of Sandiford, which appeared in the *Tralee Chronicle* of the 26th September, 1853, the writer, alluding to Colonel Donal says:—"He it was who gloriously defended the Ford of Slane on the 1st July, 1690, leaving 300 of his brave Kilgarvan men dead in the Boyne." He fell at the battle of Aughrim on the 12th July, 1691. After his death his estates,

like those of the other Chieftains who had joined King James II, were confiscated.

From what has been above written, it will be seen that the MacFinnans took a conspicuously active share in the great rebellion of 1641; and, at a later period, espoused the cause of James II. It appears, too, that at the battle of Aughrim, besides Colonel Donal, two brothers of his and two of his sons-in-law also fell. Some of the surviving members of the family fled to France. Amongst them we may mention Colonel Donal's daughter, Catherine MacCarthy MacFinnin, from whom there is extant a pathetic supplication addressed to the Archbishop of Rouen, soliciting an increase to a small pension she was then in receipt of. In this petition, which is printed at page 175 of the work by Mr. Daniel MacCarthy (Glas) already referred to, she alludes to relatives of hers who had left their native country to follow King James, and had lost their lives in the service of His Most Christian Majesty, and particularly to Lord "Mon-Cassell," who, she states, was her cousin german, both on the father's and mother's side. In another document, doubtless of later date, she is described as "widow of the Sieur Henry de Ruxton."

Colonel Donal MacFineen's son Randal was the last of the family who resided at Ardtully. In an article about the family, by the late Mr. Randal MacFinnin MacCarthy, a well-known member of it, published in the Cork H. & A. Society's Journal for May, 1896, he states that it was this Randal who built, in 1743, the house at Tulla in which later generations of the family had lived. But, according to Bishop MacCarthy's communication already referred to, it would appear that it was Randal's son, also called Randal, who built the house. The date of the erection is to be seen in a coign-stone of the house thus "R.M.F. 1743." So that either statement might be correct. The elder Randal would have been, in

1743, an elderly man, whereas his son would have been a young man.

Randal's son Randal was the father of Geoffrey MacFinnin, who is said to have been the last who bore the title of "MacFinnan." It is stated that his wife was always styled "Madame" MacFinnin. It does not appear when Geoffrey died, but he must have lived well into the 19th century. He had three sons⁽¹⁾ :—

- (1) Eugene (of whom presently).
- (2) (Rev.) Randal, formerly C.C. at Killarney, who died in 1832, aged 28 years.
- (3) (Most Rev.) Daniel, born 1821, died 1881; was for some time Professor of Rhetoric in Maynooth College, and became Bishop of Kerry in 1878.

The eldest son, Eugene, born in 1803, was the father of the late Randal MacFinnin MacCarthy, of Largo House, Rathmines, Dublin, who was born in 1833, and was the writer of the article which appeared in the Journal of the Cork H. & A. Society for May, 1896. His son is Dr. Randal MacCarthy, now of Kenmare.

THE MACCARTHYS OF KILFADAMORE.

Thomas MacCarthy of Kilmadamore had a son Timothy, who married in 1766 Miss Helen O'Sullivan (daughter of O'Sullivan by Miss MacCarthy of Gortnascreena). By this lady, who died in 1851, at the

⁽¹⁾ In the article by the Rev. C. J. O'Connor above referred to it is stated that Geoffrey MacFinnin MacCarthy was 15th in direct line of descent from Dermot of Tralee. As the pedigree hereinbefore given does not show quite so many generations, it is possible that one or two may be omitted from the earlier portion given in chart form.

age of 101 years, he had 18 children, of whom the following reached mature years and married.

1. Daniel, who married Miss Quill, and had with other issue¹ the following :—

(1) Daniel, who married and had a son William.

(2) Mary (born 1815, died 1881), a celebrated poetess, who wrote under the name of "Christabel." She married Mr. Washington Downing, a cousin of hers, and a journalist; they had a daughter Martha Downing, who married Mr. William MacCarthy, now of Kenmare.

2. Florence, married a daughter of Capt. Geoffrey O'Connell of Ballybrack

3. Eugene, who married and had a son Charles, who was a Doctor of Medicine.

4. Timothy, who was a Doctor of Medicine, married, and had

(1) Thomas, a Barrister-at-law, *md.* 1st a dau. of the late Daniel McSwiney, Solicitor, by whom he had issue a son Harold and a daughter. He married 2ndly Miss McEwen.

(2) James, Brigade Surgeon, Knight of the Legion of Honour.

(3) Alexander, J.P., Kenmare.

5. Thomas married and had :—

(1) George, a Resident Magistrate, who *md.* and had several children.

(2) William, now of Kenmare, who *md.* his cousin Martha, daughter of Washington Downing.

(3) Helena, who *md.* John Mayberry.

6. Alexander *md.* Miss S. MacCarthy, Gortnascreena, his cousin, and had :—

(1) Frank, died unmarried.

(2) Margaret, *md.* Brigade Surgeon T. B. Moriarty, and had three daughters.

(3) Helena, *md.* ——— Windle, Esq., Solicitor, Tarbert.

(¹) Another son of Daniel McCarthy and Miss Quill was Gerald Quill McCarthy. In early life an Inland Revenue Officer, he afterwards took to Journalism, and edited a paper at Dundalk, until his death in 1869. He had one son who died, and two daughters still living.

7. Mary, married Humphrey O'Sullivan, and had :—
 (1) Timothy, who *md.* Zenobia Mahony, and had issue :—
 (2) Denis.
 (3) Humphrey ; also others.
8. Helena, married Eugene Downing, and had :
 (1) Francis Henry Downing, *md.* Miss Creagh, and had
 I. Francis Creagh *md.* and has issue.
 II. Eugene (dec'd.), *md.* and left issue.
 III. William, M.D., *md.*
 IV. Philip, *md.* and has issue.
 (2) Timothy MacCarthy¹ *md.* dau. of Daniel Denis MacCarthy of Cullamane, and had two sons who died unmarried.
 (3) Washington, a journalist, who *md.* his 1st cousin, Mary, dau. of Daniel MacCarthy—(see above).
9. Nancy, married ——— Mahony of Kilcummin, and had Daniel Mahony, who *md.* Miss O'Sullivan of Ashgrove, and had :
 I. David, Solicitor, who died unmarried.
 II. Daniel, B.L., Divisional Magistrate, Dublin, who *md.* Miss Curran, dau. of ——— Curran, County Court Judge.
 III. Mary, who *md.* Richard Barry, and has issue :
 David.
 Donal, M.D.
 Alice, M.D.
 Clara, *md.* Capt. M. D. Ahern, R.A.M.C.
 IV. Alice, who *md.* ——— Raycroft.
10. Johanna, who married ——— Donovan of Bantry, and had amongst others :
 Cornelius Donovan, State Senator of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
11. Jane, *md.* ——— McDonogh.
 12. ———, *md.* ——— Moynihan.
 13. ——— *md.* ——— Raycroft.
14. Daughter (name unknown), *md.* a Mr. Ahern. Their dau. *md.* a Mr. MacCarthy in America, and they had at least one son, and two daughters.
15. Daughter (name unknown), *md.* a Mr. Barry.

(¹) A well-known solicitor, and for many years M.P. for Co. Cork. He had a daughter who *md.* Mr. McCarthy of Glencurragh, near Skibbereen, whose daughter and heiress Miss May McCarthy, now resides at that place.

The following obituary notice of Mrs. Timothy MacCarthy, who died in 1851, may be of interest:—

“At Kenmare at the residence of her son, Dr. McCarthy, J.P., in the full enjoyment of her faculties, Helena, relict of Timothy MacCarthy, Esq., of Kilfadimore. This respected lady was born in the year 1750, and had attained the patriarchal age of 101 years three days before her death. She was married in 1766, and gave birth to 18 children, 15 of whom reached mature years, and married. She has left 122 grand-children, 144 great grand-children, and 2 great-great-grandchildren. Many members of this family are in every quarter of the world, and her two great-great-grandchildren are at this moment emigrants to America. At this lady's death there were therefore five generations living. Her mother died in 1827, at the age of 99 years, at which period there were also five generations living. It is not the least extraordinary fact connected with this lady's long life that an insurance was effected on it in the year 1817. Her eldest child now living is in her eighty-second year.”

THE MACCARTHY GARALOGH FAMILY.

Having now briefly sketched the history of two Glanerogh families—namely, the MacFinnan and Kilfadamore MacCarthys, we think this a fitting place to say something about a third old family of good repute, hailing from the vicinity of Kilgarvan—to wit, the MacCarthy “Garalochs.” This family which seems to be now extinct, evidently derived its cognomen from some relationship or connection with the Fitzgeralds, which however cannot now be traced. It is said that they, at one time, held a considerable estate, which was subsequently confiscated, but a large portion was leased to them by the new owners.

There was published in the old *Kerry Magazine* of June, 1855, a very curious document, being a letter purporting to have been written by Alexander MacCarthy of Kilgarvan, one of the last of the family (who was killed in a duel by John Raymond of Tralee in the year 1816 or 1817), giving a racy account of his ancestors for a few generations, but which, it will readily be believed, was of doubtful genuineness. It bore the following superscription: "A lesson from the MCS (Macs) of other years to the MCS of years to come! Alexander MacCarthy, jun., Tralee, Augst. 8th, 18--." The editor of the *Kerry Magazine* explained that the original had been thrown into some post office at the time and was released by his (the editor's) father for want of an owner for *two pence*, the charge on it! We see no reason to doubt this, but are not prepared to believe it was really the production of Alexander MacCarthy. It may have been written, with what object it is impossible to say, by some one else well acquainted with the family history.

We now republish the letter with some unimportant omissions, not only as being a curiosity in its way, but for the various items of family history which it contains, and which are probably correctly stated. Here it is:

"My great-grandfather, Denis MacCarthy Fitzgerald or Garaloch, possessed a considerable income in the barony of Glanerough; he seems to have been a man of information, courage and address. Lord Carbery was his intimate and particular friend, and he proved himself worthy of his lordship's confidence, by recovering for him, at the risk of his life, a large property in Castleisland forcibly withheld for many years. In this bold enterprise for his noble friend he was attended by one servant only.

"They arrived in the evening, and before sunset destrained the entire land, then entered Castleisland

and slept that night at —— inn, the walls of which are still to be seen.

“ At about ten the following morning Francis Herbert, the leading gentleman of that district, and the retainer of Lord Carbery’s property, arrived at the inn, followed by an immense concourse of exasperated tenants, friends, followers, etc., and, having drawn his sword, enquired of the servant, who was cleaning his master’s boots, ‘ if the scoundrel MacCarthy was to be found there ? ’ To which he replied ‘ My master is here ; and, if you like, I’ll tell him you enquired for him.’

“ In a short time his master appeared at the head of the stairs with a case of pistols, and told Mr. Herbert that he ‘ knew who he was, and therefore came prepared, and that Mr. Herbert’s wisest plan would be to refrain from violence or else the result would be fatal.’

“ Herbert rushed upstairs, and was shot in an instant, on this the servant closed the front door and secured it. The mob broke every window in the house, and rushed in, headed by a butcher brandishing a hatchet. This leader was killed by the servant, and his followers put to flight. They rallied again, and were again repulsed.

“ Here their ammunition, and even the very breakfast spoons were expended. At this most fatal moment the very identical butcher’s daughter, whom I mentioned *credite posteris!* threw in a pound of powder and some sheet lead, which enabled them to defend themselves until the military came down, to whom they willingly surrendered. He⁽¹⁾ was tried at the next assizes and honourably acquitted.

“ Exclusive of that, Lord Carbery, who stood in the dock with him, produced his pardon from the King. In his person he was tall, well-made and

(1) McCarthy.—For full details of this affair see Appendix p. 374

stately; in his face thin, and yellow
 The Orpens of Ardtully are also indebted to him for their property Denis commenced a lawsuit for him and succeeded. He said his sons Sandy and Florence were not worthy of it, or he would purchase Lord Carbery's lands in Kerry for them.

"My grandfather, Sandy MacCarthy, refused to marry a person of his father's (Denis's) choice, and therefore was turned off without a shilling, and was obliged to enter the army as a common soldier. After some years he returned, determined to lose his life or obtain his natural rights. Old Denis and he met, each with a case of pistols—the latter was in the act of distraining the land. The father ordered him to 'desist at the peril of his life.' 'Fire away,' said the son, 'but take care you don't miss; if you do, you will die.' The veteran yielded, and Sandy was left the little property which I now hold. Sandy was a man of elegant address In his person he was beautiful; his hair was silver-grey when he returned from the hardships to which a common soldier is exposed. He was called 'Fear a cuil araguid,' or 'the man with the silver head,' altogether one of the finest men and a most perfect gentleman.

"My father, Daniel Alexander MacCarthy, lost his father at the age of 19 . . . ; he possessed brilliant talents for conviviality, and was famous for laying plans of all descriptions. The letters dictated by him a statesman might acknowledge with credit to himself. His language was pointed, and flowed like a torrent, as rapid though not as elegant as Sandy's. The only mental qualification of which he could boast was *courage*, and that had been proved. In his person he was tall, and his face was the handsomest I ever saw."

It has already been stated that Alexander MacCarthy was shot in a duel by John Raymond of Tralee in the year 1816 or 1817. What led to the duel does

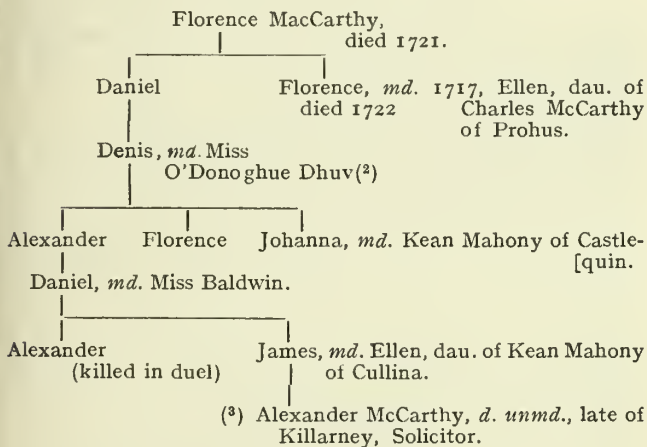
not appear; but, from information communicated many years ago to the editor of the *Kerry Evening Post* by a well-known gentleman of this county, who as a boy had followed the duelling party, it seems to have taken place close to the site of the present Rathmore railway station. It was in the summer time, when the place was studded with hay-cocks. After the preliminaries had been arranged, Charles Eagar, a son of Henry Eagar of Faha, who was one of the then proprietors of the *Kerry Evening Post*, and who acted as second⁽¹⁾ for his cousin John Raymond, grandfather or great-grandfather of the present proprietor, could not find his man. After a search he was discovered behind a hay-cock eagerly devouring a much-needed breakfast, as he and his friend had travelled all the way from Killarney into the heart of the MacCarthy country. Mr. MacCarthy when placed in position said he would treat his opponent, as he had done others before, he having fought several duels. Raymond, however, had never fired a shot before, as he had given more attention to horses and dogs, on which he had spent a considerable portion of his patrimony. They fired simultaneously, with the result that MacCarthy was shot through the heart, whilst the bullet from his pistol just missed Raymond's head. Raymond and Eagar had then to ride for their lives across the country to Killarney.

In a note by the editor of the *Kerry Magazine* it is stated that the Francis Herbert, who met his death as recounted by the above queer epistle, was the 7th son of "Arthur Herbert and Lucy Bastable," from whom sprung the Currens and Cahirnane branch of the Herbert family. On looking up the Herbert pedigree in *Burke's Landed Gentry* we find that Arthur Herbert of Currens, 3rd son of Thomas of Kilcuagh,

(1) According to Mr. Frederick John Eagar's *History of the Eagar Family*, it was Charles' brother, Capt. Henry Yielding Eagar, who acted as John Raymond's second.

married *Mary* Bastable, and they had eight sons, but none of them was named Francis! So there must be a mistake somewhere.

From the facts stated in the above-mentioned letter, as well as from data supplied by some friends well acquainted with the family, and also from an Exchequer Bill⁽¹⁾ of the year 1723, we have ventured to make up the following pedigree. It is, of course, very meagre and incomplete, and we should be only too glad if any person who could do so would kindly supplement it, or point out any errors :



(1) *O'Leary v. McCarthy*, dated 5th March, 1723.

(2) Sister of the lady who *m.* Daniel O'Connell the Liberator's grandfather.

(3) He had three brothers and two sisters, but all died unmarried.

CHAPTER XVI.

KERRY SEPTS (contd.).

THE MACCARTHYS OF SRUGRENA.

THE MacCarthys of Srugrena are of the branch called "Slught Cormac of Dunguil," sprung from Cormac the second son of Tadg-na-Mainistreach MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond, who died in 1413. The territories possessed by this sept comprised the 7th of the "fourteen several countries" under the jurisdiction of MacCarthy, enumerated in a report from Sir Warham St. Leger to Lord Burleigh in 1588. It is therein described as the "Lord of Kerslawny's (Cois Leamhna) country, otherwise called Slight Cormac. It conteyneth 35 ploughlands whereof some are in the Ile of Valencia. He claimeth there the Giving of the Rodd, Rising Out, the finding of 40 Galleyglass and to the value of £40 a year in Spendinge." The lands of this sept in 1597 were situated partly in the barony of Magunihy and partly in Iveragh. Those of Magunihy were Dunguil, Lismacfineen, Corbally, Ballyberane (Ballyvirane), Dromin, Anglont, Dromahahin (Dunmanaheen), Doneh and Kilmore. Those at Iveragh consisted of Killurly, Kippagh (Cappagh) and Srongrene (Srugrena) on the mainland, and Corebeg, Brinemekane, Coul Finne, and Feuhma (Feighman) in Valencia.

By a grant from King James I, on the 18th Feb., 1613, Edward Scuthworth, Gent., was given in Kerry

the following lands in Killorglin and Kilbonane parishes—all of them in the occupation of Donell Oge Cartie of Dinguile, Gent.:—Dinguile with fishing of the Laune, Killowrecone, Correbally, Dromin, Downmanahine, Tangillort, Knocknahullough, Lis-macfinin, Triencoughtragh, Treanmanagh, Canigilloh, Carragh fishing of, Lahard, Coolroe—Rent £1 is.

From an Inquisition, taken on the 4th April, 1622, it appears that Donal Oge Cartie, being seized of Ballyvirane and Srugrena did, on the 16th August, 1608, make over for ever to Callaghan MacCormac MacCarthy the said lands. He died in March, 1613, and his heir was Cormac McCallaghan, then aged 24 and married. Callaghan's widow, Eilen-ni-Teige Mac Carthy entered upon and took possession of the premises, and held them until her death, which occurred in 1621.

Under a *Communia* Roll of the year 1630, the King granted Livery of the said lands to Cormac Mac Callaghan MacCarthy.

In a deposition given by one Arthur Blennerhassatt on the 25th February, 1642, he mentions, amongst a number of persons concerned in certain rebellious proceedings, Cormac MacCallaghan MacCarthy of Srugrena."

From the Book of Distribution it appears that in 1657 Srugrena was forfeited by Daniel MacCormac Carthy, Cappagh, and part of Srugrena called Derrymore by Daniel MacCarthy Mor of Pallice, and Kil-lurly and part of Tyragha called Glashineragh by Daniel Oge Carthy and Cnogher Mahony.

The following is the pedigree of the family up to the present date:—

Cormac, second son of Tadg-na-Mainistreach Mac Carthy Mor, Prince of Desmond, above-mentioned, had a son Donall Ruadh, who had a son Donall Oge, who had a son Cormac, who had three sons—Donal, Callaghan and Cormac. Of these the second Callaghan

had two sons, Donal and Cormac. The latter, Cormac MacCallaghan, was father of Daniel, proprietor of Srugrena in 1656, who had two sons, Charles and Daniel. Charles married in 1672 Ellen, daughter of Cornelius MacGillicuddy, but died *s.p.* His younger brother Donal, known as "Domhnall Buidhe," had a son Charles, the father of Andrew. The latter married a daughter of Myles Mahony of Castlequin, and had :

- (1) Daniel (of whom presently).
- (2) Jeremiah, who married in 1788 Ellinor Seger-son and had three sons:—(1) Andrew (2) Daniel (3) William. The eldest Andrew *md.* in 1814 Elizabeth Scanlan and had :—
 - (1) William, who died unmarried 1864.
 - (1) Mary, *md.* Jeremiah McCarthy.
 - (2) Jane, *md.* Joseph Willis and had a son, who married his first cousin — Twiss.
 - (3) Elizabeth, *md.* Laurence Lyons.
 - (4) Arabella, *md.* T. Harrington.
 - (5) Frances, *md.* ——— Twiss.
 - (6) Eleanor, *md.* 1st ——— Twiss (and had two daus; one married her first cousin ——— Willis) ; she married 2ndly ——— Barbar.
- (3) William, who married 1803 Catherine O'Connell and had :
 - (1) William Talavera, *b.* 1809, *d.* unmarried 1829.
 - (2) Geoffrey, *d.* *unmd.*
 - (3) Richard, *d.* *unmd.*
 - (1) Johanna, *md.* Kean Mahony of Cullina, *d.s.p.*
 - (2) Ellen, *d.* unmarried, 1823.

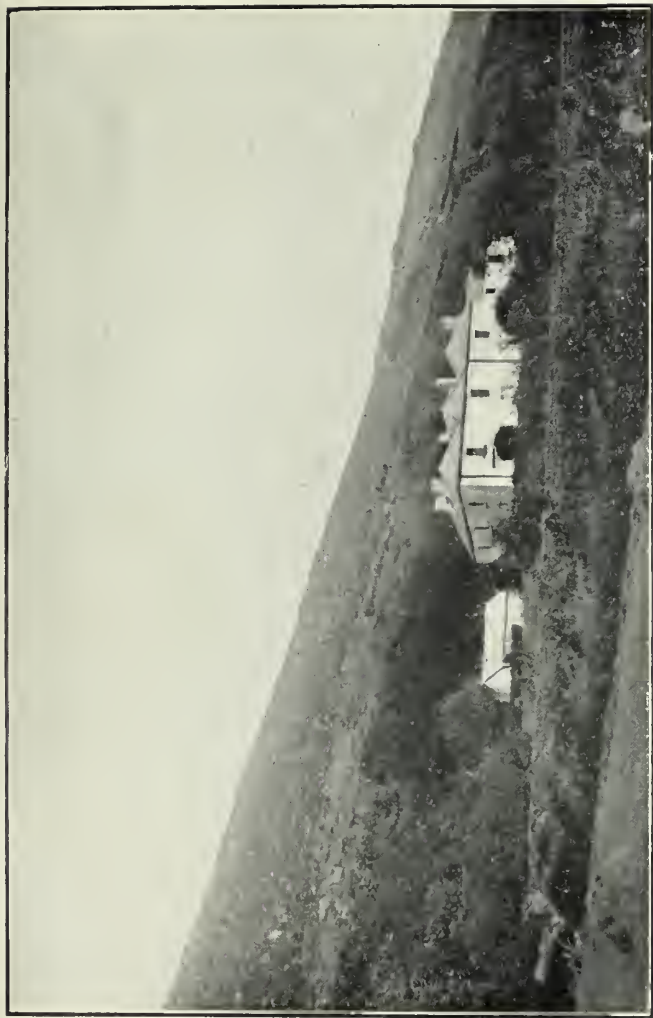
- (1) Honora, *md.* — De Courcy and had two daughters :
- (1) Elizabeth, who *md.* — Hamilton.
 - (2) Frances, who *md.* her first cousin John O'Connell.
- (2) Eliza, *md.* — O'Connell and had a son John O'Connell of Cahirciveen, who *md.* his first cousin Frances de Courcy, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Agnes Spotswood, by whom he had a daughter Catherine (Katie), *b.* 1851.
- (3) Catherine, who married — Egan, and had a daughter Ellen, who *md.* John Fitzgerald of Cahirciveen, and had, with other issue, Edward Fitzgerald, J.P., now of Cahirciveen.

The eldest son Daniel *md.* 1777 Frances, daughter of Samuel Blennerhassett, and had :

- (1) Samuel (of whom presently).
- (1) Ellen, *md.* Samuel Hilliard, and had issue—
(see Hilliard Pedigree).
- (2) Frances, *md.* Myles Mahony, and had issue :
 - (1) Daniel, died unmarried.
 - (2) Kean, died unmarried.
 - (1) Frances, a nun.

The son Samuel *md.* in 1806 Lucy Spotswood, and died 1840, having had :

- (1) Daniel (of whom presently).
- (2) William *md.* Isabella Grasse, and had :
 - (1) William *md.* Miss Finlayson, who died *s.p.* 1917.
 - (2) Samuel, died *unmd.*
 - (3) George *md.* Miss Scott.
 - (4) Denis, a priest, deceased.
 - (5) Joseph Austin, deceased.
 - (6) Frank, deceased.
 - (1) Lucy, deceased.
 - (2) Archina, deceased.
 - (3) Alice.



SRUGRENA ABBEY, CO. KERRY.

- (1) Fanny, *md.* — Thayer ; (2) Ellen, *md.* — Jewell ; (3) Mary, *md.* — Ashe ; (4) Lucy, *md.* — Campbell ; (5) Alice, a nun ; (6) Kitty ; (7) Teresa, *md.* — Quadling.

The elder son Daniel *md.* 1841 Ellen Trant, and died 1878, having had :

- (1) Samuel Trant (of whom presently).
 (2) Daniel, died 1887, unmarried.
 (3) William, *b.* 1853, *md.* in 1892 Harriet Bentley, and had :
- (1) Donal (Daniel), *b.* 1893.
 (2) William, *b.* 1894.
 (3) Samuel, *b.* 1897.

- (1) Lucy ; (2) Clara, *d.* young ; (3) Ellen, *d. unmd.* 1871.

The eldest son, Samuel Trant, born 1842, *md.* first in 1875 Dorcas Louisa Newman, who died 1894, leaving issue :

- (1) Eileen, *b.* 1876.
 (2) Kathleen, *b.* 1877, *md.* 1905 Joseph Carroll, and has issue :
- (1) Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
 (2) Joseph, *b.* 1911.

He married secondly 1899, Ebba, widow of Count Axel Otto De la Gardie of Maltesholm, Sweden.

As has been already stated, the Iveragh portion of the sept lands was confiscated after 1641. It does not appear that they were ever restored, but Daniel, the son of Donal MacCormac, the forfeiting proprietor of Srugrena, obtained in 1696 a lease of what comprises the present townlands of Srugrena, Bahoss and Derrymore, for three lives renewable for ever. The lease was renewed in 1770 and 1832. In 1770 the then lessee, Andrew MacCarthy, also obtained a similar lease of Cappagh, etc. These latter were left by Andrew to his second son Jeremiah, from whose

grandson William it subsequently passed away by sale in 1857 to Dr. James Barry of Cahirciveen. In 1866, the lease then running of the lands of Srugrena, Bahoss and Derrymore, which had been inherited by Andrew's eldest son Daniel, was converted into a Fee Farm Grant. They were ultimately, in 1908, sold to the tenants under the Wyndham Land Purchase Act of 1903.

The Daniel MacCarthy, the lessee of 1696, above referred to, familiarly known as "Donal Buidhe," (Yellow, or fair-haired Daniel) was rather a notable person. Throughout Iveragh at least he was an object of peculiar affection, amounting almost to veneration, and was held in high esteem for his wit, wisdom, and benevolence. During the Jacobite and Williamite War of 1690-91 he gallantly set out from his mountain home to fight for King James II. He rode a remarkable and beautiful cream-coloured horse. Many months had passed without any tidings being heard of him. At length it began to be vaguely rumoured, and then became a matter of certain knowledge, that the battle of Aughrim had been lost, and that the conflict was over. "Never mind," said everybody, "we shall now soon see Donal Buidhe on his cream-coloured steed coming over the mountains to be again amongst us!" Not one of them would allow that their beloved and trusty counsellor could be cut down—extinguished as it were! And sure enough, not many days afterwards, Donal Buidhe returned safe and sound from the war, mounted on his beloved steed, and accompanied by his life-long friend Daniel O'Sullivan of Canegh. He was no doubt well pleased to be back again amongst his native mountains, and with the people who were bound to him by ties of patriarchal affection. Could they have dived into the future, they would have seen that he, no longer a young man, had still a long life before him; as, in fact, he lived for 60 years afterwards, dying in 1752 at the age of 112!

The following quaint obituary notice of him is given in Smith's *History of Kerry*, following similar accounts in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other publications of the time :

“ Mr. Daniel MacCarthy died in February, 1751, in the 112th year of his age. He lived during his whole life in the barony of Iveragh, and buried four wives. He married a fifth (whom he left a widow) in the 84th year of his age, and she was but a girl of 14, by whom he had several children. He was always a very healthy man, no cold ever affecting him, and he could not bear the warmth of a shirt at night, but put it under his pillow. He drank for many of the last years of his life great quantities of rum and brandy, which he called the *naked truth* ; and if, in compliance to other gentlemen, he drank claret or punch, he always took an equal quantity of spirits to qualify the liquors ; this he called a *wedge*. No person ever saw him spit ; his custom was to walk eight or ten miles in a winter's morning over mountains with greyhounds and finders, and he seldom failed to bring home a brace of hares. He was an innocent man, and inherited the social virtues of the ancient Milesians. He was of a florid complexion, looked amazingly well for a person of his age and manner of life ; for his use of spirituous liquors was prodigious, a custom which much prevails in these baronies.”

It will be seen that 1751 is given in the above as the year of his death, following the old chronology ; but it was really 1752. Smith, in giving the account, expresses a doubt about his having attained such an age, as he had seen him two years before his death, when he seemed to be much younger. This is, however, a matter in regard to which persons are apt sometimes to make mistakes.

It is to be regretted that so little is known about Donal Buidhe's various wives. All that can be

ascertained is that his last wife but one was a daughter of John Mahony of Dunloe (who died in 1706), and his last, who survived him many years, was a daughter of O'Donoghue Dhuv of Anwys, and aunt of the lady known as "Maur-ni-Dhuv," the Liberator's grandmother. She is said to have been quite a child when he married her. Such early marriages of girls were not unusual in those disturbed times, when parents were only too anxious to secure safe guardians and protectors for their daughters.

As regards Donal Buidhe's drinking capacity, there is a vagueness about the above account which may warrant a supposition that it was not greater or less than that of the average hard-drinking squire of that time. And probably, in his case, it attracted more notice by reason of his unusual age. There is no doubt that he must have had a splendid constitution; and, taking him all in all, he must have been a worthy specimen of his race.

Memories of Donal Buidhe are still green amongst the people of Iveragh, and his name is perpetuated in a popular sayir g still in vogue on convivial occasions, to the following effect:—

"Na' a h-ig-comnuidhe a bhionn Domhnall Buidhe dha phosa na coir aige cuige," which may be rendered thus in English: "It is not every day that Donal Buidhe gets married, or that there is an opportunity."

Another famous member of this family was Colonel William MacCarthy, third son of Andrew MacCarthy mentioned in the foregoing pedigree, and great-grandson of "Donal Buidhe."

William MacCarthy at an early age entered the French service, and was an officer in Dillon's regiment. His name appears amongst those of 20 officers of that famous regiment signed to the following certificate to Captain James Fitzsimon, dated at Coblenz, 25th November, 1792.

REGIMENT DE DILLON INFANTERIE IRLANDAISE.

Nous, Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant Colonel, Capitaines Lieutenants, et Sous-Lieutenants presents du dit Regiment Certifions que le Sieur James Fitzsimon est entré au service grades de sa Majesté le Roi de France en 1785, est passé par les grades de Sous-Lieutenant et Capitaine, et a passé la revue du Commissaire dans le mois de Novembre, 1792, s'est ensuite absenté d'après une permission, a fait la Campagne de 1792 avec le Princes Freres du Roi de France, avec honneur et distinction, en faveur de quoi nous avons signé le present certificat.

Coblentz le jour le 25me. Novembre, 1792.

Stack, Col.	Burke.	Wm. McCarthy.
D. O'Farrell.	Corr.	O'Mahony.
J Mahony.	Tarleton.	R. O'Connell.
Shee.	Bailly.	A. A. Quin.
Pat. Warren.	Warren.	J. Mahony.
Stetz.	O'Shiel.	J. Keep.
D. O'Mahony.	J. Conway.	

We also quote from O'Callaghan's History the following address delivered by Louis XVI's brother, then Count of Provence, and afterwards Louis XVIII, at Coblentz in 1792, conveying the final expression of the gratitude of his family to the representatives of the Regiments of Dillon, Walsh and Berwick, with a "drapeau d'adieu" or farewell banner :

"Gentlemen.—We acknowledge the unappreciable services that France has received from the Irish Brigade in course of the last 100 years—services that we shall never forget, though unable adequately to requite them. Receive this Standard as a pledge of our remembrance, a token of our admiration and respect, and in future, generous Irishmen, this shall be the motto of your spotless flag :

1692-1792

Semper et ubique fidelis."

It is stated in an obituary notice of Colonel MacCarthy which appeared in the *Tralee Mercury* of the 20th August, 1831, a few days after his death, that after the outbreak of the French Revolution "his allegiance to the monarch under whose banner he had originally enlisted induced him to enter the Prussian and subsequently the Austrian service, who, with England, were seeking the restoration of the exiled Bourbons." If this be so, the period which he passed in these services must have been a short one, and comprised between the end of 1792 and the latter part of 1794. As we shall show farther on, there can be little doubt that he served in Flanders with the allied forces of England, Austria and Prussia against the French during a portion of the campaign of 1793 to 1795.

We next find him a Lieutenant in the 3rd regiment of the English-Irish Brigade, formed out of the 2nd battalion of Dillon's regiment, drafted into the British service, his commission being dated the 1st October, 1794.⁽¹⁾ He served with that regiment at St. Domingo until its disbandment in 1798. By that time the regiment had suffered much from the then pestilential climate of the West Indies, and many had been swept away by disease.

It may be of interest here to refer to an incident in Colonel MacCarthy's career whilst serving with his regiment in the West Indies, which, for the time being, involved him in serious trouble. It seems that he was once provoked into an outburst of passion and breach of discipline, which resulted in his temporary removal from the service. This happened in or about the year 1797. The Earl of Balcarres, then Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, soon afterwards, on receipt of a petition from him, recommended him

(¹) At the Revolution Dillon's Regiment (or at least the 1st battalion of it) became the 87th of the French line—(see Appendix, page 380).

as "an object of His Majesty's clemency, being a brave and worthy man and bearing a general good character." This recommendation was submitted to the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief of the army, in a letter from Tredegar, dated the 17th Oct., 1797. The following paragraph of it sufficiently sets forth the circumstances of the case:—

"It had appeared, on the face of the proceedings of a General Court-martial, held for the Trial of Lieutenant MacM—— of the 3rd West India Regt., who has also been dismissed, and from the evidence of Lieutenant MacCarthy himself, who was a principal witness, that he had publicly given several strokes with a horsewhip to the said Lieut. MacM——, then bearing a commission as an officer in the army, without any other provocation stated to have been at the time offered than coming towards him (Lieutenant MacCarthy) and seemingly about to accost or salute him, whereas he had been forbade taking the liberty of speaking to him, upon pain of having a horsewhip laid upon him (as Lieut. MacCarthy asserts) at the conclusion of a disreputable business in the month of September, 1795, since which they had not met."

The recommendation in the above letter must have been very promptly acted on, for the result was the publication in the *London Gazette* of the 28th Oct., 1797, of the following order:—

"Lieut. Wm. MacCarthy of the 3rd Regiment of the Irish Brigade, who was dismissed the Service, in the *Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, is reinstated in his rank."

In the *Army List* of 1799 William MacCarthy appears as a Lieutenant in a regiment in the Island of Minorca raised by General Stuart after his capture of that Island, and sometimes called "Stuart's" Regiment. For its bravery at the battle of Alexandria in 1801, where MacCarthy was present with it as Lieutenant in command of a company, it was named

“The Queen’s German Legion.”⁽¹⁾ It was afterwards admitted to the Army List as the 97th Foot; and, in 1816, re-numbered as the 96th (when the 95th was converted into the Rifle Brigade). This regiment was disbanded at Limerick in 1818,⁽²⁾ when Lieut.-Colonel MacCarthy, then in command of it, was placed on the half-pay list. He had served with the regiment throughout the greater part of the Peninsular War, and was present at the battles of Vimiera (21st Aug., 1808), Talavera (27th and 28th May, 1809), Douro and Oporto (May, 1809), Busaco (29th Sep., 1810), and the first siege of Badajos (May, 1811). By this time the ranks of the 97th had become so thinned, after three years’ marching and fighting, that it was sent back to England at the end of 1811. After being recruited it went to Ireland in 1812. It took part in the American War of 1814, returning to Europe too late by a few days to join in the overthrow of Napoleon!

William MacCarthy distinguished himself on various occasions during the Peninsular War. In the obituary notice above referred to, there is recounted an instance of his heroism at Talavera, where, being attacked by three French Grenadiers, he succeeded without any aid in bringing two of them prisoners to the camp. Colonel Leslie seems to allude to this incident in his “Journal,” where he states that, at one point in the battle, the 97th made a gallant charge, which caused the French to break and fly. In the ardour of pursuit and consequent *melée* Major MacCarthy got mixed up with the enemy. He appears to have shown great

(1) So called, because mostly composed of a body of German-Swiss, originally in the service of the French, who, when no longer requiring their assistance, sold them, *en bloc*, to the Spaniards. Afterwards, when the British occupied Minorca, they phlegmatically transferred their allegiance to that nation. At Alexandria they defeated several French cavalry charges, and captured one of their erstwhile employers’ colours.

(2) A new 96th Regiment was raised in 1824, which has now become the 2nd battalion of the Manchester Regiment.

gallantry at the first siege of Badajos, on the 10th May, 1811. Colonel MacCarthy retired from the army in 1825, and died at Killarney of cholera morbus on the 15th August, 1831.

He had married in November, 1803, Catherine, daughter of Charles Geoffrey O'Connell, Esq., of Portmagee, by whom he had three sons: William Talavera, Geoffrey, and Richard, and two daughters: Johanna and Ellen. The eldest son got his second name from having been born on the date of the famous battle. He died in 1829 in the South of France, aged 20, and unmarried. The other sons and the younger daughter Ellen also died unmarried. The elder daughter, Johanna, married, as his first wife, the late Kean Mahony of Cullinagh, but there was no issue of that marriage.

There has always been a persistent tradition that MacCarthy at one time saved the life of the Duke of York, or at least saved him from capture by the French. And as a sequel to the story it is narrated that at some later period, during an interview with the Duke, he advanced his claim to promotion to which he was entitled by seniority and distinguished service. The Duke asked him what his religion was. To this he replied: "I am a Catholic at home and a soldier on the field,"⁽¹⁾ adding that he had not been asked that question when he saved His Royal Highness from the position of danger above referred to.

That the Duke of York was once saved from capture by the French during the war in Flanders in 1794 would appear from the following extract from the *Annual Register* for 1827:

"In the battle of Tournay, in 1794, the English army were quite surrounded by the French, and no

⁽¹⁾ Less pious was the answer to the same question of another officer of the Irish Brigade, who, on some occasion after distinguishing himself, applied to be made a Major-General. He replied that he "was of the religion of Major Generals."

resource was left but to cut their way through an enemy infinitely superior in numbers. This was no sooner thought of than measures were adopted for the purpose. The French, however, not daring to oppose so brave a band, made a lane for them to pass through, and coolly received them on each side with showers of musketry. In this movement H.R.H. the Duke of York narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Accompanied by an Austrian General, and two other officers, he reached a village which had been taken the preceding day from the enemy, and supposing it still in the hands of the allies, they rode through it at full gallop. In turning the corner of one of the streets rather sharply, they discovered that the village was then in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them. The latter, supposing the Duke headed a body of troops, at first fled, after firing a volley which killed the Austrian General at the Duke's side. Recovering, however, from this error, the French pursued H.R.H. and his two companions until they came near a river. The Duke threw himself off his horse and so did one of the officers, and they waded through the river, the third taking the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a 6-pounder to bear on them. On the other side of the river the Duke fortunately met with a led horse of Captain Murray, which mounting, he managed to reach Tournay in safety."

The following is an account of Mr. MacCarthy's exploit as given by a lady who is still living, as she heard it many years ago from the late Kean Mahony of Cullina, his son-in-law, who died in 1863 :

It was in the Low Countries at some passage of the river Scheldt. They were pressed by the enemy and had to cross the river. The Duke of York had lost his horse ; and, in his gorgeous uniform, was a conspicuous figure, when MacCarthy placed his horse

at the Duke's disposal and got him safely across. H.R.H. was loud in declaring his gratitude and the favours he would bestow.

Though the two versions do not agree, there can be little doubt that they refer to the same incident. There is another version given in a *Poetical History of the War*, published in 1796.⁽¹⁾ The present writer remembers hearing, in his youth, that MacCarthy saved the Duke by carrying him across the river on his back.

On the whole the tradition seems to be well founded. The incident could only have occurred during the campaign in Flanders (1773-5), where possibly MacCarthy may have been either in the Austrian service, as stated in the obituary notice, or in the English service under the Duke of York.

Another William MacCarthy, younger brother of Daniel MacCarthy, who died in 1878, was an Inland Revenue Officer and spent the greater part of his life out of Ireland. The latter part of his service was in Scotland, where he attained a high position, and on his retirement he settled down in that country, as also after his death did all the surviving members of his family.

The writer of this History entered the Madras Civil Service in 1863, and retired from it in 1890 when holding the position of District Judge of Chingleput. Returning to Ireland, he settled down at his ancestral home in Kerry, and became a J.P. and D.L. of that County. He was High Sheriff of Kerry in 1912.

(1) *An Accurate and Impartial Narrative of the War*, by an Officer of the Guards: London, 1796.

THE SLUGHT FINEEN DUFF OF ARDCANAGHT.

This sept is descended from Donogh, the fourth son of Cormac MacCarthy Mor, Prince of Desmond (1271-1359). The two ploughlands of Ardcanaght which were owned by them are situated in the parish of Kilgarrylander and barony of Trughenacmy north of the river Maine and near its mouth. For this the sept paid no chiefry to MacCarthy Mor, but to the Earl of Desmond, within whose territory the lands were situate. We are unable to say under what circumstances this MacCarthy sept happened to settle within Geraldine territory. They also owned five ploughlands in the parish of Aglish and barony of Magunihy called Knocknahornaght, with its appurtenances. For these lands they paid MacCarthy Mor yearly £2 4s. 4d. and a white goat.

In 1597 a part of the lands of Fineen Duff Mac Cormack was granted to Trinity College, Dublin—namely, the town, village and hamlet of Ardcanaght, and one-quarter of the land called Knocknahornaght with the appurtenances.

In 1641 the remaining possession of the sept, then held by John MacFinin Carthy of Ardcanaght, were confiscated by the Cromwellians. The Ardcanaght lands put under the protection of Trinity College in 1597 continued in the possession of the MacCarthys until the death of Justin MacCarthy, who married Mary, daughter of Denis Mahony of Dromore. Her will is dated 1764. Justin's two sons, Florence and Daniel, were "left out of" the lease. The College, however, paid Florence a yearly pension until his death.

We have no means in tracing out in detail the pedigree of the Slught Fineen Duff until the year 1600. At that time the Chief of the sept was Finghin or Florence MacCarthy. His son was John (living in 1641), who had a son Dermod or Jeremiah (whose

widow married Myles Mahony of Dromin). Florence, son of Dermod, had four sons: Dermod (*d.s.p.*, will 1742), Justin, Daniel and Owen.

The second son Justin, as has been stated, married Mary Mahony of Dromore (her will is dated 1764). They resided at Ardcanaght. They had two sons, Florence and Daniel, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married James de Courcy.

Florence, the elder son, was born in 1734. He was commonly called "Finghin Ardcanaghta." By his wife Ellen Foran he had three sons: Justin or Saor-breathach of Ardcanaght, Charles and John, and a daughter named Mary. He died in 1795.

Justin, the eldest son of Florence, was born in 1762. He married Mary Prendergast. They lived at Ardcanaght. He died at Currans in 1835. His brother Charles was parish priest of Keel and Kiltallagh from 1804 to 1815. Justin, by his wife Mary Prendergast, had four sons—namely, Dermod, Justin, Florence and John Justin, and a daughter Ellen.

Dermod, eldest son of Justin, was born in 1796. In 1819 he married Ellen Counihan. They lived at first at Castledrum, but afterwards removed to Coolnacalliagh in the parish of Killeentierna (Currans). He died in 1879, leaving five sons—namely, Justin, John, Florence, Edward and Jeremiah, and two daughters Mary and Ellen.

Justin, eldest son of Dermod, was born in 1820. In 1841 he married Mary Coffey, and they had five sons: Jeremiah, John, Florence, Justin and James, and three daughters. He died in 1879.

His eldest son Jeremiah of Coolnacalliagh, born 1841, who is the present head of the sept, married in 1865 Anne Nagle, by whom he had issue six sons—namely, John Justin of Court Hall, Dunboyne, Co. Meath; Justin of Rathcoole, Co. Cork; George, Garrett, James and Jeremiah, and two daughters, Mary and Shiela.

Justin's third son Florence, born 1854, married in 1889 Catherine Kennedy.

His fourth son, Justin MacCarthy, J.P., of Incl House, Ammascaul, born in 1860, married in 1890 Anne Shine Hanafin, and they had issue: Justin and five other sons and three daughters.

We shall now go back to Daniel, the younger son of Justin MacCarthy and Mary Mahony.

This Daniel, born in 1736, married Ellen Williams by whom he had a son Jeremiah, and two daughters Jane and Ellen. He died in 1830.

The son Jeremiah, who died in 1839, left a son also named Jeremiah, who was born in 1836. He is a doctor of medicine, and resides in London. The elder daughter, born in 1826, married a Mr. Baker and they had a son Ronald. She died in 1885. The younger daughter was born in 1827.

Jane, the elder daughter of Daniel MacCarthy, married a Mr. Martin. The younger daughter Ellen married Mr. Patrick McKenna, and they had issue three sons: William, John and Jeremiah, and three daughters, Jane, Ellen and Eliza. Of the sons Jeremiah married and had a daughter, Christina Ellen, who married the Count de Tergolina. Of the daughters Jane McKenna married a Mr. Conran, Ellen married a Mr. Clancy, and the third Eliza, who was born in 1820, died unmarried in 1908.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CLAN TEIGE ROE.

OF the many sorrows which darkened the reign of Dermod MacCarthy, King of Cork and Prince of Desmond, who died in 1185, not the least bitter was the rebellion of his eldest son Cormac Liathanach. That this rebellion, and the imprisonment of his father, was looked upon by his sept as a serious crime was evidenced by their disinheriting his posterity from succession to the throne of his ancestors. According to a pedigree preserved in the Lambeth Palace Library, Cormac Liathanach had a son Owen, and his son Tadhg Ruadh gave the name to the clan of which we now treat. Its full name is the "Clann Tadhg Ruaidh-na-scairte," so-called from a place called *Scart* situate in the parish of Kilmocomogue and Barony of West Carbery in the Co. Cork. It is commonly written Clan Teige Roe, and to this spelling we shall adhere throughout the present paper. There was formerly a castle there, of which scarcely a trace now remains.

As was usual in such cases, the disinherited party was granted a small territory in an outlying district. When exactly this grant was made and what its original extent was is not clearly known; but, at the time of the Survey of 1650 its extent seems to have been limited to the parishes of Kilmocomogue and Durrus, and a small part of Caheragh in the Barony of West Carbery.

The pedigree of this Clan above referred to is amongs the Carew Collection of MSS. at Lambeth Palace. It appears to have been very carefully compiled and reaches from 1180 to the early part of the 17th century.⁽¹⁾ From this pedigree we see that Teige Roe's two sons, Finin and Shane (John) were the founders of two branches designated respectively the "Sliochd Finin" and "Sliochd Shane." After some centuries the last male representative of the Sliochd Finin of which anything is known was a Teige son of Donogh. This Teige was 5th in descent from Finin the founder of the branch, and had three daughters but no son, so that the branch had become extinct in the male line. Now the 5th in descent from the other brother Shane was Teige-na-Mucklagh, who is marked in the pedigree as living in 1602, and then aged 97. He seems to have been the founder of a new branch called the Sliochd-na-Muccalagh, or Mucklagh.⁽²⁾ Now a natural son of his named Dermod married More, one of the three daughters of Teige, the last male representative of the Sliochd Finin. It is also to be noted that this Teige sold his lands to an Englishman called William Kerbye (?), and that the latter afterwards resold them to Dare, one of the legitimate sons of Teige-na-Mucklagh. The effect of this latter sale must have been to bring the great bulk of the sept lands into the possession of the

(1) A copy of it is given with this article. There is another old pedigree of the Clan in the Royal Irish Academy, which differs somewhat from it, but not in material points. Moreover, O'Hart places Tadhg as one of the brothers of Cormac Liatharach, instead of his *descendant*.

(2) Muclach, in Irish, means a herd of swine; and it is the name of several townlands in Ireland. Mucfhalach (which is pronounced somewhat similarly and is the form given in some Irish pedigrees), means a place where swine are fed. It is not clear how the name came to be applied to this particular branch of the MacCarthys. Perhaps some ancestor may have owned extensive herds of swine. In the Down Survey Map there is marked at the head of Dunmanus Bay and opposite Coolnalong a small island called "Muckly" Island.

Pedigree of the MacCarthys of Clan Teige Roe.

As Compiled by Sir George Carew in 1602—Copied from Carew Papers, Vol. 635, page 184 in Lambeth Palace Library.

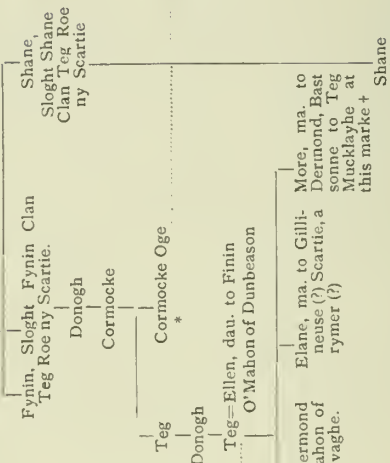
MCCARTYEMORE. (A)

CORMOCKE LEHANAGHE.

Owen

Teg Roe.

—of this Teg Roe the Sept of the Carries were called Clan Teg Roe ny Scartie. His portion of land was 18 plowlands. and his chief house Scartie.



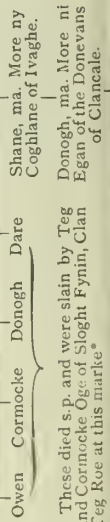
The land was divided between these two brothers and so it continued ever afterwards.

The Sept of this Cormocke Oge is called Sloght Cormocke, whereof many are livinge.

This Teg sold his land to William Kerbye (?) an Englishman, who sold the same afterwards unto Dare Mag Teg Mucklagha at this marke†

Shane=dr. of one of the Donevans of Clancale.
Donnell=dr. of one of the Donevans of Clancale.

Donell=Margaret, da. to one of the Balloghe Donevans of Clancale.



These died s.p. and were slain by Teg and Cormocke Oge of Sloght Fynin, Clan Teg Roe at this marke*

Mucklagh branch. Teige-na-Mucklagh is the person referred to in the Carew papers, where we read that "Tege McCartan, alias Tege McMockle, signed articles between the freeholders and Commissioners of Carbery on the 15th December, 1592.

At page 424 of the 2nd vol. of the *Pacata Hibernia* is given a "List of the names of such of the Irish as have shipped themselves for Spain. Amongst those who embarked at Kinsale in December, 1601, we find the names of Teige Oge ne Mockloghe and Owen Mac Teig ne Mockloghe. In the accompanying pedigree we find two sons so named of Teige-na-Mucklagh, who are no doubt the very same persons.

Amongst the MSS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, is the following scrap of pedigree:

MacCarthy.

Teig McCarthy of Ballinmoy C. C. gt.

Danyel of the same ob; ib; Mar., 1634, bur. in Bantry Ab.=Honora, f. Corm. McCarthy of Kcoa, gent.

Jo. f. and h.=Joan f. Fynin McOwen McCarthy; Teig=Ellen f. Lysah.

Katherine=Teig Gyles=Geo. f. O'Leary of Inchineaf.

Corm. McCarthy. Lysah O'Leary pd.

which will be more intelligible in the following tabular form:—

Teig McCarthy of Ballinmoy, Co. Cork, Gent.

|
 Daniel McCarthy d. March, 1634, buried in Bantry Ch.,
 =Honora, dau. of Cormac McCarthy of Kilcoe.

John on & heir	Teig=Ellen	Katherine	Gyles=George
=Joanna, dau. of	dau. of	=Teig	son of O'Leary
Finin McOwen	Lisah O'Leary		of Inchineaf.

The particulars contained in the above pedigree are more fully given in the two following extracts

from funeral entries, which are given in the Journal of the Society for Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead :

1.—Daniel Mc. Teige McCartie of Belamoyre in the County of Cork, Gent. ; 4th son of Teige McCarty of the same, married Honora, dau. of Cormuck McCartie of Kilco in the same county, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, *viz.*, John son and heir, married to Joan, dau. of Fynin McCarthy of Gortnaclohy in the said county. Teige 2nd son married Ellen, dau. of Lisagh O'Leary of Inchineafa (no doubt Inchineave in the parish of Kilbarry, Inchi-geela). Katherine married Teige McCormuck McCarthy of Scartie in the said county, which Cormuck and Catherine died leaving issue one daughter. Giles 2nd daughter married to George O'Leary son of Lyssh O'Leary aforesaid. The said Daniel died at Balemore aforesaid the — March, 1634, and was interred in the Abbey of Bantry.

2.—Teige Mc. Cormuck McCarty of Scarty in Co. Cork, son and heir of the said Cormuck, died at Capueboy (District of Douce Kealkill, Bantry), Co. Cork, Nov., 1634, and was interred in the Abbey of Inischorcan (Inisherkin), Co. Cork. The defunct married Katherine, daughter of Donel McCarty of Ballamoye, who had issue one daughter.

It will be seen that these extracts give a few further particulars regarding those parties.

In the first of them Finin McCarthy, whose daughter married John, elder son of Daniel MacTeig McCarthy, is mentioned as " of Gortnacloghy." Teig the younger son married Lysah O'Leary of Inchineaf. Katherine married Teig McCormac Carthy of Scarty. Moreover, Daniel McTeige McCarthy's residence is given as Belamoyre and Balemore instead of Ballinmoy.

Now, referring to the Lambeth Palace pedigree, we find that Daniel, son of Teige-na-Mucklagh, married Honora, dau. of Cormac MacDonal Cartie of the sept

of Clan Dermod and owner of Kilcoe. So this Daniel, son of Teig-na-Mucklagh and Daniel MacTeige of Belamoyre, must have been one and the same person, and Belamoyre must have been the residence of the *Mucklagh* branch. No place of this name can be traced on modern maps. But, in an old map of the year 1740 in the British Museum there is marked a place called Belamire, not far to the west of Durrus

Now, let us try to identify Teige MacCormac of Scarty, who married Catherine, the daughter of Daniel Mac Teige-na-Mucklagh. It has been said that Dare, another son of Teige-na-Mucklagh, bought back from an Englishman the property sold to the latter by the last male member of the Sliochd Finin. That must have been the northern portion of the estate about Skart, just as the southern portion, about Balamire and Durrus, was that owned by Teige-na-Mucklagh. Now, who could have held this northern portion but a descendant of Dare Mac Teige-na-Mucklagh? From the pedigree we see that he had two sons: Cormac and Teig. The former of these was in all probability, the father of Teige MacCormac.

In the Book of Distribution Coonalong and Baurgorm are entered as in the possession of John McCarthy, *als.* Mucklagh. Other townlands in the parish of Durrus are entered as belonging to other McCarthys, doubtless of the same family. It will be seen from the Trinity College scrap of pedigree that Daniel MacTeige of Belamoyre had two sons, John and Teig, as also appears from the Lambeth pedigree, and the elder of those was in all probability the John mentioned in the Book of Distribution.

In Smith's *History of Cork* we find the following :

“ Crossing the Bay of Dunmanus we come to another peninsula called Muintербarry, washed on the east by Dunmanus Bay and on the west by Bantry Bay. Towards the north part the MacCarthys, who were

known by the name of Mucklagh, had a good seat at a place called Coolnalong."

In the Down Survey Map we find the name applied to a piece of land at the north end of Dunmanus Bay, on its western shore, where it narrows to a point.

We find from an Exchequer Bill of the year 1682 that one Daniel-na-Mucklagh McCarthy sued his brother-in-law, Owen Swiney of Mashanaglass, for the recovery of 40 head of cattle. There is very little doubt that this Daniel-na-Mucklagh belonged to the family of which we now write, though the Bill does not disclose his place of residence.

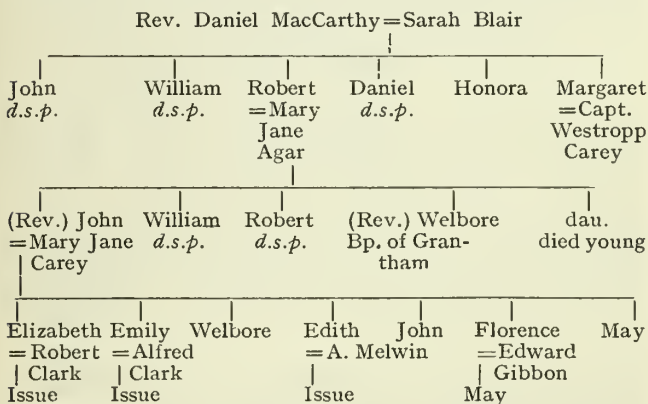
After that there is nothing on record about the family until comparatively recent times, and so there is a lacuna of some three or four generations in the line of descent, between say 1650 and 1750, which we have so far been unable to fill up.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the ancestral estates seem to have passed away from the family; and during the greater part of the eighteenth century many of them resided on the Continent, though not entirely out of touch with their kinsfolk in Ireland. About the end of it, one of them named Daniel MacCarthy, who had been educated abroad for the priesthood came back to Ireland, joined the Irish mission, and for some time before 1793 was parish priest of Durrus; but whilst holding that position he seems to have flung to the winds his vow of celibacy, in contracting a marriage with a Miss Sarah Blair, residing in the same parish. The story goes that Capt. Richard Blair, of Blair's Cove, near Durrus, a Protestant, had married a Catholic lady. Their daughter Sarah was baptized and brought up in her father's faith. After his death his widow wished to have her converted to the Catholic religion, and, in order to bring this about, placed the matter in the parish priest's hands. But as often happens, the "best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft

agley," and, instead of the young lady being converted, as her mother desired, an attachment sprung up between her and her would-be spiritual director, which after a time led to their marriage. This appears from a Marriage License Bond of the Cork diocese, dated the 26th July, 1793, to have taken place in Cork about that time. There is nothing to show that the Rev. Daniel MacCarthy ever changed his faith. On the contrary, there are strong reasons for believing that he lived and died a Catholic.

From the entry opposite his name in the census returns of 1821, it would appear that he was born about 1761. It is noted, in this return, that he was "formerly a Popish Priest." He died in December, 1828. Little is known about his life subsequently to his marriage, except that the Earl of Bantry, with whose family the Blairs were connected, got him some sinecure appointment with a fair income.⁽¹⁾

The following is a pedigree of his descendants up to the present time:—



⁽¹⁾ It would appear that the Rev. Daniel was a remarkable person in many ways. He was educated abroad, and was a man of considerable culture and a perfect French scholar.

It will be seen that the family is now represented by the children of the late Rev. John McCarthy, and by his brother the Right Rev. Welbore McCarthy, formerly of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment and now Bishop of Grantham, who is in fact the only male representative. He was for some time Arch-deacon of Calcutta, and retired from the Indian Service in 1898. His elder brother John also spent some years in India, and was rector of a Norfolk parish after his return to England. He died about twenty-five years ago. One of his daughters, Florence, is the wife of Edward Gibbon, Esq., of Parr's Bank, Waterloo, near Liverpool, who has for some time devoted himself to researches into the history of this branch of the MacCarthys, and to whom the writer of this sketch is indebted for all the information relating to the more recent period. It appears that the late Rev. John MacCarthy, the elder grandson of the Rev. Daniel, though he never resided in Ireland, always styled himself "MacCarthy of Durrus," and was very emphatic in his claim to belong to the MacCarthy Mor branch. He used to say that his great-grandfather disputed with the then MacCarthy of Carrignavar the right to the Chieftainship.

As regards this claim it will be remembered that Cormac Liathanach, from whom the Clan Teige Roe descends, was the eldest son of Dermod, King of Munster (temp. Henry II), and, in his time, the main line had not thrown off any of its numerous branches. Now, were it not for Cormac's disinheritance, his descendants would to-day constitute the senior branch of the Clann Carthaigh. Even that disinheritance does not take from the fact that from a genealogical

He was six feet four inches in height and of distinguished presence. He is said to have been a severe disciplinarian, in regard to his four sons at least. He used to make them walk through the cemetery after dark, and take them out in a boat in stormy weather, so that they might develop the same courage which he himself possessed.

point of view they may in a way be still considered the senior branch, though, no doubt, they are disqualified for the now barren honour of the Chieftainship and the title of "MacCarthy Mor." So that this claim, said to have been advanced by a member of the Clan Teige Roe a few generations back, cannot be considered altogether unfounded.

In looking through a volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal* for the year 1835 some time ago, we came across one of a series of articles entitled "Rides through the County Cork." The writer alludes to a ruined building which he visited at a place called "Four Mile Water,"⁽¹⁾ on the north-west side of Dunmanus Bay, and of which an engraving is given in the *Journal*.⁽²⁾ We here quote what a friend who accompanied the writer, and who knew the locality, told him about it.

"Antiquarian as I am, I know little of this ancient ruin, save that Smith tells us in his *History of Cork*—namely, that it was once a place of some strength, and was built by a branch of the MacCarthys. They lost that along with other possessions in the great Civil War, and their descendants struggled on for no inconsiderable part of a century in the doubtful class entitled 'decayed gentry.' I well remember the last of them who lingered in this neighbourhood. He was an old patriarchal-looking man, with snow

(1) "Four Mile Water" is so called because it is at the head of a stream of about that length running through the Clan Teige Roe Valley and falling into the Bay of Dunmanus, at the place now called *Durrus*. This latter name, however, has only been given to it in recent times, though the parish has always been so called.

(2) Comparing with it a photograph of the ruined house at Coolnalong taken by Mr. Gibbon, we can see that both are pictures of the same building. But there was more of it standing in 1835, and there are slight dissimilarities which doubtless can be explained by the fact that the sketch of 1835 was not taken with the same exactness of detail as one would find in a modern photograph.

white hair. He inhabited a cottage near Dunbeacon. He was as finely formed and athletic a fellow as I ever saw. The peasants around regarded him with no small feelings of respect and affection, to which his excellent qualities appeared to entitle him well. He died at the age of 90 in the year—let me see—1795, I think, and he possessed to the very last the buoyancy of spirits and the warmth of affection that more properly belong to youth."

Some verses are also given which were made by this gentleman on the death of his aged friend, from which we quote as follows:—

" I saw an old man laid within his shroud—
A placid smile sat on his lifeless face
Which told the faith which cheered his dying hour,
And lingered still, like some lone golden beam
Cast on the silent heaven at eventide.

" His few thin hairs were snow-white and his brow
Still showed the wrinkles of life's carking cares—
Cares that were ended and forgotten now!
While children, and their children flocked around
Their parent's bier, and sobs unbidden told
How well-beloved the soul that hence had fled!
The open heart, the bounteous hand were all
Remembered at that sad and solemn hour."

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MACARTNEYS OF LISSANOURE.

Donogh Cairtheach, the 6th son of Cormac Fionn MacCarthy Mor (*b.* 1170, *d.* 1242), who became King of Desmond, left two sons :

(1) Donal (of whom presently).

(2) Teige of Dun Mac Tomain, who had a daughter, Sadhbh, who married Turlogh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. Teige and his brother Donal having made an attack upon the Castle of Dun-Mac-Tomain belonging to their first cousin, Dermod of Tralee, were seized by the latter and by him held in captivity until released in 1311 by Donal Maol, Lord of Carbery, their father's first cousin. Donal the elder brother afterwards joined Edward Bruce when he invaded Ireland, and subsequently served under the standard of his brother Robert, King of Scotland, from whom he obtained a grant of lands in Argyllshire, whence some of his descendants removed into Galloway and settled at Auchinleck in Kircudbright. A descendant of theirs named George MacCartney, a Captain of Horse, passed over to Ireland in 1649 and settled in the Co. Antrim, where he acquired a large estate. He served as High Sheriff of Antrim, in 1678. By his first wife, a daughter of Sir Quintin Calderwood, he had a son James, who was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Anne. By his second wife, Elizabeth Butler, he had a son George, born 1671, who was M.P. for Belfast

for 54 years, High Sheriff of Co. Antrim, Deputy Governor, and Col. of a regiment of Militia Dragoons. This George Macartney married a daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and died in 1757, leaving a son.

George Macartney, who married Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. John Winder and had issue :

1. George Macartney, afterwards Lord Macartney, of whom we treat presently.
2. Elizabeth *md.* John Blaquier, and died leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Blaquier, niece of Earl Macartney, *md.* in 1785 the Rev. Travers Hume, and died in 1805, leaving, beside four daughters, the following sons :

1. George, who assumed the surname and arms of Macartney.
2. Gustavus, *b.* 1794, served in the R.A. at Waterloo.
3. John, *b.* 1795, *md.* first Anne Waller, dau. of John Parker, and second Elizabeth, dau. of Major Stewart, and had issue by both.
4. Robert (Rev.) *md.* 1823 Mary Harris, and had with other issue three sons : Gustavus, Robert and John Richard—distinguished army officers, who all received the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The eldest son, George Macartney, J.P., D.L., and M.P. for Co. Antrim, *b.* 1793, *md.* Ellen, daughter and heir of Townley Patten Filgate, and had :

1. George Travers, his heir.
 2. Townley Patten Hume Macartney Filgate.
1. Martha Ellen, *md.* Townley Filgate.
 2. Elizabeth Jane.
 3. Anne Sophia.

The elder son, George Travers Macartney, *b.* 1830, *md* (1865) Henrietta Frances, daughter of Robert Smyth, and had with other issue :

Carthenach George Macartney, now of Lissanoure, born 1860, married 1890, his cousin Margaret Tryphena Mabel, eldest daughter of Townley Patten Hume Macartney Filgate, and has issue.

George Macartney was born in May, 1737, at Lissanur in the Co. of Antrim. His father, George Macartney, was a country gentleman and landholder. His grandfather, also George Macartney, was M.P. for Belfast for 54 years. He also filled the office of High Sheriff, and was Deputy-Governor of the County and Colonel of a regiment of Militia Dragoons.

The subject of our sketch graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, when he was 22, and was afterwards called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. Being unusually good looking and of prepossessing manners, he early made and retained useful friendships. Thus it was that he became a chum of Stephen Fox, elder brother of Charles James Fox, and in this way got an introduction to his friend's father, Lord Holland. It was doubtless through the influence of the latter that he was, at the early age of 27, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Russia. Before starting for St. Petersburg he was made a Knight Bachelor. He was charged with the duty of concluding a Commercial Treaty with the Russian Government, which, after long and difficult negotiations, he accomplished to the satisfaction of both Courts. In the course of this business he showed so much tact and ability that he won the approval not only of Lord Holland and Fox, but also of the Empress Catherine, who conferred on him the order of the White Eagle. Fox eulogised his address to the Empress on the occasion : " I think," said he, " your speech to the Czarina was one of the neatest things I ever saw, and I can assure you Burke admires it prodigiously."

At the age of 30 he was offered the high position of British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but he declined the appointment, and soon afterwards entered Parliament as member for Cockermouth.

It was about this time that he married Lady Jane Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Bute. A year more passed and he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland. He held the post for three years, and then resigning was made a Knight of the Bath. In 1775, at the age of 38, he was made Captain General and Governor of Grenada, the Grenadines and Tobago, grouped collectively as the Caribbee Islands, and in the following year was raised to the Irish peerage as Baron Macartney of Lissanur. He was at Grenada in 1779 when the Island was besieged by the French. After a gallant defence, he had to yield to superior force, and became a prisoner of war. As such he was carried to France, but he was soon exchanged. Returning to England, he re-entered Parliament, but had occupied his seat only a few months when he was offered the Governorship of Fort St. George. As he was far from being in affluent circumstances, he was induced to accept the post.

He arrived in Madras in June, 1781, just as war had broken out between England and Holland, and he lost no time in seizing Sadras, Pulicat Negapatam, and other Dutch possessions.

Lord Macartney did not find his position at Madras a bed of roses and he was unfortunate enough to come into hostile relations with more than one of his colleagues and fellow-officials. He was, of course, of superior social rank to the generality of the Company's servants in India during his time, and, besides, he soon came to be regarded as an interloper, and would neither stoop to irregular practices himself nor tolerate them in his subordinates. Shortly after his arrival, he caused much sensation by refusing a gift of money, equivalent to some £30,000 offered by the Nabob of

the Carnatic, who had invited him to his palace for the purpose of making the presentation. To all his host's protestations that it was merely a complimentary present customarily made to every new Governor, and never before refused, Macartney turned a deaf ear, and remained firm in his refusal. And it may here be remarked that during the whole of his sojourn in Madras he fully sustained this high standard of official integrity.

He did not "hit it off" very well with Warren Hastings, the Governor-General, who doubtless was not pleased with the independent attitude assumed by his southern confrère. Lord Macartney, having already filled high positions, and being an official of varied experiences, was naturally not willing to submit to Warren Hastings, whose experience was comparatively limited. It is probable, too, that Hastings regarded with some jealousy the handsome Governor of Madras, who had such powerful friends at his back. Macartney worked harmoniously with Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander-in-Chief in India, who was occupied with the war against Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas, and got on very well with him for a time. But, after a while, differences of opinion arose. For one thing, the General was forced by the exigencies of a costly war, to make heavier demands on the Treasury of Fort St. George than the Government could meet. Moreover, he resented Lord Macartney's policy of subordinating the Military to the Civil power, and the interference of the Government with the conduct of the campaign. Lord Macartney, with all curtesy, contended that, while Sir Eyre remained in the Madras Presidency his proceedings should be governed by the resolutions adopted by the majority of the Madras Council. On this point he held his own, and not only did he, during his tenure of office, consistently subordinate the Military to the Civil authority; but after his return home pressed it as an essential on the Board of

Directors. Sir Eyre Coote took advantage of a pause in the war to proceed to Calcutta to recruit his health. But sufficient time there had not elapsed for its complete restoration when the Governor General and Council, in consequence of Tippu Saib's action (who after the death of his father, Hyder Ali, had renewed hostilities with increased energy) ordered Sir Eyre back to Madras to resume the command of the local forces; but, being still in poor health, he died two days after reaching Madras.

When Sir Eyre Coote had to leave Madras on account of illness, the local Commander-in-Chief devolved on Sir John Stuart; but he and Lord Macartney never worked in harmony. Sir John took offence because the Governor did not allow him the same free hand as was allowed to Sir Eyre Coote. The reason was that Lord Macartney considered that Stuart showed little military resource, and he had a poor opinion of his capacity. Sir John showed great unwillingness to carry out the Government plan of campaign, first with Tippu Sultan, and later against the French at Pondicherry. In fact, it was not until he had been actually superseded that he proceeded to carry out the orders of Government and open negotiations with the Marquis de Bussy.

After General Stuart's return to Madras, he adopted such an insulting attitude towards the Governor personally, and the Select Committee collectively, that Lord Macartney was compelled to recommend to the Select Committee Stuart's dismissal, on the ground not only of his insubordination, but also of his incapacity. The Select Committee adopted this proposition. Nevertheless the General denied the authority of the Government to dismiss him, and asserted that such authority rested with the King only. The end of it was that Lord Macartney had to send a troop of sepoys to the General's residence to seize him. He was then kept under arrest until

a passage to England was secured for him in a ship which sailed shortly afterwards.

Sir John, as may be observed, was a very headstrong and obstinate man. It may be added that he had, some years previously, taken a prominent part in the proceedings which led to the deposition of Lord Pigott, a former Governor of Madras. For this reason, doubtless, Lord Macartney all the more realised the necessity of adopting strong measures against him.

On the suspension of General Stuart, the Government intimated to Sir John Burgoyne (in command of His Majesty's 23rd Dragoons, which he had then recently brought from England) that he, as the senior officer (though then only 35) was to officiate as Commander-in-Chief. He proceeded to act on this intimation; but, at the instance of General Stuart, who informed him that he (Stuart) insisted on retaining the command, he begged to decline assuming it, until that General had relinquished it. Consequently, when Stuart was put on board ship soon afterwards, the Government resolved to pass over Sir John Burgoyne, and conferred the command on Colonel Lang. This decision irritated Burgoyne so much that he maintained, from that time out, a very insubordinate and insulting attitude towards the Governor. But, for all his irregular conduct, he seems to have been let down lightly by Lord Macartney, who was by nature a very kindly and forbearing man.⁽¹⁾ He probably made allowance for Burgoyne's comparative youth. Burgoyne died in Madras on the 23rd September, 1785, three days after completing his 39th year.

(1) In illustration of his forbearance we may quote the following remarks from a letter he wrote on one occasion in reference to another official, who had given him some trouble :

“ I never retort any sharp expression which may occur in his letters. In fact, I court him like a mistress, and humour him like a child ; but, with all this, I have a most sincere regard for him, and honour him highly.”

It has already been intimated that between the Governor-General and Lord Macartney there was not much cordiality of feeling. After the death of Hyder Ali, who had usurped the government of Mysore, and waged war against the English, Lord Macartney, considering that the time was opportune for taking energetic measures against Tippu, and thinking it desirable to march an army into Mysore, made a recommendation to that effect. But Warren Hastings failed to realize the urgency of this measure, and a considerable time elapsed before any action was taken. Lord Macartney had, with much difficulty, obtained, from the Nabob of the Carnatic, an assignment of the revenues of the Carnatic for the conduct of the war. This was disapproved by the Government of Bengal, and the assignment was ordered to be rescinded. Then the treaty concluded by Macartney with Tippu Saib was also disapproved, among other reasons, because it did not include the Nabob of the Carnatic; and a new ratification, declaring it to extend to that personage, was directed to take its place. This, of course, was opposed by Macartney. But now the ill state of his health, broken down by the fatigue and exertions he had undergone, led him, in June, 1785, to resign his post. But, before leaving India, he proceeded to Calcutta, in the hope of bringing the provisional Governor-General—for Hastings had just left for England—and his Council round to his way of thinking about affairs in Mysore and the Carnatic. While thus fruitlessly engaged, he fell seriously ill. Just then came, from the Court of Directors, an offer of the Governor-Generalship. But he declined the honour, and as soon as he was well enough started for England. Besides the breakdown of his health, it is known that he had other reasons, too, for leaving India, particularly the necessity which he felt for submitting to his Majesty's ministers certain regulations which he considered indispensable for the salvation of India,



EARL MACARTNEY.
Governor of Madras 1781—85.



and also the conditions on which he would be able to take up and fulfil the duties of Governor-General with advantage to the public and reputation to himself.

We cannot conclude this sketch of Lord Macartney's career in Madras without recounting a curious incident which might have had for him a fatal issue—that is to say, an affair of honour, to which he was a party. Amongst the officials then in the service was a Mr. Hudlestone, who held the post of Military Secretary to Government. Lord Macartney, who had seen a good deal of him, was so pleased with his services, that he wished to mark his appreciation of them by an increase of salary. He broached the matter to his colleagues, and they one and all approved of his suggestion. But when he brought the subject up again, in view to confirmation, Mr. James Sadlier, the 3rd member of Council, objected to it. His colleagues reminded him that when the topic was first introduced he had given his concurrence; but he denied ever having expressed approval, and he did so in such an offensive manner, that the Governor lost his temper, and declared that he lied!

It is needless to say that this unparliamentary expression was no sooner used than regretted by Lord Macartney, who there and then apologised for it to the Committee. But Mr. Sadlier's military friends told him that he owed it to himself, as a man of honour, to demand satisfaction. He therefore sent a challenge to the Governor, through his friend Major Grattan. Lord Macartney complied, and referred his visitor to Mr. Davidson, the first member of the Council, who would act on his behalf. On the following morning the parties fought with pistols, the result being that Lord Macartney was slightly wounded, whilst Sadlier escaped unhurt.

On the 1st June, 1785, a few days before sailing for England, Lord Macartney signed a declaration

in regard to his pecuniary circumstances, from which it appears that he was then returning to England richer by some £30,000 than when he landed in India. "When the whole of this sum," he wrote to the Court of Directors, "is applied to the arrangement of my private affairs, I shall possess a very small, if any addition to my family inheritance."

· He arrived in London the 9th February, 1786. Four days afterwards he met the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company at the India House and laid before them his views about the necessity of subordinating the Military to the Civil authority in India, and regarding other administrative matters intimating that, in case his views were accepted and certain abuses removed, he would still be willing to accept the appointment of Governor General. Lord Macartney's views having been communicated to the Ministers of the King, he was invited to an interview with Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas. No important differences existed on the points previously discussed at the India House, but when Lord Macartney urged the necessity, for his own reputation, and the benefit of the public service of his receiving, before his departure for India, some distinguishing mark of the Royal favour, Mr. Pitt (notwithstanding the fact that he as well as Mr. Fox had eulogised him for his administration in Madras) at once showed that he deemed it inexpedient to advise the King to bestow on him a British Peerage. Three days afterwards the Governor Generalship was offered to and accepted by Earl Cornwallis.

The Board of Directors unanimously voted to Lord Macartney an annuity of £1,500, "in recognition of the unexampled integrity" which, in their judgment, he had displayed as Governor of Fort St. George. As he lived to enjoy this annuity for 20 years, he received in all £30,000, curiously enough the equivalent of the sum which he had declined to accept from the Nabob of the Carnatic!

On the day following Lord Macartney's arrival in England he received a communication from General Stuart, late Commander-in-Chief of Madras, who, since his compulsory retirement, some two years previously, had been nursing his wrath against him. This was a copy of a petition to the King, wherein he stigmatised as false Lord Macartney's imputations against him. During the following three days some correspondence passed, concluding with a note from the General announcing his intention of sending a friend to arrange for a hostile meeting. But Lord Macartney heard nothing more until the 27th May, or more than four months afterwards, when he received a letter, through Colonel Gordon from the General demanding satisfaction. The result of this was that a meeting was arranged near Kensington for the 8th June at half-past four in the morning. Accordingly, the ex-Governor and ex-Commander-in-Chief met at the place appointed, Colonel Fullerton acting as Lord Macartney's second. As the General had had one leg, shot off by a canon ball during a fight with Hyder Ali, he was placed with his back against a tree. The combatants fired simultaneously. The General's bullet lodged in Lord Macartney's right shoulder, whereupon the seconds intervened, and declared that honour was now satisfied. The General at first demurred, declaring that he had had no satisfaction, and that he wished to continue the duel; but the seconds were firm, and would not allow it. So the parties soon afterwards left the ground with their seconds and two surgeons who were in attendance.

Lord Macartney soon recovered from his wound. He indulged for a time in a spell of well-earned rest; and with his graceful person, *sauve* manners and winning address soon regained his former popularity as a member of society. But eventually in 1792, when the Government, in consequence of the exactions and acts of injustice perpetrated by Chinese on English subjects, resolved to despatch an embassy

to Peking, Lord Macartney was selected as plenipotentiary, being the first English envoy sent to China. On his arrival he was well received, and managed to evade the necessity of doing homage to the Emperor in Chinese fashion. For two years, in the course of which he collected much information, he rendered important service, though he failed to obtain permission to have a British Minister resident in China.

Immediately before his return to England, in 1794, the title of Baron, conferred on him in 1776, was changed into that of Earl Macartney in the Peerage of Ireland and Baron Macartney of Parkhurst in the Peerage of England.

In 1795 he was sent to Italy on a confidential mission to Louis XVIII, then an exile at Verona, with orders to reside near the King. He remained at Verona until Louis removed to Germany the following year. After that he held the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, where he made a good impression on the Boers from 1796 until 1798, when he was compelled, by declining health, to resign. On his return from the Cape he took a house in Curzon Street, Mayfair, as well as a long lease of Coney House, Chiswick. He died at Chiswick in March, 1806, from his old enemy gout, leaving no issue. Lady Macartney, to whom he bequeathed his property for her life, died at Coney House in 1828, aged 86, whereupon his property devolved upon Mrs. Hume, his niece and adopted daughter. From her it has descended to her great-grandson, Mr. Carthnach George Macartney, of Lisannoor, the present holder of it.

Lord Macartney wrote a *Sketch of the Political History of Ireland* and a *Journal of the Embassy to China*. An account of his public life, with a selection from his unpublished writings was published by his private secretary, Barrow, in two volumes (London) 1807. Sir George Staunton, who accompanied him to China as Secretary, wrote an account of his Chinese Embassy, in two volumes (London) 1797.

CASTLES AND ABBEYS.

BLARNEY CASTLE.

Blarney Castle was erected by Cormac Laidir MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, in or about 1465. The first building on its site of which anything is recorded was a hunting post of Dermot MacCarthy, King of Cork, which was constructed of wood. This was rebuilt in 1200, but in what shape or how long it lasted there is nothing to show. The first building of any durability was the castle erected by Cormac Laidir. This is said to have been, in Queen Elizabeth's time, one of the strongest fortresses in Munster, and we are told that it was composed of four large piles joined in one. In 1602 Cormac MacDermot, the then Lord, who was accused of treasonable correspondence with the rebels, was forced to yield up the castle to Capt. Taaffe as a pledge of his good faith. The castle was, after a lengthened siege, treacherously captured by Lord Broghill in 1646. After that it was scarcely ever, if at all, used as a dwelling-house, being more or less dismantled either then or later on in the seventeenth century. Some time towards the end of that century a more modern edifice was erected close beside the tower, which then, as now, was all that remained of the old fortress, by, as is supposed, Donogh, the fourth Earl of ClanCarthy (who died in 1734); but this, at the present time, is in a far more ruinous condition than the old tower, the walls of which have been better able to resist the stress of time.*

When the estate was confiscated the castle appears to have come into possession of the Hollow Sword Blade Company. Then, in 1702, "the village, castle, mills, fairs, customs and all lands, and the park thereto belonging, containing 1,401 acres," were purchased by Sir Richard Payne, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, for £3,000. The latter, however, resold his interest in 1703 to Sir James Jefferyes, then Governor

*Mrs. Plumtre, a traveller, who visited the locality about 100 years ago, states it had then been entirely deserted for many years, and was falling miserably to decay.

of Cork.* His son, the Hon. James Jefferyes, for some time envoy at the Court of Sweden, was appointed Governor of Cork in 1722. His descendant, St. John Jefferyes, had a daughter, his only child and heiress, who married Sir George Conway Colthurst, and in this way the Blarney property came into the possession of this last-mentioned family. Their son is Sir George Colthurst, the present owner of Blarney Castle.

CARRIGNAMUCK CASTLE.

The Castle of Carrignamuck (now generally known as "Dripsey" Castle) stands on a solid rock near a bend of the river Dripsey, and about a mile from the village of that name. It has a striking appearance in the scenery of that locality, and forms one of a chain of such edifices extending from Blarney to beyond Macroom—all formerly in the hands of the Lords of Muskerry. The meaning of the name is the "Rock of Pigs," and it is said to have been so-called from a pass, by the river near it, where pigs used to be killed. This castle is in better preservation than other ruined castles in the county, which is doubtless due to the care taken of it by the Colthurst family since it came into their possession.

Externally the castle appears as a rectangular tower or keep, whose base measures 42 feet north to south, and 32 feet east to west, with a rectangular flanking tower or fore building projecting from the east wall at its north end, of dimensions 17 feet north to south, and 10 feet from the east to its junction with the wall of the keep. Within the tower there are the two lowest floors, still more or less complete, and capable of being utilised, and, above these, traces of two higher floors, making four in all, in addition to the basement of the castle. On the summit the castle has a ridged roof of slate, placed there by the late Mr. Joseph Colthurst, for the preservation of the building.

The Castle of Carrignamuck was erected by Cormac Mac Teige MacCarthy (known as "Cormac Laidir"), Lord of Muskerry (1448-94)—the same person who built Blarney and Kilcrea Castles, from each of which Carrignamuck is about eight miles distant. It was the custom for the Lords of Counties to place some relative in each of the outlying castles within the Lordship, who was there as his Lieutenant, and headed the "Rising Out" from the district under his charge when the Lord called out his muster. The Public Records show

* The story goes that he sold it for a few hundred pounds, in a panic at the idea of the Earl of Clancarthy being restored to his Estate, as was then thought not unlikely.

that while the Lord of Muskerry held Blarney as his residence, his tanist (successor presumptive) was always posted at Carrignamuck, and had a manor and demesne there, which thus followed the fortunes of the superior Lord. Cormac Laidir's own brother, Eoghan, was stationed at Carrignamuck as tanist. Unfortunately, some quarrel arose at this castle between the two brothers, in the course of which Cormac received a wound from which he died. By reason of this murder of his brother, Eoghan's claims as tanist were set aside, and he was debarred from succession.

The custom of the tanist residing at Carrignamuck continued during many generations. On the death of Sir Cormac MacTeige, in 1583, his next brother Callaghan succeeded as Lord of Muskerry; but at the end of a year he made over the Lordship to his nephew, Cormac MacDermod, the next in succession by tanistry, and resumed his residence at Carrignamuck, where he remained as his nephew's Lieutenant. He continued to keep the lands and manors permanently, and became the founder of the branch called the MacCarthys of Carrignamuck. His son Cormac enjoyed the estate, but forfeited it in 1641. The castle was besieged and captured by the Cromwellian troops about 1650. The besiegers placed their cannon on a low hill—there are still traces of the shelter trench—at the opposite side of the Dripsey, and made a breach in the east face of the castle in the outer of the double walls on that side, still noticeable, though afterwards built up. The castle, town and lands of Carrignamuck were put up to sale at Chichester House, Dublin, on the 6th Nov., 1702, and were purchased by George Rogers of Cork, Esq. Some years afterwards they passed into the possession of the Colthurst family.

CASTLE INCHY.

The ruins of Castle Inchy stand about two miles from Killumney Station on the Macroom line of railway, and nine miles from Cork City. The name comes from the Irish "Caislean-na-hinnse," the latter word meaning a plot of land adjoining a river. It is not quite clear when the castle was built, or whether by the Barretts or MacCarthys. From a passage in a Report by Nicholas Brown to the Government in 1597, he seemed to hold that it was built by the Barretts. Lord Mountcashel in the seventeenth century took this castle for his sub-title of Baron Inchy; and, supposing it had been erected by the Barretts, it may seem strange that he should have selected it, when he had so many of his own sept's castles to choose from, and Castle Inchy had been but a comparatively short time in possession of his family. Still he may have had special reasons of his own for making the selection.

In the Patent passed to Sir Cormac MacTeige in 1578, though all his other townlands are enumerated, that on which Castle Inchy stood is not mentioned.

In a paper by Mr. T. J. Westropp on Kilcrea Abbey in the fourth quarterly number for 1908 of the Cork H. & A. Society's Journal, he states that Dermod, son of Teig, who was son of Cormac Oge MacCarthy, died at Castle Inchy in 1570, and that, according to the Carew MSS. that castle was in 1601 occupied by the mother of Sir Cormac MacTeig MacCarthy.

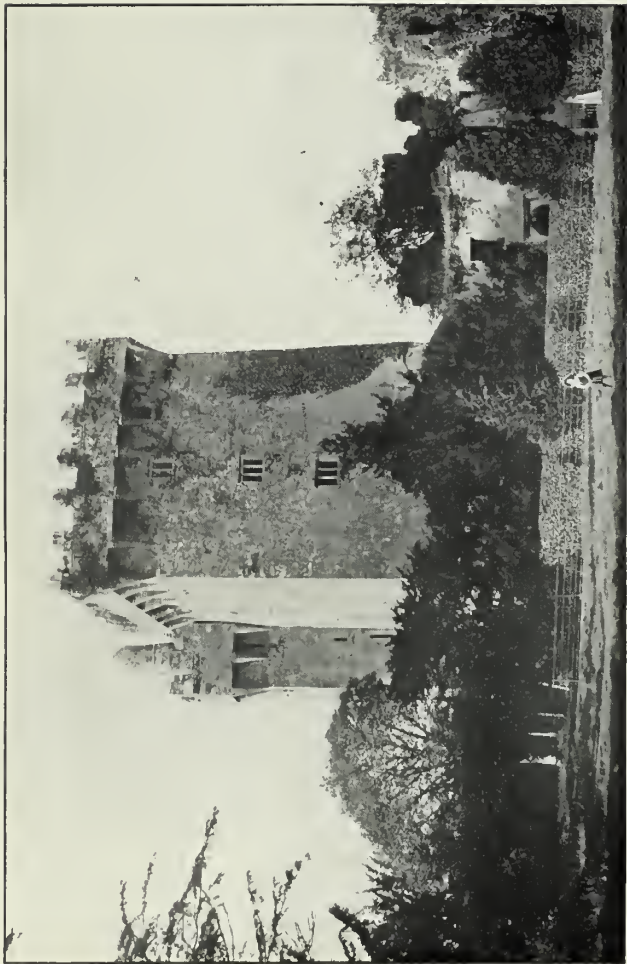
In the Egmont MSS. Report, Vol. I, page 25 (1905) appears a quotation from the Entry Book of Orders or Decrees of the Court of Castle Chamber, Dublin, as follows:—

“ 1593(4), January 30.—Katherine Barrett of Ballencolly (now Ballincollig), Co. Cork, *v.* Cormock Mc. Dermode (McCarthy) of Blarney, Co. Cork, Esquire, Donogh MacTeig MacCormocke, Bryan McDonell and others; Cormocke to pay a fine of £10 with plaintiff's charges, and to be imprisoned for 15 days, for having besieged Castlehinche, threatening to cut the heads of Katherine Barrett's servants if they would not yield the same, and preventing all ingress and egress for the space of two days. The other defendants, having acted under the orders of Mac Dermode, to be dismissed, upon payment of the fees of the Court.”

Anyhow, for close upon a century afterwards, up to 1689, the castle must have been held by the MacCarthys, Lord Mountcashel having taken his sub-title of Baron Inchy in that year. Shortly after that he lost his rights, when James II, being ousted from his kingdom, fled to France, whither Lord Mountcashel had preceded him.

CARRIGADROHID CASTLE.

Carrigadrohid Castle is said to have been built by one of the MacCarthys in the fourteenth century, and some affirm that it was erected to please his wife, the Lady Una O'Carroll, who pitched upon this beautiful and romantic spot for her residence. It presents a striking appearance, being situated on a steep rock in the midst of the River Lee, and the Castle and Bridge commanding one of the chief passes of that river was the scene of many conflicts during the Civil War of 1641 and subsequent years, when it was a really strong fortress. Judging from the ruins the castle seems to be of comparatively modern structure, by reason of its square and gabled turrets. In 1650 it had the credit of baffling the arms of Oliver Cromwell. Lord Broghill, whom he sent to intercept the loyalists on their



BLARNEY CASTLE
(From Photo by Wilkie, Cork.)

way to Clonmel, which Cromwell was then investing, came upon a body of them numbering some 5,000 near Macroom, under the leadership of Boethius Egan, the Titular Bishop of Ross. After a severe struggle the Irish gave way, the Bishop being taken prisoner. Broghill soon afterwards came before Carrigadrohid Castle, which the Bishop had garrisoned with a strong force. Knowing the influence which the latter possessed over his countrymen, and that a few words from him would have more effect than all the artillery he had collected, Broghill offered him his life on condition that he would exercise his authority with the garrison. He promised to use his *influence*, and so he did, for, being conducted to the Fort, he conjured the garrison, in the name of heaven, their religion, and their love of country, to maintain their post and to bury themselves in the ruins before they would yield it up. As soon as he had done he turned round, looked at Lord Broghill with a smile of complacency, and desired to be led to the scaffold. He was accordingly executed on the branch of a tree within view of the fort. So, by his intrepid behaviour, the castle was saved for the time. It was, however, soon afterwards taken by a very weak stratagem. The English drew towards it the trunks of trees by yoking oxen to them, which the garrison perceiving, mistook for cannon. They presently began to parley, and surrendered upon articles.

It is said that the Castle of Carrigadrohid was allowed as a residence to Dame Joan MacCarthy, the widow of Sir Cormac MacTeig, Lord of Muskerry. It would seem that this was done by her husband's successor, as a set off against her loss of Blarney Castle, which Sir Cormac had willed to her as a residence and from which she was extruded.

KANTURK CASTLE.

About a mile from the town of Kanturk, near the junction of the Dalua with a small tributary called the Brogeen stands this imposing edifice. It was built towards the end of the sixteenth century by the then Lord of Duhallow. As, at that time, there were two rival claimants contending for the Lordship (namely Dermot MacOwen and Donogh MacCormac, each of whom alternately held it until ousted by the other), it is not known which of them designed the building. The castle, the main shell of which still exists, is thus described by a modern writer:—

“ The plan is an oblong of 120 feet by 80, flanked at each angle with a square and embattled tower; the main building four storeys high, the windows small, but numerous, and the window-cases, coignes, and battlements all of hewn

The structure is believed to be the finest ever erected by an Irish Chieftain ; it stands a monument of the increasing taste for architectural improvement which began to be experienced by a race who formerly had been signalised by turbulence and warlike asperity."

The Castle was called " Carrig-na-Shane-Saor "—" the Rock of John the mason," owing to a legend that seven masons, all named John, were employed in building it, who, the legend further says, were forced to work without wages. There is also a tradition that MacDonagh compelled wayfarers to work at the Castle till they dropped dead from fatigue and starvation, and even caused their blood to be mixed with the mortar. But these are legendary tales to which no credence can in fairness be attached.

MacDonogh was determined that the Castle should excel all others, and resolved to have it roofed with glass, the works for which were situated on the bank of the Brogueen. As the walls were built up and approached completion, the Castle had a very stately and massive appearance (as, indeed it still has when viewed from a little way off). MacDonogh was so proud of it that he sent for his step-brother, MacAuliffe, to hear what he would say. This person, who was credited with the gift of second sight, gazed on it in silence, and when pressed for his opinion, replied : " It is too good for the crows to live in, and it will never be finished."

The seer's words were verified, for the English settlers in the neighbourhood, suspecting MacDonogh's ulterior motives, complained to the Privy Council that the castle was " much too large for a subject." It was represented to them that it was a " strong and regular fortress." (Judging from its appearance it never could have been of that character). The Privy Council sent orders to stop the work, just as the battlements were about to be raised. Unable to defy the Government, MacDonogh had to obey ; and, in the fury of his disappointment, gave orders that the glass roof, then nearly ready, should be smashed in pieces, and thrown into the Brogueen.

The writer of this article, when visiting the Castle a few years ago, was told that the Lord of Duhallow, when the castle was nearly built up, set out on horseback for Dublin to order a glass roof. On the way his horse cast a shoe. He went to a blacksmith's forge to have his steed newly shod. A dispute then arose, in the course of which the blacksmith struck Mac Donogh a heavy blow which killed him. This tale was told by the person in charge of the castle, and by one or two others in the town, and was evidently accepted as true. It is doubtless a muddled version of some incident which may possibly have occurred.

KILBRITTAIN CASTLE.

In the year 1222 or 1223 Milo, son of John de Courcey, Earl of Ulster, was made Baron of Kinsale, who, by his marriage with the daughter of De Cogan became owner of De Courcey's country, which probably included Kilbrittain. It is certain that the De Courceys held this castle towards the close of the thirteenth century; as when Donal Maol MacCarthy defeated the brothers John and Patrick de Courcey at Inchidony, near Clonakilty in 1295, the place fell into the hands of King Édw. I, whose escheator, Walter de la Haye, confided it to the keeping of James Keating, in trust for De Courcey's heir. MacCarthy Reagh, however, appears to have upset these arrangements by seizing the castle for himself, and it remained with his descendants until 1430, when, owing to a family feud, it was taken by James Earl of Desmond, surnamed the "Usurper." The Earl handed it over to Donogh, eldest son of the ruling chief, Dermod-an-Duna. Donogh soon afterwards lost it to De Courcey, Baron of Kinsale, from whom Dermod-an-Duna received it in 1449, and kept it until 1462. Some time after this latter date De Courcey again succeeded in regaining possession of this "bloody and debatable ground," and retained it until 1510, when Donal MacCarthy Reagh once more recovered it. From that time till 1642 the castle remained in the MacCarthy's hands. In 1642 the Bandonians, as already mentioned, seized it, and a Cromwellian garrison held it till the Restoration. It subsequently appears to have belonged to the Earl of Clancarthy, who forfeited it after the Williamite war, when it passed to the Hollow Sword Blade Company. From them it was purchased early in the eighteenth century by the Stawell family' whose present representative is now the owner of it.

The old castle was taken down soon after its purchase by Jonas Stawell. This was not long before Smith wrote his *History of Cork*. "When this castle was up," he informs us, "it was a stately building, environed with a large 'bawn' fortified with six turrets on the walls. It was pleasantly situated on a mount between greater hills; the sea flows up almost to it through the harbour of Court MacSherry." The present castellated mansion was built on the ground storey of the old castle by Colonel Alcock Stawell about forty or fifty years ago

When Jonas Stawell was taking down the old castle, an inscribed stone with the figures 1035 on it, it is said to have been found in the ancient tower. If this statement is authentic, and the figures indicate the date of erection of the tower, it was, in all probability, built by the O'Mahonys, Kings of Rathlean, within whose territory it was situated. In the later

tower, built by Daniel MacCarthy ("Donal-na-Pipi") in 1596, a similar stone was inserted, bearing the inscription "Donaldus Carti et Margareta Gerald fecerunt, 1596," which stone is still to be seen at Kilbrittain Castle.

TOGHER CASTLE.

Togher Castle is picturesquely situated on a townland of the same name in the parish of Fanlobbus in East Carbery, Co. Cork, on the north bank of the river Bandon, about five miles from that river's source. It is a striking looking edifice, and having, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, been roofed over and generally restored by the Rev. John Lyons, P.P., St. Michael's, most of the features of the original building have been well retained; and, in spite of the ravages of time, the structure is very well preserved.

To quote from a description by a native of the locality given in the *History of the Sliocht Feidhlimidh*, the castle "stands a proud monument of former greatness; it has fought a hard fight with time, in which the interior arches and part of the upper flight of stone stairs has fallen; but its beautiful symmetry still remains; its buttresses, gables, its vast and curious chimneys, and its machicolated battlements still stand and are seemingly as firm as the rock on which the old pile is built."

The castle is supposed to have been built during the last quarter of the sixteenth century. It is known that Tadhg-an-Fhorsa (usually written Onorsi, or "of the force") succeeded to the Chieftainship of Glennachroim in 1578. This was in accordance with the rules of Tanistry; but he, in order to secure the possession of the territory for himself and his descendants, surrendered it to the Crown, and obtained a re-grant to hold it on English tenure, under a Fiant of Elizabeth (No. 5520), dated the 18th December, 1590. It is supposed that on thus becoming proprietor in his own right he built the castle, probably on the site of a pre-existing stronghold (of which there is some trace in history). The castle has all the appearance of having been built at an era when more attention was given to the comfort of residents, and is really more of the nature of a fortified house than of a castle of an earlier date, where everything was sacrificed to massive strength.

The castle is in shape rectangular, measuring externally 54 feet east to west, and 32 feet north to south. The height is 45 feet from the ground to the level of the alur. The walls at the base are six feet thick, but this is diminished to four feet by an inset of one foot all around on the level of the first

floor, and by a similar inset on the second floor level. The north-east corner, which is filled up throughout, is pierced through by a winding circular staircase of 64 steps, from which doors lead to each floor. The whole interior space of the castle is divided into two unequal parts by a cross-wall extending between the north and south. By this cross-wall each floor is divided into two chambers. There are four floors in all. Above the fourth is the alur, or battlement walk, bounded on the outside by the parapet wall, which is now in parts 12 feet high. In this parapet wall are three feet wide embrasures intended for men using hand guns or crossbows only. At the north-west and south-east corners the parapets are set out on corbels, so as to project beyond the face of the wall, and within these are machicolated openings to enable missiles and shot to be directed downwards on assailants of the castle.

The larger chamber on the second floor is supposed to have been the sleeping apartment of the lord and lady of the castle, being well lighted by two large windows. On the third floor, the large or western one is supposed to have been the state room. It contains a large fireplace, and some remains of a handsome mantelpiece.

BALLYCARBERY CASTLE.

Ballycarbery Castle is an old stronghold of the MacCarthy Mor, situated in the parish of Caher, Co. Kerry, not far from the shore of the Atlantic, and directly opposite the island of Beginish. By whom it was erected and at what period is not known. The tradition runs that it was built by a chieftain named Carbery O'Shea. The O'Sheas no doubt were at one period the lords of what now constitutes the barony of Iveragh, or a great portion of it; but their sway must have come to an end long before the era of castle-building, at least of the building of such fortresses as that now under notice. It seems more probable that it was built by the MacCarthys, and during the period (ranging over the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) when most of their other castles were built. Anyhow, they were the Lords of the Castle for several centuries—the O'Connells residing in it as their constables. In a document entitled *A relation of divers criminal articles against Florence MacCarthy*, (the Tower prisoner), by one Teig Hurly, in 1617, reference is made to "one Richard O'Connell, a seminary priest, by birth from Irrelagh in Desmond (his ancestors being constables of Ballycarbery, the principal seat of MacCarthy Mor)"

In Mrs. O'Connell's *Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade* it is stated that the O'Connells dwelt at Ballycarbery for many

generations as hereditary constables to the MacCarthy Mor, and that Maurice O'Connell, head of the family in 1641, lived there until that year.

The following is an extract from one of Carew's despatches, written about 1600, at a time when Florence MacCarthy's movements were causing some anxiety to the Government, and his whereabouts were not known:—

“ If Florence be gone it were necessary to place the Earl of Desmond (the Tower Earl) presently in his country, and that he be master of the castles there, especially the Pallice, Castle Logh, Ross-o-Donogho, and Killorgan; but, above all, of Bally Carbery! for although these four before be upon the edge of Logh Lene and the River of Lawne and may stop all the passages of Desmond, yet Bally Carbery is of far more importance, for it is upon the Ocean Sea, joining the Island of Valencia, which is a very good harbour for shipping and thither will Florence come if he bring any Spaniards with him; besides that the castle will command all the country on that side which is between the fastness and the sea. The fastness of that country is incredible, for no one will believe it but he that sees it.”

From the above extract and from reference to it in other documents of the same period, it is evident that the castle must have been at one time one of great strength and importance from the strategical point of view. It is to be regretted that so little is known about its history. Very little has come down to us beyond what is comprised in a few legendary tales. It has been stated that the O'Connell's lived in the castle for many generations as the constables of MacCarthy More. One weird story goes that the MacCarthy More of Henry VIII time sent a cradle to the O'Connells of the period, thereby intimating his desire that the O'Connell should send for a child of MacCarthy to foster. Evidently this demand was more than O'Connell felt in the humour to comply with, for he showed his defiance of it in a very practical way by causing the messenger's head to be cut off and sent back to MacCarthy in the cradle. Of course MacCarthy was not slow to retaliate, which he did by causing the bearer to be hanged!

In pleasing contrast to this gruesome tale is one which shows that those chieftains of old could, at times, indulge in more generous rivalries.

Two brothers of the O'Connells lived in the castle, the elder of them occupying the lower apartments and the junior the upper apartments. Once the MacCarthy Mor and his lady, when touring through Iveragh, put up with the elder of the brothers, by whom they were splendidly entertained the first day. Next day the younger brother invited them to dine,

which MacCarthy Mor promised to do. The elder brother, through jealousy, made objections to this, but the younger insisted on the fulfilment of the promise made to him.

The dispute between them was quelled by MacCarthy's lady promising that they would dine with the brother who had dinner ready earliest for them. The elder brother, to prevent the younger from having any fire or water for cooking purposes, caused all the doors and passages leading from the latter's quarters to be stopped, and placed a guard to prevent their being opened. Upon this the younger, seeing no other way out of the difficulty, ordered all his pots and pans to be filled with Spanish wine, wherein all his meat was cooked over fires of liquorish, and in this way managed to have dinner ready earlier than his elder brother, was enabled to entertain the MacCarthys.

(It is well known that in those days all Irish castles, and especially those like Ballycarbery on the south-western coast and on the high way to Spain, were plentifully stored with Spanish wine, so that the above tale may not really be so extravagant as might strike one at first sight.)

TIMOLEAGUE ABBEY.

Tradition assigns the foundation, if not of the abbey, at least of an early Christian Church at Timoleague to Saint Molaga, from whom the name of the place is derived, ("Teach Molaga" meaning the "House of Molaga.") This saint is said to have been born at Fermoy in the early part of the seventh century. He founded a monasery at a place called Tuluch Min (the "little smooth hill"), which cannot now be identified, but which there is reason to think was near Kildorrery. There is also a place called Labba Molaga (*i.e.*, the bed or grave of Molaga), four miles north-east of Temple Molaga in the parish of that name and barony of Condons and Clongibbons. St. Molaga, having spent some time in Scotland and Wales, returned to Ireland, having been it is said warned in a dream to do so. The story goes that he and his disciples endeavoured to build their settlement elsewhere, but whatever they built by day, came down at night. Judging from this that it was not the will of Heaven, they took a sheaf of corn, and placing on it a lighted candle from off the altar, prayed to the Lord to guide it when set afloat to whatever spot it pleased Him that the abbey should be built. After floating some distance on the river Arigadeen, it went ashore just near where the ruins now stand, a short distance from Timoleague.

O'Hart says that Donal Glas, Prince of Carbery (1326-66), rebuilt the abbey on the ruins of an old one on the same site. The Four Masters say that it was founded in 1240. It is evident that portions of the building are of different dates.

In Elizabeth's reign a lease was granted to Sir James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, of the site of the Friary of "Timolagg," besides sites of other houses of friars at Castle Lyons and Buttevant. From the use of the word "site" it might be inferred that the houses had been previously demolished. When James I came to the throne the monasteries of Timoleague and Kilcrea were both rebuilt and renovated; but the respite was short, as we learn that in 1612 Bishop Lyons was coming down to disperse the friars.

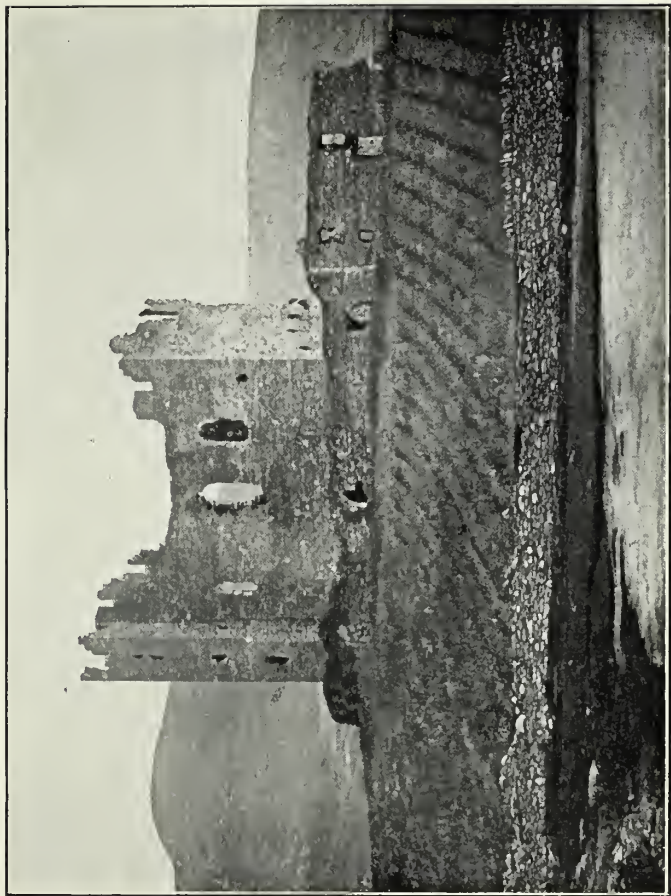
Bishop Mooney speaks of Timoleague Abbey as having been "one of the noblest houses of the Franciscan Order in Ireland." And, from the extent of the venerable ruins which still remain, one can imagine how splendid the building must have been in its prime.

Amongst other notable persons who found their last resting-place in Timoleague Abbey was Eugene or Owen Mac Egan, Bishop Elect of Ross, and the Pope's Apostolic Vicar, a remarkable man of his day, who was killed near Bandon by the English forces in 1601. Captain Taaffe, sent in that year against the MacCarthys of Carbery, on the 5th January drove off some 200 or 300 horses and cows, whereupon the English were charged by the rebels with great bravery. "Owen Mac Egan, the Pope's Apostolic Vicar," states the *Pacata Hibernia*, "put fresh heart into his company, and, with 100 men, led by himself, maintained a hot skirmish until he was slain."

This occurrence, and at the same time a fresh charge by the English, so amazed and terrified the Irish that they broke, instantly. The *Pacata*, alluding to the death of "that traitorly priest, Owen MacEgan," observes that it was "more beneficial to the State than to have gotten the head of the most capital rebel in Munster."

KILCREA ABBEY.

The ruins of Kilcrea Abbey, as described by Windele, occupy a retired position on a green bank above the river Bride, at the extremity of a long valley which stretches several miles to the west, and presents a very impressive and picturesque appearance. At a short distance from the ruin the stream is crossed by a narrow bridge of several small arches, which has



BALLYCARBERY CASTLE, CO. KERRY,

also the appearance of great antiquity. The popular appellation of Kilcrea "Abbey" seems to be a misnomer, as it was never really an abbey, but a friary belonging to the great mendicant order founded by St. Francis of Assisi. Kilcrea means the "Church of Crea," otherwise St. Chera, who was Abbess of the Nunnery that stood on the site before the abbey was erected.

The abbey was built by Cormac MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry (1448-94), better known as Cormac "Laidir." He erected it under the invocation of St. Bridget, for Franciscans, and it was finished in 1465. The following is the epitome of Luke Waddings record of its foundation:—

"1465. in Hibernia VIII M(dle) P(lassuum) a Civitate Corcagiensi in Coco Kilcrea Caenobium observantibus prope flumen Brigid (Bride) ædificavit Cormacus MacCartha Musgruensium Dynasta, quod adhuc extat nullas ferme aliter quam regni religie cænobia hereticorum passus injurias."

The record of the abbey is mainly one of the burials of numerous members of the MacCarthy family from its founder downwards, on whose slab we read as follows:—"Hic jacet Cormacus filius Dermittii Magni MacCarthy Dominus de Musgragh Flayn, ac istius Conventus primus fundator An. Dom. 1495."

On the 20th September, 1577, under a Commission of the previous 6th August, the government granted the site of the abbey to Sir Cormac MacTeig, under a lease of 21 years.

In July, 1578, Sir Cormac, being then of Blarney, obtained a grant of Kilcrea under the Queen's letter of May 22nd. He was bound, under it, not to let the friars return, or let the lands to others than Protestants. However the friars lived amongst the people, supported by the Barretts and others, and were able to preserve the monastery and church from delapidation. The year after the death of the Earl of Desmond a band of English soldiers overran the abbey, demolishing statues and paintings and possessing themselves of the sacred utensils. There was then in the church a beautiful representation of the Crucifixion, a rare work of art, which they made away with. Attached to this were some medallions of the Evangelists, exquisitely wrought in gold and silver. The miscreants in their greed to possess themselves of these, quarrelled, and turned their swords against one another till two of them fell mortally wounded.

In 1599 Kilcrea was again invaded by English soldiers who scared away the friars, and killed Fr. Matthew O'Leyn as he was endeavouring to escape.

After Queen Elizabeth's death a number of Franciscan monasteries, Kilcrea amongst them, were restored, and Mass

again openly celebrated. After the Civil Wars the Cromwellians dismantled most of the abbey buildings, the friars taking flight and escaping. On the Restoration the land was given back to the Earl of Clancarthy, but after its second confiscation, in 1691, it was sold to the Hollow Sword Blade Company.

It is to be noted that through all contingencies the monks seem somehow to have held on to their ancient home and to have never abandoned their religious claims to the office of guardians of Kilcrea Abbey; this office having been held so late as 1832 by the Rev. E. Hogan of Cork.

In the public library at Rennes is an Irish MS. written on Munday Thursday at Gilcreidhe (now Kilcrea) Abbey—a transcript of the Irish version of the "Travels of Sir John Maundavelle," which version was written in 1472 by Finghin or Florence Mahony of Rosbim (known as Finghin "the scholar," who died 1496).

BALLYVACADANE NUNNERY.

The ruins of this once celebrated Austin Nunnery are are situated about a mile south of Waterfall station on the Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway. From a roll in the British Museum we learn that it was built in 1472 by Cormac Laidir MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, the founder of the Franciscan Abbey of Kilcrea and of Blarney Castle. The architecture of the building was Gothic, and it was upwards of 90 feet in length, by about 26 feet in breadth. The southern wall was, some twenty years ago at least, in a fair state of preservation, but the other walls are not so. There was a beautiful bay window in the eastern gable wall. The name of the first Abbess was Honor MacCarthaigh, presumably a friend or perhaps a relative of the founder. In the reign of Henry VIII the convent became vested in the Crown; and, in that of Elizabeth, it was, with other lands, granted to Sir Cormac MacTeig MacCarthy, "not to alien without license." He seems to have given it over again to the nuns, for we find them inhabiting it in the reign of James I, and there is a grant by that Monarch to MacCarthy. It does not appear from records how much longer the nuns inhabited the convent; but tradition has it that they were in it until the time of Cromwell, who sent Colonel Phaire with some troops to pull it down.

About a mile from the nunnery is the old cemetery of Corbally, where the religious of this house were formerly interred, and where a church stood in the old times. Mention is made of this church in the Taxation Rolls of Pope Nicholas IV (1288-92, B.M. 6165).

MOURNE ABBEY.

The ruins of this abbey are situated about three miles south of Mallon in the arony of Barretts. Here, in the reign of King John, an English gentleman, Alexander de Sancta Helena, founded a preceptory of Knights Templars; but, on the abolition of that order, it was handed over to the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This order was originally constituted by King Baldwin and Pope Honorius II under the Austin rule, and occupied St. John's Hospital for Pilgrims at Jerusalem (to the capture of which in 1099 they had materially contributed). About A.D. 1300 the Hospitallers were driven out of Palestine; they then became Knights of Rhodes, where they established eight languages or divisions under great officers. In 1523 the Turks drove them from Rhodes; and, in 1529 they became Masters and Knights of Malta under a Grand Master.

Archdall, in his *Monasticon Hibernicon*, states that Friar Thomas Fitzgerald was Commendator in the years 1326, 1327 and 1330, as was Friar John FitzRichard in 1334, 1335, 1337 and 1339. The following is the said FitzRichard's appointment to this Commendery by the Prior of Kilmainham, dated A.D. 1335:.

"We have granted to Friar John FitzRichard during life the whole government and custody of our house of Mona and the appurtenances thereto belonging, both in temporals and spirituals, he paying the dues usually paid by that house, and we require that within the next ten years, he shall, at his own cost, erect a castle there completely finished as to size, material and workmanship."

Under a Fiant of King Henry VIII in 1545, a lease of the preceptory and lands of Morne Abbey, as well as of some twenty-five rectories were granted to Dermod, the third son of Cormac Oge MacCarthy, tenth Lord of Muskerry, who died in 1536, at the rent of £9 a year.

This Dermod seems to have been, at the time, Preceptor of Mourne Abbey.

Moreover, the extensive grant of lands made by the Crown to his nephew, Sir Cormac MacTeige, the 14th Lord, in 1577, included "the whole Preceptory of Morne, alias Manymonye, alias Mainster ne Mayne."

"By an Inquisition," so states Archdall, "taken 4th Nov., 1584, Mourne was found to be an ancient corporation; but, soon after the death of the Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieut.

of Ireland, in the reign of King Edward IV, Murrough O'Brien rebelled, and ruined several walled towns in Munster, particularly Mourne and Buttevant."

Sir Cormac MacTeige, in his will, dated the 16th June 1583, devised Moneyster-ney-Moyneyh to his eldest son Donogh, the founder of the branch called MacCarthy-na-Mona, and it appears that though the lands were forfeited in 1641 the family continued to be styled "Masters of Mourne."

Archdall, describing the remains of the Abbey as they stood in his day, states:—"The body of the church 180 feet in length yet remains, in which are some gravestones of the Barretts, Quinlans and other ancient Irish families. The foundation walls of the Commandery enclosed several acres; it was defended to the south by a strong castle, which was standing not long since, and there were two towers to the west."

Smith refers to the locality as follows:—

"The most noted place in Muskerry formerly was Mourne, or Ballinamona, in which was a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in the reign of King John, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, by an English gentleman called Alexander de Sancta Helena. The Irish call it Monastir-na-Mona."

Mr. John Loveday in his diary of a tour of eighteen weeks in Ireland, in 1732, alludes in the following terms to the ruins of Mourne Abbey:—"About two miles from Mallow we rode through the large ruins of Ballinemony Preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the handsome church of the place has all sash windows."

To the west of Mourne Abbey, and well in view of the railway line are the ruins of Castlemore, popularly known as Barretts' Castle.

APPENDICES.

CHARTER BY KING HENRY II, ABOUT 1177,
TO
ROBERT FITZSTEPHEN AND MILO DE COGAN.

(See page 34.)

Henry, by the Grace of God King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitain and Earl of Anjou; to all Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Justices, and all his ministers and faithful subjects—French, English and Irish, greeting.

Know ye that I have granted and by this my Charter confirmed to Robert Fitzstephen and Milo de Cogan the Government of my City of Cork, with the cantred which belonged to the Ostmen of the said City, which I retain in my own hands; to have and to hold them together during my pleasure, and as long as they shall serve me faithfully. I moreover by this my Charter, give, grant and confirm to them and their heirs all the Kingdom of Cork except the said City, and the before-mentioned cantred, which I retain in my own hands, to hold to them and their heirs, of me and my son John and our heirs, by an exact division towards the Cape of St. Brandon on the sea coast, and towards Limerick and other parts, and as far as the water near which runs between Lismore and Cork and falls into the sea, by the service of 60 Knights, to be performed thereout to me and my son John, and our heirs, the service of 30 Knights to be performed by the said Robert and his heirs, and the service of 30 Knights by the said Milo and his heirs. Wherefore I will and strictly command that the said Robert and Milo shall have and hold the government of the said City and cantred in manner as is beforementioned; and that they and their heirs shall have and hold all the Kingdom aforesaid except the said City and cantred (which I retain in my own hands) for me and my son John and our heirs, by an exact division as is above described; well and peaceably, freely and quickly, entirely fully and honourably, in wood and in plain, in meadows and pastures,

in waters and mills, in warrens, pools and fishings, in ways and paths, and in all other places and things belonging thereto with all their liberties and free customs ; so that from the afore-said river that runs between Lismore and Cork, the whole land as far as Waterford together with the City of Lismore shall remain in my hands, for the Government of Waterford.

Witnesses present: John, Bishop of Norwich; Adam, Bishop of St. Asaph; and Augustine, Bishop of Waterford; Richard de Lacy, Hugh de Burid, Roger FitzRemsey, Maurice de Prendergast, Robert Dene, Robert FitzEliodore, Jeoffrey Poer and Harvey de Monte Marisco at Oxford.

THE CHARTER OF KING DERMOD.

(See page 36.)

(NOTE.—“ The Charter of Dermod MacCarthy, King of Cork, of which we herein-below give an English translation from the Latin copy in the British Museum, is probably the very oldest document connected with the City of Cork of which any authenticated record now exists. Moreover, it is the only existing specimen of a Charter of its nature granted by one of the ancient Irish Princes. It may be as well to explain the circumstances which led to the original grant by King Dermod’s father, Cormac Mutheamhnach, the Bishop-King of Cashel: It is known that the latter was continually at war with Turlogh O’Connor, King of Connaught, and it is certain that in 1134 terms of peace were concluded between those two kings at the intervention of Muircearthach O’Duffey, then Archbishop of Connaught, and Gilla Aedha O’Muidhin, then Bishop of Cork, who, no doubt, are the persons alluded to in the Charter under the Latinised names of Maurice and Gregory. Now, one of the conditions set forth in the peace treaty was that Cormac should endow a monastic church at Cork for the Canons Regular of St. Augustine upon the site of an abbey founded for the same purpose by St. Finbar in the seventh century. It was for the elevation, enlargement, and increased endowment of that church that the Charter was issued by his son Dermod, and by reason of the fact that this work was actually carried out by the above-mentioned Bishop, Gilla Aedha O’Muidhin, that the abbey got the name of ‘ Gill Abbey.’ ”)

CHARTER.

Dermod, by favour of Divine Clemency, King of Munster, to all the faithful of Christ, as well present and future, peace for ever and greeting. Having experience of the fleeting memory of mortals, and the unstable pomp of a world passing away, we have thought it worthy to commemorate in a Charter

the great zeal of love with which my father Cormac King of Munster of blessed memory built the church of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist at Cork, for Archbishop Maurice, and for Gregory and for their successors and the pilgrims out of Connaught, compatriots of Saint Barry, and commended its defence to his descendants.

And now, having been called to my paternal kingdom, relying upon Divine aid, I have undertaken, as becoming to Royal Magnificence to defend the said Church for the welfare of my own soul and the souls of my parents, and I have proposed to elevate and enlarge it for the honour of the Saints under whose protection the place is known to be. Therefore let the whole body of the faithful know that I confirm all things which the said place justly at present possesses, either by the presentation of my father, or by donations of other Kings; for my glorious father the King handed over the said place Lymoldarh and Clochan; Dermot O'Connor endowed it with Cilline Carrighi, which I by the following confirm. And let it be known that I have given, and by this Charter have confirmed the lands and church of Illa to the said pilgrims. Moreover, my illustrious son Cormac, at the request of Catholicus, Archbishop of Tuam, has granted to God and St. John, for the eternal welfare of his own soul and ours, Maeldulighi, freely and peaceably, and without any secular service, which Royal land we have confirmed by grant. Finally the Monastery itself with all the aforesaid lands we have taken under our protection and have secured from all secular rent, and grant it freely and peaceably for ever to God.

But lest anyone either about some other or about these things should presume to question the matter we have authenticated this Charter with the impression of our seal, and have delivered it to be preserved by the pilgrims from Connaught before fitting witnesses.

These are the witnesses from the clergy and the people:

CHRISTIAN, Bishop of Lismore and Legate of
this Apostolic See.

DONATUS, Archbishop of Cashel.

GREGORY, Bishop of Cork.

BRICIUS, Bishop of Limerick.

BENEDICT, Bishop of Ross.

MATTHEW, Bishop of Cloyne.

DONATUS, Abbot of Mayo.

GREGORY, Abbot of Cong.

EUGENE, Bishop of Ardmore.

INDENTURE (IN 1542) BETWEEN LORD DEPUTY
ST. LEGER AND THE IRISH CHIEFTAINS

(See page 50.)

A.D. 1542, September 26th. The great Barry and others :

Indenture, 26th September, 34 Henry VIII, between Sir Anthony Santleger, Deputy; James, Earl of Desmond; William Brabazon, Treasurer at War, and Under Treasurer of Ireland; John Travers, Master of the Ordnance; and Sir Osborn Etchingham, Marshal of the Militia, of the one part; and the Lord Barre, *alias* the great Barry, Machartymore, Lord de Rupe, *alias* the Lord Roche; Maghartie Reagh, Tady Mac Cormac, Lord of Musgrie; Barry Oge, *alias* the Young Barre; O'Sullivan Beare, Captain of his nation; Donald O'Challogan, Chief of his nation; Barry Roe, *alias* the Lord Reade Barry; MacDonogho of Allowe, Captain of his nation; and Sir Gerald Fitzjohn, of the other par

(1.) The latter parties will acknowledge His Majesty to be their natural Liege Lord and King, and to be the Supreme Head of the English and Irish Church; will obey his Deputies, and annihilate the usurped primacy of the Bishop of Rome and his favourers.

(2.) They will stand to and perform the arbitraments, decrees and judgments which are to be made by the Bishops of Waterford, Cork, and Ross, the Mayors of Cork and Youghal, the Sovereign of the town of Kinsale, Philip Roche of the same, Esquire; William Walsh of Youghal, Esquire; and the Dean of Clone, in all contentions between them.

(3) If any cause of contention shall henceforth arise, they will not procure any invasion, plunder, robbery, or any illegal act by which the King's peace may be broken; but exhibit their complaints to the said arbitrators, and stand to their order. In case the said arbitrators are not able to determine, within twenty days after such exhibition, owing to the obstinacy or contumacy of the party defendant, they shall condemn the defendant in a reasonable penalty, to be levied off his goods and chattels, and to be paid to the complainant and injured party. Injured parties shall not seek any remedy by force, but complain to the Earl of Desmond and the three Bishops above-named, who shall have power to summon the parties before them. If the said Earl and his colleagues shall not be able to make an order within twenty days, they shall condemn the parties attending, not only in the fault laid to them, but also in forfeiture of double the damage to the complainant, and the obstinate party shall forfeit to the King an

amercement and fine for contempt, which default and contempt however, the said Earl and his colleagues shall previously make known to the Lord Deputy and Council, who shall direct the warrant to the said Earl and his colleagues to levy the said amercement, and fine to be divided into three equal parts, of which one shall be for the King, and the remaining two parts for the Earl and his colleagues.

(4.) If any contention should arise between them which cannot be determined unless by persons learned in the law, then the parties who have such cause shall not make any attempt by which the King's peace might be broken, but present their complaints to the Commissioners or persons learned in the law, whom His Majesty shall send to Cork, Youghal or Kinsale, wherever it shall seem most convenient to the Lord Deputy and Council, at two terms of the yaer—that is to say, Easter and Michaelmas; any persons residing in the Counties of Cork or Kyrrie, or in the dominions of any of the parties above-mentioned, who shall act in contravention of this indenture and to the schedule annexed to it, shall confiscate not only such a sum of money, as is recited in writings, obligatory of this date, but also such amercements as to the Lord Deputy and Council shall seem good.

(5.) They will aid and protect all receivers, collectors and other officers of the King.

(6.) They will perform and observe such other articles and orders as are omitted from this indenture, and contained in a schedule hereto annexed, ordained by the mature council of almost all the noblemen of this Kingdom, for the regulation of the State.

(7.) They will not procure or permit any crime, attempt, or offense against any of the King's subjects.

(8.) None of them will exact any black rent from the King's subjects inhabiting the City of Cork, the towns of Youghill and Kynsall or elsewhere in this Kingdom under penalty of forfeiting the sums before-mentioned.

They have delivered their hostages to the Lord Deputy, and put their signatures and seals to this indenture.

Contemporary copy. Latin, pp. 7; Vol. 603, p. 60, *Carew MSS.*

FRENCH PRIVATEERS IN VALENCIA HARBOUR IN 1711.

(See page 95.)

The examination of Justin MacCarthy, Darby MacCrohan, Thomas Hussey and Geoffrey O'Connell, inhabitants of the Barony of Iveraha in the County of Kerry, taken before us John Bateman and John Blennerhassett, Esqrs., and Josiah

Kensington, Clerk, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, this 23rd day of June, 1710.

The said Exts. being duly sworn, do depose that, on or about the 26th May last, a French Privateer of six guns, with about 80 men came into the harbour of Valentia, in the west part of the county, and hath ever since stood at anchor in the said harbour, and the said privateers crew, sometimes 20, sometimes 12, and more or less in number, have and do from time to time, come out of the said privateer, and march daily several miles in the country, and plunder severall of the Inhabitants thereof, and they continue there, without apprehension or fear (as they pretend) in an indigent and starving condition, despoiling the Inhabitants of the said county of their provisions, and quartering on them at discretion, particularly John Talbot, captain of the said privateer, and his officers and crew, quarter constantly on the examt. Justin MacCarthy, to his great damage; and these Exts. further say they are afraid these privateers will do them more harm by robbing them of their provisions and goods, and taking and hiding their cattle.

Justin MacCartie. Thomas Hussey.
Dermot MacCrohan. Geff. Connell.

RESOLUTION OF KERRY GRAND JURY.

(See page 95.)

We, the Grand Jury of the County of Kerry, being very sensible how great a sufferer Justin MacCarthy of the said county Gent., has been, from time to time, by several privateers frequenting the harbour of Valentia, near which he formerly lived, by which he was at last compelled to quit his house and interest there, to his considerable loss, though he never did trouble either county or barony for any damage he sustained, and being likewise sensible how early the said Justin did conform himself to the laws of this Kingdom, by taking the oath of abjuration, even at the time the Pretender was expected to land in Scotland, and also of his good behaviour and true intentions for the present Government, both before and since, and how of late he has made an offer to the present Governor of Ross Castle, in the said County, if supplied with a few men in arms, to bring in the captain and full crew of a French privateer, which, we believe, he would and could effect, being fully satisfied with his zeal and integrity for that; therefore we think him a fit person for any favour the Government shall show him. Dated at Traley, the 17th day of September, 1711.

INDENTURE BETWEEN GERALD, EARL OF KILDARE,
LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, AND FININ,
SON OF DERMOD.

(See page 115.)

This indenture, made on the 20th day of November, 1496, between the Honourable and pre-potent Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, Lieutenant of the King in the Kingdom of Ireland, and the rest of the Royal Council whose names are below written, on one part, and Finin MacCarthy, Mac Diarmod, Mac Donall Reagh, Mac Donal Carbreagh, Lord of Carbery, descended from the chief clan of the MacCarthys, for himself and his sons Donall and Cormac, and jointly with them of the other parts, attests that the said Finin MacCarthy Reagh, with his sons aforesaid, conceded, promised and by these presents obliges himself to hold and firmly and perfectly accomplish to the said Lord the King, his heirs and successors, the term and form of the following articles :—

In the first place, that not only will he, as far as is in his power, promote and defend the Catholic Faith and religion, but all contradicting or withstanding the same, he will cause to be, according to his utmost, called to judgement and in due manner punished and corrected. *Item* he will accept and acknowledge the said Our Lord the King to be his lawful Prince, and he will adhere to him and his successors against all men as a faithful subject, and as other lieges of the said Kingdom of Ireland obey or ought to serve and obey. *Item* that neither will the said Finin MacCarthy Reagh nor his said sons adhere to or confederate with the enemies or rebels of the said Lord the King, or his successors, but will, from time to time, pursue them and punish them. *Item* the said MacCarthy Reagh and his said sons engage, by these presents, that the King shall have all his own lands and possessions, and all and singular, the things appertaining to his Highness, as well as those things now lying and being under the protection of the said MacCarthy Reagh as those which may hereafter in what manner soever legitimately accrue to the benefit of the said King, within the limits and jurisdiction of the said County of Carbery. *Item* in like manner the said Finin and his said sons, will be prompt and ready to serve in their own persons, the said our Lord the King and his successors at the call of the Lieutenant, Deputy, or Justiciary for the time being, with twenty horsemen and forty footmen, well armed, in all his great military excursions commonly called hostings, with provisions for himself and his followers, at the expense of his own Country, whensoever and as often as it shall please the said Lieutenant, Deputy or Justiciary to appoint and demand; and in whatever other journey or progress arising suddenly they will serve with their

entire force and numbers, and with victuals also provided for two or three days, and for each horseman failing to appear as aforesaid, they will forfeit and pay three shillings and four pence, and for each footman so failing to appear twenty pence. *Item* the said Finin MacCarthy Reagh with his said sons concedes, and promises, in recognition of his obedience due and that he holds his said Country of the said Lord and King, to render and pay yearly to the same Our Lord and King, his heirs and successors, twenty pounds of the lawful money of Ireland, to be paid and delivered yearly to his officers in this kingdom on the feast of St. Michael only; and the said Finin with his sons aforesaid further concedes and promises to give yearly the mair tenance of one hundred bonnaghts, commonly called Gallow-glasses, for one quarter of the year. And he will give and pay to the said Lieutenant or his assigns 120 fat hogs (as the custom is) for the nomination and admission to the Captainship of his people and Country of Carbery aforesaid. *Item* the said Finin MacCarthy Reagh and his said sons not only have taken their corporal oath upon the holy gospels for the fulfilment of their said promises, but finally have granted and promised for greater assurance of their fidelity towards the said Our Lord the King, his heirs and successors, to deliver hostages, and amongst them his eldest son the aforesaid Donall (the son-in-law of the said Lieutenant) into the hands of the said Lieutenant or elsewhere, as may seem more convenient to the said Lieutenant, in faith of which transaction, and in testimony of all the promises, as well as the said Lord Lieutenant as the others of the Royal Council undersigned, as the said Finin and his said sons have affixed their hands and seals alternately. Given at Dublin the day and year of Our Lord above written, but the twelfth year of the reign of our serene Lord Henry VII, by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland.

G. Kildare.

Finin MacCarthy Reagh.

Donall MacCarthy.

Cormac MacCarthy.

Gualterius Fitz-Simon, Archbishop of Dublin,
Chancellor.

Hugh Conway, *Arch. Thesaur.*

Guliclmus Radcliffe, *Arch. Thesaur.*

Guliclmus Rokeby, LL.D.

Gerald Fitzgerald, *Offaly.*

INQUISITION TAKEN ON THE DEATH OF DONALD MACCARTHY REAGH IN 1636.

(See page 122.)

The following tabular statement gives a synopsis of the particulars set forth in that Inquisition :—

Name of Family	Name of Sept or Territory	Extent in Plough lands	Chief Rent	Modern Parishes comprised (approximately).
MacCarthy	Clan Teige Eillen	27	17 1 1½	Most of Abbey Strowery, and part of Caheragh Caheragh Kilcoe, Caheragh, Kilmacabea, Castlehaven Kinnctigh Ballymoney Templeguinlan, Kilnagross Desertserges Ringrone, Templetinne Kilmalody Kilgarraff, Lislea, Ballinadea Peninsula of Dunmanus Drimoleague, Drinagh, Myross, parts of Castlehaven and Caheragh Kilmacabea, Killfaughnabeg, Ross Kilmeen Peninsula between Dunmanus Bay and Roaring Water Bay Skull and Kilmoe
Do.	Clan Teige Roe	18	4 9 0	
Do.	Clan Dermot ..	63	24 11 1½	
Do.	Sleight Cormac ni-Kelly	13	3 5 0½	
Do.	Sleight Corky	9	4 9 6	
Do.	Clancremin ..	32½	16 5 8	
Do.	Clanshane ..	7	7 3 3	
Do.	Slught Donogh..	—	—	
Do.	Two Montyne ..	—	2 17 0	
Do.	Slught Owen ..	—	1 2 2½	
Do.	Tuomuntervary ..	36	3 9 0	
Do.	Clancahill ..	47	5 6 0	
Daly	Clan Loglin ..	54	21 1 9½	
O'Donovan	Glan-i-vollen ..	12	8 0 0	
Do.	Ivagha ..	105	23 18 9½	
Do.	Slught Teige O'Mahony ..	36	7 8 8	
O'Driscoll	Collymore ..	65	27 11 11	
Do.	Collymbeg ..	34	10 11 11	
Crowly	Kilshallow ..	32	9 4 0	

GRANT OF LANDS TO MACCARTHY DUNA.

(See page 133.)

Grant to Tadg-an-Flhorsa (otherwise Teige Onorsi) by James I (to whom he had surrendered all his possessions) of the following lands:—

Cork Co., in Carbrie Barony—the Castle, town and lands or qr. called Downemanvoy, otherwise Downemeanvey, containing three plowlands in Glancroim, Dromeline, Inshie, Quinrath, Togher and Altagh, each containing 3 plowlands; Ballyballoige, 2 plowlands; Mahony, otherwise Mahonnie, 3 plowlands; Kilronan, Lissebealidd, otherwise Lissbealfadda; Fearlaghan, otherwise Vearlaghan, each containing 3 plowlands; sixteen gneeves in two plowlands of Cloncowgan, Clon-iougan or Cloynoungan, Dirrinycaharagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland, all in Glancroim; in the West Drina, otherwise Drinaghentemple, one plowland in Clanloghlin; Kilvarrie, otherwise Killwarrie, 3 plowlands; in Glancroim Drina, 3 plowlands; Farren-Innirerie or Inynrerie, 4 gneives; Carron-namaddrie, otherwise Tullagh, 3 plowlands; Carronnehaw, otherwise Tullhagh, 3 plowlands, all in Glancroim; Garranetonereigh, $\frac{1}{2}$ a plowland; a chief rent of £4 10s. 8d. Eng. out of Lettergorman, otherwise Kappagh; out of Dromdrasduyll, otherwise Coolekellour, £4 10s. 8d.; the said town and lands of Dromdrasduyll, 3 plowlands in Glancroim; Lettergorman, otherwise Kippagh, rent for all the preceding lands, except those in west Drinagh and Carranetonereigh, £2 13s. 4d., and to keep ten able footmen at the command of the Chief Governor; Kincahbegg, 1 plowland in Kiltalown; in Kannagh, 4 gneeves; in Lissellan, 8 gneeves; in the north plowland of Liss-Ihillane, 4 gneeves; in Kannah, 8 gneeves, all in Kiltallow; Balliboyloncoughtragh, 1 plowland; Lisicarron, 1 plowland; Cappin, 1 plowland; Bellaghanme, 1 plowland; Cahernaknave, otherwise Kahernegnave, otherwise called the W. half plowland of Furrowe; $\frac{1}{2}$ plowland of Clanloghlin; Garren-Iven, 1 plowland in Clanloghlin; 3 gneeves in Courturk; in the 2 plowlands of Dromully in Clanloghlin, all chief rents, services and privileges payable to Donell MacCartie, the King's Ward, or any of his ancestors, together with all his right to all or any of the premises are hereby excepted.

The premises marked are created the manor of Downemenvog, with 500 acres in demesne power to create tenures, and to hold Courts, Leet and Baron; to hold a Saturday market at Kilbarah, and a yearly fair at Ballyhallowe on the 24th September and the day after, unless when the said day falls

on Saturday or Sunday—then the fairs to commence on the following Monday, with Courts of pie powder, and the usual tolls; rent 13s. 4d.

To hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin in Common Soccage.

THE MACSWEENEYS OF TIRCONNELL.

(See page 177.)

The earliest date assigned by tradition for the settlement of the MacSweeneys in Munster is the thirteenth century. It is said that they then became Military Commanders under the Princes of Desmond, and that this warrior clan afterwards moved into Muskerry at the invitation of the Lords of that County, and also because they were dissatisfied with some overbearing proceedings of the Desmonds. It is stated that tradition assigns to this sept the erection of the castle called Castlemore (by Moviddy) and of the adjacent castle of Cloghda, as also of that of Mashanaglas. We have not, however, to rely wholly on tradition in these matters. In a pedigree of the MacSweeneys, compiled about 1602 by Sir George Carew, he, differing from the traditional account, says that the first of them, whom he calls Edmond, "was drawn out of Ulster into Munster by Cormac"—the builder of Blarney, who died in 1494. Carew is silent as to Edmond or any of his sons having had such residence as Castlemore, though he carefully mentions, later on, Owen as "of Mashanaglas, which he purchased," as also Brian "of Cloghda, which he purchased." On the contrary, he recites Edmond's condition of service thus:—

"The Ld. of Muskrye did give unto this Edmond and his posteritie Bonnaght beg (which is a certain rent of meat and money) upp on every plowland in Old Muskrye, Iveleary, Ifflanloghe, Clanconnogher and Clanfinin. . . . Moreover, he had to him and his heyers a quarter of free land, all which the sayed Edmond's posteritie *enjoy at this day*" (thus excluding Castlemore), besides the lands which some of them sithence that time have purchased in Muskrye. The statement assigning the erection of Castlemore to a MacSweeny seems therefore more than doubtful. It may have arisen from the fact that the castle was for years in MacSweeny wardership under a later Lord; Callaghan, 1584-1602.

Two other MacSweeny chiefs appear to have been hired by Fineen MacCarthy Reagh "to serve him against divers in Carberrie who would not obey him." One of these was Donogh MacTurlogh. He had a son named Maolmuire, who, being a child when his father died, was not regarded by MacCarthy Reagh, and went back into Tirconnell. He was, however,

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The House of Lords in England, in the year 1690, had such a Consideration for the Case of the said Countess and her Daughters, that they made a proviso for charging the said Estate with the said Countess's Debts, and £4,000 apiece to her three Daughters, in a Bill, then depending, for vesting the Forfeitures of Ireland in his Majesty, for the use of the War, but the Parliament was Prorogued before the said Bill received the Royal Assent.

The said Countess thereupon petitioned his Majesty in 1692, and an Order of Reference was thereupon made to the Attorney-General of Ireland; and, on his Report, a Reference to the Lords of the Treasury in England; who reported the said Countess's right to £6,280 for the detention of her Dower, and also to the said £5,784 17s. 8d., which so satisfied his Majesty of the Justice and Equity of her Pretentions, that on the 23rd day of March, 1692-3, he was graciously pleased to order the said Sums to be paid her out of the Rents and Profits of the said forfeited Estate; which Order meeting with unusual and unexpected Delays in Ireland, her late Majesty, of ever blessed Memory, gave the said Countess a Letter, under her Royal Signet, or Sign Manual, bearing date the 11th Day of July, 1693, to pass Patent, in order to receive the said several Sums out of the said forfeited Estate; and likewise gave Assurances that the said Countess's three Daughters should each have the same Portion of £4,000 as was designed them, and as she gave to her eldest Daughter; but before the said Countess, or her said Daughters could have any benefit of the said Grants, or prevail to have the same pass the Seals, the whole Estate was granted to the Lord Woodstock, who had better success in passing Patent, without any of the least provision for the said Countess or Daughters, or any notice taken of her said Grants, or of several Caveates entered against the said Lords passing Patent of the said Estate.

The said Countess, having lived some years in Misery, and being quite spent and fatigued by her Solicitation about this Affair, and worried by Creditors, who, upon the Credit of this Debt, advanced Money for the managing and carrying on her said Business, for the Support of herself and her Daughters; and seeing by these Disappointments all her Credit failing, and no way left her to pay what she owed, or to keep her self or her said Daughters from the greatest Distress and Want, she died, leaving her said Daughters in a most deplorable Condition, without any the least Subsistence, and exposed to all the Calamities that can attend Persons of their Age, Sex, and Circumstances.

Therefore the said Ladies, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Catherinc, being all Protestants, do humbly address themselves to the Honour and Justice of the great and wise Council, the

Parliament of England, for Relief in their most deplorable Condition ; especially having received Incouragements to hope for it from their Majesties, and the most noble House of Lords in favour of the present Case, as it is her set forth, by granting them the like Proviso in the present Bill, that the House of Lords in the year 1690, ordered to be added to the Bill, for Vesting the forfeited Estates in his Majesty for the use of the War ; or otherwise, to give leave to bring in a Bill for charging their Brother's Estate with their Portions and Mother's just Debts or any other Fund, in such a manner as to their great Wisdom shall seem meet.

And the Parties to this Case have this farther to say for themselves, that they are so many innocent persons and miserably necessitous to the highest Degree of Distress ; to which may be added, the consideration of their Sex and Quality : In all which Regards, over and above the Equity of their Pretentions, they hope to be found proper Objects of Christian Charity, Humanity and Common Justice.

CONCERNING THE CLOGHROE MACCARTHYS.

(See page 230.)

(The following interesting particulars about the last of the Cloghroe MacCarthys are taken from a book of manuscripts which passed through our hands some years ago, of the authenticity of which we are fully assured.)

Justin MacCarthy, only son of Denis MacCarthy, who died in 1739, was seized of real estate at Cloghroe, etc., worth £1,100 a year entirely at his disposal. He never married ; but had an only sister Elizabeth, who was his presumptive heir-at-law. She in May, 1756, married Joseph Capell, an officer in the army. He had been an intimate friend of Justin's, both having served together in the same regiment for three years ; but as Justin had not been consulted about the marriage, a coolness sprung up which continued till about May, 1757, when Capell was ordered with his regiment to North America. Then Justin became friendly again with his brother-in-law, and more particularly on the occasion of the latter's departure, when he sent him a cow, seven sheep, and a supply of potatoes for his sea stores, and visited him on board the ship. After that he took his sister to his house at Cloghroe, and subsequently to Mallow Spaw for the benefit of her health, where she remained some time, returning with him to Cloghroe where she remained until the end of 1759, when he took her to Dublin. In April, 1760, Justin was seized with a severe illness at Dublin. At that time he was beset by several designing persons, amongst whom was one

Daniel MacCarthy, who induced him to make, in April, 1760, a will leaving his property to Florence MacCarthy Mor, saving a charge of £1,500 for his sister. Justin recovered from his illness, and subsequently in July, 1760, made a new will in the same terms, except that this one he made in favour of Charles MacCarthy Mor, the son of Florence.

To bring about this new will various representations had been made by those about him concerning his sister, whom they used all means to keep away from him. Amongst other things, he was told that during his illness she had caused a priest to be introduced into his chamber, who was to give him Extreme Unction, so as to furnish evidence of his dying a Papist, and of his consequent incapacity to make a will.

Some time afterwards Capell returned to Dublin for recovery of his wounds. Then he heard for the first time about the will. He wrote to Justin telling him of his arrival, and got in reply a very cordial letter from Bath on the 4th October. In April, 1761, Capell spent some time with Justin. The latter then began to repent of the will he had made. In June, 1761, Capell and his wife went to Bristol, to which place on the 8th August Justin wrote a very friendly letter. Justin sent for and got back the will he had made; and being subject to frequent fits, and fearing he might die in one of them, sent for the Rev. William Jones, an intimate friend of his and cancelled the document in his presence. He caused a new will to be drawn up, which being in due course submitted to him, he approved, making some slight alterations, and invited a friend to dine with him at Cloghroe a few days afterwards so as to witness the execution. However, before the date fixed, he died suddenly (1762).

After Justin's death his sister claimed the property as heiress, and entered upon it, whereupon suits arose between her and her husband on the one part, and Charles MacCarthy Mor, who claimed under the will in his favour on the other part. The litigation terminated in an appeal to the House of Lords in London, which resulted in a decree in favour of Joseph Capell and his wife. The appellants (from the Court of Chancery) in that case were Joseph Capell, Esq., late Capt. of his Majesty's 28th Foot, and Elizabeth his wife. The Respondents were Charles MacCarthy, otherwise MacCarthy More, and Edward Herbert Esq., and others. Justin and Charles MacCarthy More were related, in that Justin's paternal aunt was grandmother of Charles, *i.e.*, the wife of his grandfather, Randal MacCarthy.

The following letter was written on the 4th October, 1760, by Justin MacCarthy of Cloghroe to his brother-in-law Joseph Capell, then in Dublin:—

“DEAR BROTHER,—I can assure you your letter gave me a great deal of pleasure, as it informed me that you were safe

in Ireland, and with my sister, who has been so long wishing to see you. Take care of her, as I can assure you she never took pleasure in anything but your letters since you embarked; I strove all I could, but nothing would do without your appearance again, but I must allow there is a great deal of difference between a Husband and a Brother amongst the fair sex; but I congratulate you both on your reunion. I received a letter from Mrs. Capell, but she must not expect I should write two letters to one person—as I believe you and she are one, if convenient should be glad to hear from you as often as possible and let me know how to direct. I writ to my sister from Bristol, and directed to her lodgings in Britain Street, and should be glad to know if she received it. Adieu, and believe me yours sincerely.”

The letter following was written on the 8th August, 1761, from Justin at Cloghroe to his sister at Bristol:—

“MY DEAR SISTER,—Nothing in the world could give me so much satisfaction as your letter, as I was under great uneasiness that the sea might affect your health; but thank God you arrived there safe. You mention in your letter that Mr. Capel wrote to me, but I assure you I never received the letter, but I know he wishes my health so heartily that he did, as he must know I should be under vast uneasiness till I heard that he and you arrived safe. I am glad to hear that my aunt is so well recovered (here he apologises for not writing to her on account of the cost of postage), and you must not expect letters often, as I don't chuse to put you to the same expense, but I desire you'll not spare me with letters every post, as I should be quite uneasy without hearing how you, my aunt, and Mr. Capel are. I shall go over in about a month or six weeks—the only thing that keeps me is my Harvest, as I have 500 acres of land in my hands this year; but, thank God, I have set them all to great advantage against the next; I have 200 and upwards of men every day; but indeed I am much obliged to all my friends both far and near—they come to see me from Kerry. And now I must conclude (only I beg of you to give my best compliments to my aunt and best wishes to Mr. Capel) as there are four fiddlers and two pipers beginning to play for the men as they are sitting down to dinner; but not without assuring you that I am, and always shall be, your loving brother and affectionate friend,

JUS. McCARTHY.

P.S.—I beg my love to Mr. Capel, and compliments to my aunt. You may see what hurry I am in with those men, or else I'd write the other side of the paper before I'd finish, as I have a great deal to write to you about.

THE O'CALLAGHAN LANDS.

(See page 252.)

By an Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th October, 1594, before Sir Thomas Norris, Vice-President of Munster, William Saxey, Esq., and James Gould, Esq., Chief and Second Justices of the said province by virtue of a commission from the Lord Deputy and Council dated the 26th June before. It is found, amongst other things, that Conogher O'Callaghan, *alias* "The O'Callaghan" was and is seized of several large territories in the inquisition recited, in his demesne as Lord and Chieftain of Poble Callaghan by the Irish custom time out of mind used; that, as Callaghan aforesaid is Lord of the said country, so there is a tanist, by the custom of the said county, who is Teig O'Callaghan, and that the said Teig, as tanist, is by said custom seized of the several plowlands in the Inquisition mentioned, which also find that the custom is further that every Kinsman of the O'Callaghan had a parcel of land to live upon, and yet that no estate passed thereby, but that the Lord, who was then Conogher O'Callaghan, and the O'Callaghan for the time being, by custom time out of mind may remove the said Kinsmen to other lands; and the Inquisition further finds that O'Callaghan MacDermott, Irrelagh O'Callaghan, Teig MacCahir O'Callaghan, Donogh MacThomas O'Callaghan and others were seized of several plowlands according to the said custom, subject nevertheless to certain Seigniories and Duties payable to the O'Callaghan and that they were removable by him to other lands at his pleasure.

 THE MURDER OF FRANCIS HERBERT
 AT CASTLEISLAND.

(See page 294.)

In an article entitled "Kerry in the 18th Century" in Miss M. A. Hickson's "Old Kerry Records" (2nd series) will be found full particulars of this affair.

It appears that a certain Jeremiah Jackson was in 1730-6 Chief Agent or Receiver of Rents for the Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, of Oakley Park, Shropshire—the absentee owner of the Castleisland seignory. After a time, finding himself unable to cope with his secret and open enemies he took into his employment a Mr. Denis McCarthy, a native of Glanarough, who was a Roman Catholic, and of course "well up" in Kerry ways. He (McCarthy) appears to have been a man of fair character, brave and resolute, but, after the fashion of his age and country, not disposed to set much value on human life. Like Jackson,

he believed the testimony of certain informers* against the tenants of Arthur Herbert (a distant relative of the proprietor of Castleisland), then residing at Currens in the neighbourhood of Castleisland), and incurred thereby the deep enmity of that gentleman and his connections. Jackson wrote to Mr. H. A. Herbert, complaining of the set made against him and M'Carthy. The latter in pure self-defence was obliged to keep a gun in his house, and Jackson, in his letter, complained that Mr. Arthur Herbert's son-in-law issued a warrant against McCarthy, took away his gun, and committed him to Tralee gaol as a Papist.

Mr. Edward Herbert, too, spared no efforts to deal a "mortal stroake" (as he termed it) against McCarthy. Nevertheless the latter as well as his principal, Jackson, continued in Mr. H. A. Herbert's employment. On the 1st February, 1733-4, McCarthy had, in the execution of his office to distrain some cattle belonging to Francis Hollis of Knocknagulchy, accused in the depositions of Counihan and Radd. The men complained to Francis Herbert of Currens, who immediately, with an armed mob at his heels, proceeded to the house of John Barry in Castleisland, where McCarthy was staying. Having had warning of the attack from some friend, McCarthy, well armed, as his assailants burst into the house and ascended the stairs, stood on the landing, and threatened the first who ventured to touch him with instant death. The menace was disregarded, and, as Frank Herbert pressed forward to seize him, McCarthy fired and the unfortunate youth fell mortally wounded. His followers drew back aghast, and, before they had time to rally, Barry and some of the respectable persons of the neighbourhood endeavoured to eject them from the house, and sent for the nearest magistrates. The rest is best told by one of these latter—the Rev. Mr. Majon, Rector of Castleisland. The Castleisland opponents of McCarthy were evidently at a loss how to break the unpleasant news to the Lord of the seignory in England and at last Mr. Majon was requested by Edward Herbert of Kilcow to write such a letter as he (Herbert) might transmit to Oakley Park. The worthy clergyman accordingly wrote the following account of the affair and sent it to his parishioner in the first instance as requested:—

" TO THE RT. HON. H. A. HERBERT, OAKLEY PARK.

" CASTLE ISLAND,

" 4th Feb., 1733-4.

" MOST HOND. SIR,—Last Friday, being the 1st inst., Donell MacCarthy, appointed by Mr. Jeremiah Jackson to be his deputy to Keep Court here and receive rents for your use

* On the information of three "rapparees" named Scannell *alias* Radd, Maurice Counihan, and Teige Counihan, who swore that some of Mr. Arthur Herbert's tenants were concerned in the theft of a number of cattle off the farms of another person, these latter were sent for trial, to the Spring Assizes of 1732, but were acquitted.

since last July had the misfortune to murder Mr. Francis Herbert, one of Mr. Arthur Herbert's children. That very morning he, the said MacCarthy, with James Trant, William Hilliard, and Carthy's servant went a shooting. In his absence Frank Herbert went and searched all the house for him, which he being told of when he returned, sent for me, whom he had not seen since the Friday before. I went to him, who, was with the forenamed persons; he told me that he was very much surprised to hear that Frank Herbert was making such a strict search for him, and that he was afraid he had a warrant to take him up. I asked him for what; he answered me he could not tell, unless 'twere for having driven Frank Hollis' cattle to pound, which his servant with the Bayliffe had done that day; but he said Frank Hollis, his son Wat, and several others broke violently the pound, and carried away the said cattle. I told Denis Carthy that whatever reason they might have to look after him, I would have him be easie, and that if they had a warrant against him, I doubted not but he might easily find sufficient security, and that I would grant him a Supersedeas as soon as I returned from the churchyard, where I was obliged to go to bury a corpse. I had not half done my office, but all that were at the funeral left me, and did run to Tom Hilliard's house, where the cry was made that Frank Herbert had been murdered. Being returned in my study, whilst I was enregistering the person I had buried, a message came desiring me to step up to John Barry's to pray for Frank Herbert, who was at the point of death, as indeed he was, for I found him speechless, neither could he give the least sign of knowing or hearing me. I no sooner returned home but message came to me from Denis Carthy, begging me for God's sake to go to him, which I immediately did, going through a mobbe of blackguards, most of them with guns, pistols, blunderbusses, hangers, etc.

" When I entered the room Denis MacCarthy said he was heartily sorry for what had happened, but that he would rather be hanged than mobbed, and that he had sent for me, who was a Justice of the Peace, to deliver himself up, as soon as he should be secured from the mob, but that, till then, he would not spare any person who would dare force into his room, therefore desired I should stay in and use my utmost endeavours to prevail with them not to use any violence. In order thereunto, I called the Constable of the Parish, and ordered him to stand before the door, and command all them that were on the avenues and stairs to disperse, and by no means suffer any one to approach the door, which, with much ado, we did for three hours, waiting for Mr. Meredith, whom I sent for, being out of town. When he came from Ballymac Daniell with his sons and one Mr. Sandes he dispersed the greatest part of the mobb, and called them he could most trust, commanding them to

guard the prisoner, who then surrendered himself and delivered his arms, charging them strictly to keep the mobbe from doing him any harm, and, the better to keep them in awe, he stayed till 8 o'clock in the morning, at which time I returned, and Mr. Chute the Collector and I seized all the letters that were in his portmantle and in his pockets, sealing them all up with both our seals, and delivered them to Mr. Meredith to keep till the next Assizes. About tenn of the clock Denis Carthy and his man were, with a good guard, sent to Tralee Gaol. Before I left him on Friday he delivered me a small paper book about his business in this manor since Mr. Jackson appointed him his deputy, and a small sealed purse, in which he said was the money he had received for your use since his last being in town.

* * * * *

“ Your most faithfull, humble, obedient and for ever obliged friend and servant,

“ JOHN MAJON.”

On reading this plain and truthful statement Mr. Edward Herbert returned it to Mr. Majon, with the following extraordinary communication written on its back in the form of an “ endorsement ” :—

“ REV. SIR,—I have perused your letter and find you mention facts therein as if done to your knowledge, which by the strictest enquiry I could make, and by all the examinations taken against the confederated murderers, I apprehend to be false, particularly to that part of your letter which relates to a search made for Carthy all over Hilliard’s house by that innocent murdered young gentleman. I am sorry to find that a gentleman of your function should so partially vindicate the wilful murder committed by one of your new converts¹ to the destruction and extirpation as far as in them lay of our family. But, if you have no other way to support the infamous characters of notorious murderers, adulterers, etc., than by glossing over their crimes by such misrepresentations, to the prejudice of our family, I think it an odd kind of procedure, and leave it to you to reconcile it to your own conscience. I recommend you to a second perusal of your words, which I return, and you may then use them as you think fit.

“ I am, your humble servant,

“ EDWARD HERBERT.”

(1) McCarthy is supposed to have “ conformed ” to the Church of England, some time after he entered the employment of Jackson.

Whether poor Mr. Majon was obliged to eat "humble pie" and his own words into the bargain history saith not, but end of the affair seems to have been the acquittal of McCarthy by a jury on a verdict of "Manslaughter in his own defence," and the virtual sale of the seignory of Castleisland by the chief owner to the five gentlemen tenants¹ on the terms already mentioned. In 1734 they executed a deed admitting Richard Meredith of Dicks Grove, a kinsman of H. A. Herbert, as joint tenant with them.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF CHARLES MACDANIEL
MACCARTHY OF SRUGRENA.

(See page 301.)

SETTLEMENT UPON THE INTERMARRIAGE OF CHARLES CARTHY
WITH ELLEN MCGILLYCUDDY.

(Dated 9th September, 1672.)

Articles of Intermarriage made and agreed upon by and between Charles Carthy of Srughgreany in ye County of Kerry, Gentl., of ye one p'te and Donogh McGillycuddy of Kearhubegg in ye said County of Kerry, Esq., of ye other p'te.

Impis. The said Charles Carthy is to take to wife Ellen Gillycuddy sister of him ye said Donogh McGillycuddy, and her to marry according to ye rites of ye Holy and Catholique Church at or before ye twelft day of September next.

(2.) Secondly ye said Donogh McGillycuddy is to give unto ye said Charles Carthy, or his assigns, as marriage porc'on with his said sister, ye number of fortie five Cowes of severall adges vizt: ten milch cowes, and ten incaulfe cowes together with twenty five cowes aged two years on or about the first day of May next, as also the number of Eight Mares or Garrons, and one Rideing Nagg, all w'ch cattle are to be given and delivered as aforesaid, at or before the first day of May aforesaid.

(3.) Itt is concluded and agreed upon between the said Charles Carthy and Donogh McGillycuddy yt if ye said Ellin Gillycuddy should happen to dey before ye said Charles, without issue begotten on her body by the said Charles, yt ye one moytie of all ye Goods and chattels debts and credits personall then of ye said Charles shall revert and become due to him the said Donogh McGillycuddy his Heires, Executors Admors. and assigns.

(1) These were Sir Maurice Crosbie, William Crosbie, John Blennerhassett, Edward Herbert, and John Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, who was to pay a fine of £6,000, and a chief rent of £1,900 under a lease for ever.

(4). It is likewise covenanted concluded and agreed upon by and between the said Charles and Donogh yt if the said Charles Carthy his heires or assigns shall be restored to his Estate yt he ye said Charles shall then make and assure, by Deeds or otherwise, as ye Counsell learned of him the said Donogh shall desire or advise, unto her the said Ellen, as joynture one Plowland of Shruggreany aforesaid together with fifty pounds sterling mortgadge to ye heire of ye said Ellen, begotten or to be begotten on her body by the said Charles. And farther the heires of ye said Charles, in case of his death before his being so restored, in case of their or other of their Restituc'on as aforesaid, shall likewise make sure unto ye said Ellen the said Joynture together with the said sum of fiftie pounds ster. mortgadge on the said plowland of Shruggreany for his heire as aforesaid.

(5). Itt is covenanted condic'oned and agreed upon between ye said Charles and ye said Donogh yt if ye said Charles should dey before ye said Ellen, yt ye one Moyty of all ye goods and chattels debts and credits personall of him ye said Charles shall descend and come to the said Ellen.

Lastly it is covenanted condic'oned and agreed upon between ye said Charles Carthy and ye said Donogh McGillycuddy yt ye said Charles and ye said Ellin after Solemnizac'on of the said intended Intermariadge had and concluded shall make a full Release to him ye said Donogh of all and all manner of Challenges Demands Debts and Dowers made or left to her the said Ellin by her father Connor McGillycuddy deceased either by will by Deed or otherwise, and shall on all demands delivir up to the said Donogh his heires or assigns to cancell all bonds deeds or other security for any such demands re-mayneing in ye hands of her ye said Ellin or him ye said Charles or in ye hands of any other p'son or p'sons to their or either of their use or uses. Inn witness whereof ye said parties have to these pr'nts interchangably sett their hands and seales ye Nynth day of September, 1772.

CHARLES CARTHY (*Seal*).

Being pr'nt at the signeing
sealeing and delivery hereof

DANIEL MCCARTHY

OWEN SULYVANE

TEIGE MCCARTHY

FFLON SULLIVAN

CARBRY EEGAN.

[The above Deed of Marriage Settlement is taken from "The McGillycuddy Papers," wherein is also given a Bond,

executed by Charles McCarthy on the same date, binding himself in the sum of £500 to "observe, perform, fulfill and keep" all the clauses, covenants, and agreements contained in the Marriage Articles.]

A FAMOUS REGIMENT

(See page 308.)

An historic link between France and Ireland has been broken by the disbanding of the 87th Regiment d'Infanterie, "after a glorious existence of 230 years full of military honor and devotion to country." The 87th was the descendant of the famous Dillon regiment. In 1690 the seventh Viscount Dillon raised two regiments of foot in the counties of Mayo and Roscommon for James II. One of these was commanded by his second son Arthur; and soon after its formation it was sent to France to serve under Louis XIV. It fought with distinction under Tesse, Vendôme, the Duc de Noailles, Villars and Berwick, and its commander was promoted to the rank of a general. On his death the Colonelcy passed to his eldest son, whose name had been on the roll from his fourth year. Five other members of the Dillon family held the command in succession, and under all of them the regiment saw active service, and won fresh laurels. Dettingen, Fontenoy, Lauffelst and Verdun (1792) are among its battle honours. In 1793 the 2nd battalion surrendered to Commander Ford, R.N., at San Domingo; and a year later it was taken on the strength of the British army. During the late war the 87th won fresh glory for France. It was singled out for special praise after the battles of the Marne and the Somme. It suffered heavy losses in the defence of Verdun, during the course of which a large portion of its officers and men laid down their lives.

MACCARTHY WRITERS AND WRITINGS RELATING TO THEM.

Contrary to what perhaps might be expected the MacCarthys do not figure until a comparatively recent date in Edward O'Reilly's *Early Irish Writers*, published in 1820. But from the fourteenth century down there are pretty frequent references in that work to the MacCarthy Chieftains. Thus, in 1387, Geoffrey Fionn O'Daly, Chief Professor of Poetry and Minstrelsy, one of whose poems of 224 verses was on Dermot of Muskery, son of Cormac, son of Donal MacCarthy. Another poem by him of 140 verses was addressed to Donal, son of Donal MacCarthy, inciting him to oppose the English, holding up as a pattern to him Conn of the Hundred Fights, who forsook youthful sports and flew to the rescue of Tara.

A.D. 1390 flourished Maolmaíroe MacCraith, Poet of Desmond (South Munster). He was author of an elegy comprising 144 verses, on the death of Donal, Chief of the Clan Carthy of Carbery.

A.D. 1430. Angus O'Daly Fionn also flourished at this time and wrote a poem of 208 verses on the death in 1409 of Donal MacCarthy, Prince of Desmond.

A.D. 1565. Donal MacCarthy, created this year the first Earl of Clancarthy, was the author of some poems in Irish, copies of two of which were in O'Reilly's possession—one of 16 verses, the other a poem addressed to the Blessed Virgin, 44 verses.

A.D. 1602 lived John Oge O'Daly, author of the 76 verse poem in praise of Dermot MacCarthy, Prince of Desmond.

A.D. 1617. Angus or Eneas O'Daly, who died on the 16th December this year, was author of a poem of 168 verses on Donogh Fionn MacCarthy. His contemporary, Ferfeasa O'Cainte (now Cauty), a Munster poet, wrote a poem addressed to Ireland, to whom he promises a steady friend in young Teigue MacCarthy, presumptive Chief of Desmond. It consisted of 154 verses, in some of which he gave good advice to young MacCarthy for his general conduct.

A.D. 1652. Lived at this time Daniel O'Brandain (now turned into Broderick), one of whose poems begins "It is time I should go to the MacCarthy." O'Reilly does not mention the famous Florence MacCarthy Mor, whose biographer, Daniel MacCarthy (Glas), in his *MacCarthys of Glenimchroim* prints a letter from Dr. Todd of Trinity College, which states that Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, mentions Finghin (or Florence) MacCarthy as the author of a short abstract of Irish History, containing an account of the Danish Invasion and of the Battle of Roscrea, in which the Danes were defeated by the Irish in the ninth century. To this Florence MacCarthy was due the MS. *Book of Lismore*, as it is now named, but, properly, *The Book of MacCarthy Reagh*, written in London in 1633 by Dermot O'Sullivan. Florence, it appears, down to the last day of his life and during his imprisonment in London employed a scribe (Dr. Todd states) to carry on the old *Book of Lismore*, and to endeavour to preserve the old Historical Records and Legends of his country. This MS. got the name of the *Book of Lismore*, from having been accidentally discovered in Lismore Castle in 1814. It is now at the Duke of Devonshire's famous English place of residence Chatsworth.

A part of its miscellaneous contents—the Lives of the Irish Saints—has been translated and published by the late Whitley Stokes, Oxford, 1890.

Of Daniel MacCarthy (Glas), the biographer of Florence MacCarthy and also author of the *MacCarthys of Glennachroim*, the fact may be recollected that he was born in England. But no Irishman ever surpassed him in his love for Ireland and for the Clan to which he belonged. Having lost a great part of his wealth through the failure of the Overend and Gurney Bank, he was unable to carry out all that he intended for his country and clan. He died at Southampton, aged 76, on the 9th April, 1884.

In the last century the MacCarthys were well represented in the literary world principally by Justin MacCarthy, Irish Parliamentary Leader, Journalist, Historian and Novelist, whose many novels and histories—notably his *History of our own Times* are, for the most part, still in print, published by Chatto & Windus, London. His literary gifts were hereditary, as his father, Michael MacCarthy, though unknown as an author, was a frequent contributor to the Cork press, and the founder of the *Cork Journal*, which expired after a year's existence, 1847-8.

Mr. Justin MacCarthy's son, Justin Huntley MacCarthy, has inherited his father and grandfather's literary talents, and is known chiefly as a novelist and playwright. He also has written an outline of Irish History and *The Case for Home Rule*.

Denis Florence MacCarthy, a Dublin writer, was one of the best known and most prolific of Irish poets of the last century. He also translated and published much of the work of Calderon and other famous Spanish poets.

He was editor of the *Book of Irish Ballads* and the *Poets and Dramatists of Ireland* (published by Duffy, Dublin). An incomplete edition of his poems, by his son, John MacCarthy, was published by Gill, Dublin in 1882. Denis Florence MacCarthy died on the 7th April, 1882, aged 65. His poetical gifts were inherited by his daughter, who became a nun, and wrote as Sister Mary Stanislaus.

Dr. Daniel MacCarthy of the MacFinnan branch whilst Professor at Maynooth College brought out, but was unable to complete Renehan's Collection of Irish Church History and also wrote a *Life of St. Columba*. Appointed Bishop of Kerry, he died in 1881 after a brief episcopate of three years.

Dr. John MacCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne (1874-93) has left at least one literary relic in his funeral sermon on Mother Magdalen Gould, Cork, Guy, 1869.

In O'Donoghue's Dictionary of Irish Poets are also included Mrs. Downing and nine other MacCarthy poets, one of them being one of the French MacCarthys of Toulouse. The

Thomas MacCarthy, author of *Montalto*, named in the Dictionary as of Belfast, was in reality the uncle of Daniel MacCarthy (Glas), who mentions that he died of fever in the West Indies.

Mrs. Mary Downing was daughter of Daniel MacCarthy of Kilfadamore, near Kenmare, Co. Kerry. In her *Scraps from the Mountains*, published in 1840, under the pseudonym of "Christabel," appeared "The Grave of Macaura," a poem still well known in Kerry. Her husband was brother of a well-known M.P., Daniel MacCarthy Downing of Skibbereen. Another eminent Cork representative of the Clann MacCaura was John George MacCarthy, a Solicitor by profession, author of a *History of Cork* and several other useful books. He finally became a Land Commissioner. He died in 1892.

The first formal modern MacCarthy genealogy was that privately compiled and duly authenticated by the English Heralds of that day for Justin MacCarthy of Spring House, Co. Tipperary, who settled in France in the eighteenth century, where he became naturalised as a French subject in September, 1766, and received letter patent from Louis XVI conferring on him the dignity of Count MacCarthy of Toulouse. (This genealogy was reproduced in an epitomised form in a French translation in *Archives Genealogiques et Historiques de la Noblesse de France*, published by M. Lainé, Paris, 1836. This MacCarthy genealogy was subsequently detailed from the foregoing volume and separately published, and still maintains its value. Next in genealogical value and repute comes Richard Cronnelly's *Irish Family History*, published in 1864, part second of which, from page 159 to 198 is devoted to the various branches of the MacCarthys.

Much information as to the MacCarthy Clan is to be found in Smith Gibson's *The Nun of Kenmare* and John George MacCarthy's *Histories of Cork*; likewise in Windele's *Cork*, Tuckey's *Remembrances*, Bennett's *Bandon*, the *Nun of Kenmare's Kerry*, and in the two series of the *Kerry Magazine*. In the various volumes of the *Cork Journal*, from 1892 to the present time, are to be found interesting accounts of most of the MacCarthy Castles and their respective owners, with modern illustrations of these old castles.

To the Cork Archæological Journal and that of the Royal Society of Antiquaries Professor Butler, now of the Intermediate School Board, Dublin, has contributed some original papers dealing with the Mediæval MacCarthys, including the *The Barony of Muskery* (Vol. XVI., 1910), *Dundrinane and Castlemare* (Vol. XVII., 1911), *The Cromwellian Confiscations in Muskery* in the *Cork Journal*. In the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland*, for June, 1921, Mr. Butler gives "The Pedigree and Succession of MacCarthy Mor."

Quite recently issued and forming a very important contribution to the Transatlantic History of the MacCarthys is "The MacCarthys of Early American History," by Michael J. O'Brien, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. (octavo, 322 pages). From this ably written and very interesting volume, which chiefly treats of the American MacCarthys of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (but as the writer frankly states, does not fully tell their story in that period), we find that the MacCarthy family is entitled to a place in American History along with those of any other name or race, not excluding even the Puritans of New England, or the Cavaliers of Virginia. The MacCarthys are found among the early settlers of nearly every state and territory, and travellers who were the first to penetrate the wilderness of the West and South, in the rosters of the Colonial Militia, who held back the redman at the frontiers of civilisation, in the ranks of the army and navy of the revolution, among pioneer merchants and professional men, and more especially among those humble citizens, the "man with the hoe," who so seldom find a place in history; in short, people of this name have cut more or less of a figure in those spheres where only men of good blood and undaunted courage usually find a place.

They were among the pioneers in various places as owners and tillers of the soil, defenders of the homes and firesides of the early settlers, builders of the highways, labourers, artisans, tradesmen and millers, and in common with the other pioneers of those days they contributed their share to the laying of the country's future greatness.

In the towns and settlements along the sea coast they are found amongst merchants and ship-builders, and, in no case do they appear amongst the "drones of society," but in every respect the early MacCarthys in America measure up to the standard of those pioneer settlers to whom the country owes so much, and whose story has been told in many cases with great detail by America historians.

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INDEX.

Abbeys :

- Irrelagh or Muckcross, 37, 45, 60
 - Killaha, 60
 - Kilcrea, 37, 178
 - Mourne, 186, 355
 - St. Augustine's Cork, 36
 - St. Maur (de fonte vivo), 36
 - Timoleague, 37, 106, 111
 - Tracton, 36, 40
- Adrian, Pope, 33
- Aitclerach, The, 105, 107
- Anderson, Sir George, 149
- Ardfert, Bishop of, 73
- Arnold, Lord Justice, 53
- Artean-Fhear, 5
- Ashantees, 272
- Athuisiall, 7

Balcarres, Earl of, 308

- Ballincarrig, 65
- Ballycarbery, 56, 60
- Ballyvacadane Nunnery, 37, 178, 354
- Bandon, 122, 204
- Barêge, 209
- Barry, James, 304
- Barrett's, 181, 183, 343
- Barrymore, 42, 50, 263
- Barry Oge, 50
- Barry Roe, 50
- Barry, William, 55
- "Barrymore John," 253

Battles :

- Alexandria, 309
- Ardnevg, 3
- Athocannaigh, 12
- Aughrim, 129, 304
- Badajos, 310, 311

Battles ;

- Bealach Feile, 11
- Bealach Leachta, 22
- Boyne, 129
- Busaco, 310
- Callan, 42
- Carnconnell, 11
- Carrigidurtheacht, 104
- Clontarf, 25
- Crucha, 4
- Corann, 8
- Criochliathain, 3
- Dhundamhguire, 7
- Easroid, 13
- Enniskillen, 206
- Killosnach (see Magh Fea) 10
- Knockagarane, 122
- Knockniclashy, 199, 262
- Gabhra, 7
- Landen (see Neerwinden), 142
- Lisaniskea, 206
- Maeilcaennaigh, 26
- Magh Fea, 10
- Maghcricoch, 3
- Maghmocromba, 5
- Mainmore, 32
- Mangerton, 42
- Mourne Abbey, 116, 184
- Moyailbe, 17
- Moylena, 5
- Neerwinden (see Landen), 142
- Newtown Butler, 206
- Skiath-ni-Achtair, 14
- Speltrack, 8
- Talavera, 310
- Tournay, 311
- Usneagh, 4
- Vimiera, 310

- Baurgorm, 320
 Beara, 4
 Bebbion, 8, 19
 Beaujé et Fouvidal, 161
 Beecher Phane, 204
 Bellamore, 321
 Berthier Marshal, 157
 Betham, Sir William, 268
 Bernard, Catherine, 129
 "Black Monday," 204
 Blair, Richard, 322
 Blarney, Baron of, 197
 Blennerhassett, Frances, 302
 De Bloet Petromilla, 35
 Bordeaux, 162
 Bostock, 76
 Boulogne, 217
 Bourke, Catherine, 88
 Boxall Secretary, 52
 Boyle, Captain, 205
 Brady, Sir Nicholas, 204
 Brandon Hill, 34
 Brian Boru, 25
 Broghill, Lord, 198, 200
 Brown, Nicholas, 64, 70, 73
 Browne, Valentine, 56, 69, 73, 268
 Browne, Col, Valentine, 121
 Bruce, Edward, 109, 327
 Bruce, Robert, 109, 327
 Burghley, Lord, 67, 71, 251
 Burgoyne, Sir John, 333
 Burke, William, 38, 42
 Burrowes, John, 126
 Bussy, Marquis de, 332
 Butler, Lord James, 120
 Butler, Sir Pierce, 117
 Butler, Col. Richard, 208
 Butler, Joan, 193
 Butler, Mary, 197
 Buttevant, Lord, 72

 Cahirnane, 63
 Cairbre Liffeachar, 7
 Calderwood, Sir Quintin, 327
 Caomh-inis-Obhratach, 12
 Capel, Joseph, 93, 230
 Cape of Good Hope, 338
 Carbery, 68, 109
 Carbery, Lord, 293
 Carbriæ Notitia, 109
 Carew, Marquis of Cork, 110

 Carew, Sir George, 34, 65, 75, 77,
 78, 194
 Carnatic, Nabob of, 331
 Carrig-an-cheoil, 45
 Carroo-na-Sliggagh, 274
 Carthach, 26
 Carthy Donal MacTeig, 280
 Cartie, Jeremy, Esq., 138
 Castles :
 Ardtully, 286
 Ballea, 232
 Ballinarohur, 126
 Ballycarbery, 60, 349
 Blarney, 179, 195, 198, 341
 Carrigadrohid, 344
 Carrigafooka, 178
 Carrigaline, 40
 Carriganass, 123
 Carriganamuck, 179, 342
 Castlelogh, 60
 Castlemaine, 70
 Castlemore, 176
 Cloghane, 106, 160
 Cloghda, 177
 Clogh Philip, 181, 243
 Clonmellane, 266
 Coolmaine, 125
 Drishane, 234
 Dromagh, 198
 Drumsickane, 252
 Dunboy, 196
 Dundareirk, 249
 Dunloe, 43
 Dunnamark, 43
 Firies, 266
 Inchy, 206, 343
 Kanturk, 256, 345
 Kilbrittain, 105, 347
 Kilcoe, 106, 160
 Kilcrea, 179, 352
 Kilgobban, 113, 124
 Killorglin, 43, 81
 Lohort, 252
 Macroom, 43, 187, 196
 Mashanaglas, 177
 Molahiff, 65, 266
 Pallis, 62
 Phale, 113
 Rosse, 199
 Scart, 317
 Togher, 131, 348

- Castlehaven, Lord, 198
 Castleisland, 293
 Cashel, 9, 27
 Cashel Psalter of, 15
 Cathal Crow Dearg, 38
 Catherine II., Empress, 329
 Ceallachan Caisil, 18
 Ceallach MacCarroll, 17
 Cecil Secretary, 54
 Cecil, Sir Robert, 72, 75
 Ceylon, 168
 Chateau Renaud Comte de, 208
 Choiseul, 209
 Cian, 6
 Ciarraighe Luachra, 32
 Clancar, Earl of, 53-57
 Clancarthy, 1st Earl of, 201
 Clancarthy, 3rd Earl Callaghan,
 202
 Clancarthy, 4th Earl Donogh,
 210
 Clancarthy, Hereditary Earl
 Robert, 171, 214
 Clancarthy-Blarney Duc de, 227
 Clan Conogher, 177
 Clan Donogh Roe, 59
 Clan Fineen, 177
 Clanlauras, 60
 Clan Morna, 4
 Clan Rickard, 52, 202
 Clanna Baoisgin, 4
 Clanna Deaghaidh, 3
 Clonmacnoise, 46, 13
 Coblentz, 307
 Cogan Miles de, 34, 176
 Conal Eachliath, 8
 Conway, Secretary, 79
 Conway, Christopher, 90
 Conway Jenkin, 81
 Conn "Cead Catha," 3, 5
 Coolnalong, 321
 Coote, Sir Eyre, 331
 Corbally, 299
 Corc, 8
 Corcaluighe, 8
 Cormac Cas, 6
 Cormac MacCullinan, 14
 Cormac Ulfada, 7
 Courtbrack, 229
 Cornwallis, Lord, 336
 Cox, Sir Richard, 213
 Croft, Sir James, 52
 Cromwell, Thomas, 120
 Cromwell, Oliver, 122
 Daela, 8
 Daire Corb, 8
 Dairinis, 12
 Dalcassians, 6, 12, 13
 Darcy, John, 111
 Davidson, 335
 Davis, Paul, 203
 De Courceys, 42
 De Courcey, Lord, 68
 D'Emmerville, Marie, 269
 Degadians, 3
 De la Bataille Jean, 111
 De la Martière, 169
 De Mervé, Comte, 269
 De Mervé, Comtesse, 269
 Denn, Sir William, 42
 De Rupe (Roche), 275
 Desmond, Earls of, 52, 57, 116,
 184
 Desmond Princes of :
 Donal Mor Na Curra, 37
 Cormac Fioun, 39
 Donal Roe, 41
 Donal Oge, 44
 Cormac Mor, 45
 Donal Oge, 46
 Teig na Mainistreach, 47
 Donal an Daimh, 47
 Teig Liath, 47
 Cormac Ladhrach, 47
 Donal an Dromin, 49
 Donal, Earl of Clancar, 51
 Dillon, Archbishop, 156
 Dillon, Colonel Arthur, 208
 Dillon, Regiment of, 306
 Dongan, Col. Thomas, 232
 Donovan, Mary, 94
 Dorchester, Lord, 88
 "Dorrington" Regiment, 142
 Downing, T. McCarthy, 291
 Downing, Mrs. Mary, 290
 Dowse, Samuel, 96
 Dromin, 299
 Dromkeat, Council of, 11
 Drury, Sir William, 67

- Duhallow, 58
 Dunbeacon, 326
 Dunboy, 196
 Dundas, 336
 Dundrinane, 176
 Dunguil, 299
 Dunmac Tomain, 109
 Dunmanaheen, 299
 Dunmanus, 325
 Dunmanway, 131, 141
 Durrus, 321
- Eagar, Charles, 296
 Eagar, Frederick John, 296
 Egan, Bishop Boethius, 345
 Egan, Catherine, 302
 D'Egersberg, Count, 221
 Elizabeth, Queen, 52, 54, 62, 69,
 242
 Eoghán, Caomh (or Mor), 6
 Eoghan Taighleach, 3
 Eoghanacht 1
 Eoghanacht Caisl, 98
 Eoghanacht O'Donoghoe, 56, 63
 Essex, Earl of, 65
 Esker Ridge 4
- Fagan, Eliza, 236
 Fantees, 272
 Fearnley, Elizabeth, 216
 Fell, Doctor, 210
 Fielding, Col. Robert, 208
 Finch, Margaret, 95
 Finghin MacCormac, 133
 Finghin Ragh na Roin, 42
 Fionn Mac Cumhall, 6
 Fitzgerald, Edmund, Knight of
 the Valley, 118
 Fitzgerald, White Knight, 121
 Fitzgerald, James, 77, 82
 Fitzgerald, (Sir) James Sussex,
 51. 191
 Fitzgerald, John Fitz Thomas, 42
 Fitzgerald, Sir Maurice Dhuv,
 187
 Fitzgerald, Sieur Thomas, 233
 Fitzgerald, Sir Thomas, 116, 184
 Others 46, 57, 116, 121, 202
 (See also Earls of Kildare and
 Desmond)
- Fitzmaurice, Col. Edmund, 198
 Fitzmaurice, James, 54
 Fitzmaurice, Lord, 247
 Fitzmaurice, Eleanor, 49
 Fitzmaurice, Honora, 45
 Fitzmaurice, Johanna, 113
 Fitzmaurice, Margaret, 41
 (See also Lords of Kerry)
 Fitzstephen, Robert, 34, 176
 Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy, 72
 Flan Siona, 16
 Fleury Cardinal, 215
 Flower, Captain, 76
 Fonn Iartarach, 105, 108
 Four Mile Water, 325
 "Fourteen Countries," 58
 Fox, C. J., 329
 Fox, Stephen, 329
 Fraoch, 4
- Galway Castle, 30
 Galway, Patrick, 115
 Geraldines, 54, 43
 Gilbert, Captain Humfrey, 54
 Gill Abbey, 36, 178, 358
 Glenarough, 59
 Glennachroim, 112, 130
 Glennamhain, 19
 Glounageantha, 56
 Gortavehy, 183, 243
 Grasse, Isabella, 302
 Grattan, Major, 335
 Greagaire (Beare Island), 110
 Grenada, 330
 Grey, Earl, 149
 Grey, Lord Leonard, 49
 Gueroult, Charles, 269
- Hamilton, Anthony, 206
 Hamilton, Elizabeth, 302
 Harwich Sea Fight, 202
 Hastings, Warren, 331
 Hawes, Sir Benjamin, 151
 Headfort, 245, 274
 Heber, 1
 Henry II., 33
 Henry VII., 115, 179
 Henry VIII., 50
 Herbert, Agnes, 91
 Herbert, Francis, 294

Hilliard, Samuel, 302
 Holland, Lord, 329
 Honoria, Countess of Clancar, 69
 Huddleston, Mr. 335
 Hurley, Randal, 170
 Hurly, Teig, 79
 Hussey, Catherine, 96
 Hy Conall Gabhra, 35, 43
 Hyde, Arthur, 261
 Hyde, Elizabeth, 224
 Hyder, Ali, 331

Ibane, Lord of, 117
 Inchiquin, Lord, 198, 205
 Inis Catha, 18
 Innis Drioghan, 40
 Innis Fail, 106
 Innis Labhrain, 12
 Ireton, General, 198
 Irish Brigade, 208
 Irish Chieftains, Tribute to, 183
 Ivagha, 40
 Ivaleary, 131
 Iveragh, 299, 277

"Jacky Barrett," 66
 James II., 204, 206, 207, 262, 268,
 272
 Jones, Paul, 282

Kavanagh, Lucy, 223
 Kerbye, William, 318
 Kerry, Lords of, 45, 46, 49, 184,
 185, 198
 Kerry, Honora, Lady Dowager of,
 83
 Kerslawny, Lord of, 59
 Kildare, Earls of, 47, 115, 202
 Kilfeakle, 38
 Kilkenny Confederation, 198
 Killinane, 279
 Killorglin, 55
 Killowen, 205
 Kinalmeaky, 105, 109
 Kinalmeaky, Lord, 122
 Kinsale, 68, 109, 115, 195, 200,
 207, 259
 Knights Hospitallers, 186
 Knocknahornaght, 314

Lafayette, 282
 Lagardie, Ebba de, 303
 Lally, Comte de, 218
 Lamennais, Abbé de, 148
 Lancaster, Thomas, 54
 Lauzun, Comte de, 207
 Leader, Alice, 130
 Leigh, Ellen, 193
 Leath Cuinn, 4
 Leath Mogha, 38, 49
 Leicester, Earl of, 53
 "Lein Linfhiachlegh," 56
 Levallin, Captain, 206
 Leyne, Dermod, 70
 Limerick, 37, 199, 208
 Lisban-na-Cahir, 2
 Lismacfinin, 299
 Lismacpatrick, 170
 Lismore, 29
 Lisnegan, 266
 Logh Legh, 60
 Lombards, 242
 Longfield, Margaret, 130
 Louis XIV., 207, 208
 Louis XVI., 154
 Louis XVIII., 307, 272
 Ludlow, General, 199
 Luy, MacCon. 5

Macartney, James, Judge, 327
 Macartney, Lord, 328
 Macauliffe, 58, 251
 MacCarthys Mor, 37
 „ Carbery Main Branch,
 103
 „ Muskerry „ „
 175
 „ Duhallow Branch, 251
 MacCarthy Minor Branches :
 Aglish, 249
 Ardcanaght (Slught Fineen
 Dhu), 314
 Ballea, 231
 Carrignavar, 223
 Clan Dermod, 159
 Clan Donal Fionn, 277
 Clan Teig Dall, 105
 Clan Teig Roe, 317
 Cloghroe, 230

MacCarthy Minor Branches :

- Coshmang, 265
 Drishane, 234
 Garaloch, 292
 Glennachroim, 131
 Headfort, 240
 Kilfadamore, 289
 Lissanur (Macartneys) 327
 Lyradane, 165
 Morrogh, 239
 MacFinnan, 283
 Na Mona, 228
 Rabagh, 167
 Spring House & Toulouse, 153
 Srugrena, 299
 Timoleague, 169
 Tuath-na-Droman, 247
 MacCarthy, Alexander of Cork,
 236
 ,, Alexander, B.L.,
 M.P., 236
 ,, Alexander of Kilgar-
 van, 295
 ,, Andrew of Srugrena,
 301
 ,, Angel, 141
 ,, Barry, 249
 ,, (Rev.) Callaghan, 66
 ,, Callaghan, Earl of
 Clancarthy, 202
 ,, Callaghan MacCor-
 mack, 300
 ,, Callaghan MacTeig,
 193
 ,, Catherine (wife of
 Jeremy) 139
 ,, Catherine de Mac
 Finnan, 144
 ,, Charles Mor, 91
 ,, Charles of 'Clares'
 92, 221
 ,, Charles Denis Jean,
 119, 172
 ,, Charles Reagh, 126,
 133
 ,, Charles of Lorraine,
 142
 ,, Charles Desmond,
 167

- MacCarthy, (Sir) Charles, Gov-
 ernor of Ceylon,
 147
 ,, (Sir) Charles Vis-
 count Muskerry,
 197
 ,, (Sir) Charles Gov-
 ernor of Senegal,
 271
 ,, Charles Thaddeus
 (Col.), 269
 ,, Charles (Mor), 91
 ,, Charles, Col., of
 Ballea, 205
 ,, Charles, Col., alias
 McDonogh, 262
 ,, Cormac Liathamach
 34
 ,, Cormac na Haoine,
 119
 ,, Cormac Donn, 112,
 132
 ,, Cormac Laider, 178
 ,, Cormac Oge, 116,
 185
 ,, (Sir) Cormac Mac-
 Teig, 54, 159, 189
 ,, Cormac MacDer-
 mod, 193
 ,, Cormac Mac Fineen
 132
 ,, Cormac Reagh, 274
 ,, Daniel (Glass), 146
 ,, (Very Rev.) Daniel,
 289, 382
 ,, Rev. Daniel, 322
 ,, Denis Florence, 382
 ,, Dermod of Dundrin-
 an, 39
 ,, Dermod Don, 105
 ,, Dermod an Dunaidh
 114
 ,, Dermod Mor, 177
 ,, Dermod of Dooneen,
 235, 239
 ,, Dermod Mc Owen,
 74, 254
 ,, Dermod of Tralee,
 45

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| MacCarthy, Donal mor na Curra, 37 | MacCarthy, Florence (Mor), 62, 67-85 |
| „ Donall Gott, 37, 39 | „ Florence, Principal Killarney College, 66 |
| „ Donal Cairtnach, 40 | „ Florence of Carrigphrehane, 87 |
| „ Donal Maol, 105 | „ Florence of Inniskean, 119 |
| „ Donal "na Countea" 191 | „ (Right Rev.) Florence, Bp. of Cork, 168 |
| „ Donal, Earl of Clancar (see Clancar) | „ Florence Callaghan, 226 |
| „ Donal (Base Son), 62, 65, 71, 78 | „ Florence MacFinan, 285 |
| „ Donal Caomh, 109 | „ Francis Bernard, 130 |
| „ Donal Glas, 111 | „ Hilarion, 161 |
| „ Donal Reagh, 111 | „ Honoria, Lady Kerry, 88 |
| „ Donal n'an Donal, 112 | „ "Jacques Doon Captain," 138 |
| „ Donal Reagh, 112 | „ James J., Brigade Surgeon 290 |
| „ Donal na Pipi, 68, 120 | „ Jeremiah, M.D., 316 |
| „ Donal " Buidhe," 304 | „ "Jeremy, Esq.," 138 |
| „ Donogh (Base Son), 73 | „ Jerry-an-Duna, 138 |
| „ Donogh Cairtneach, 109 | „ (Most Rev.) John, Bp. of Cloyne, 382 |
| „ Donogh, Lord Muskerry, 198 | „ John George, 249, 383 |
| „ Donagh of Enniskean, 118 | „ Justin Lord Mount Cashel, 206 |
| „ Donogh Oge, 141 | „ Justin, Count of Toulouse, 156 |
| „ Donogh MacCormac, 254 | „ Justin of Ardconaght 315 |
| „ Donogh MacFineen 285 | „ Justin of Inch, 316 |
| „ (Sir) Donogh, 54 | „ Justin of Begnis, 96 |
| „ Elizabeth, 221 | „ Justin, 382 |
| „ Ellen, Lady, 62, 71, 78 | „ Instin, Huntley, 382 |
| „ Eveleen, 51 | „ MacDonogh of Duhallor, 50 |
| „ Evelina, 280 | „ MacFinnan, Countess, 70 |
| „ Eugene, Colonel, 282 | „ MacFinnan, Eugene, 142 |
| „ Felim, 139 | „ MacFinnan, Major, 285, 199 |
| „ Felix Joseph, R.M., 237 | |
| „ Fernand du Gue de, 163 | |
| „ Fineen Ragh na Roin, 42 | |
| „ Finghin (Reagh), 115 | |
| „ Finghin MacCormack, 134 | |

- MacCarthy, MacFinnan, Florence, (Capt. "Sugan)," 285
- „ MacFinnan, Donough, 285
- „ MacFinnan, Randal, 288
- „ Rev.) Randal, 289
- „ Marguerite Dame, 232
- „ Michael Stephen Joseph, 166
- „ Nicholas Abbé de, 157
- „ Nicholas, Comte de, 57
- „ (Sir) Owen (of "The Parliament"), 68, 72, 118
- „ Owen (old root), 142
- „ Phelim, Capt., 140, 205
- „ Randal (Mor), 90
- „ Randal of Killelan, 96
- „ Randal MacFinnian, 289
- „ Robert Joseph, 157
- „ Samuel, 96
- „ Sarah, Dame, 63
- „ Teig of Agllsh, 205
- „ Teig Dall, 105
- „ Teig na Leamhna, 47
- „ Teig, son of Florence 87
- „ Teig an Fhorsa, 133
- „ Teig an Duna, ("Na Feile"), 122
- „ Teig, Lord of Muskerry, 186
- „ Teig MacCormac, 50
- „ Teig MacDermod of Molahiffe, 268
- „ Thomas (Glas), 147
- „ Timothy "Na Builagh," 281
- „ (Right Rev.) Welbore, Bp., 324
- „ William, Colonel, 306
- MacCarthy, de Mervé, Comte, 269
- „ de Mervé Mat ilde, 269
- MacCarthy-Morrrough, James, 239
- MacCarthy, O'Leary Denis, 236
- MacCartie, Charles Falkiner, 224
- „ Daniel, 243
- „ Denis, 243
- „ Jeremiah, 243
- „ Justin, 225
- „ Robert Capel, 225
- Mac-ni-Crimen, 126
- MacCumhall, Fionn, 7
- MacDonald, Norah, 142
- MacEgan, Bishop, Owen, 352
- M'Gillicuddy, Colonel, 199
- M'Gillicuddy, Ellen, 301
- MacKeeffe, Donogh, General, 20
- McKenna, Patrick, 316
- McMoriertach, 56
- McSweenys, 126, 177, 247
- Madras, 330
- Maganihy, 49, 60, 265
- Mahony, John, 306
- Mahony, Mary, 314
- Mahony, Myles, 301, 315
- Maister-na-Mona, 228
- Malchus, Bishop, 29
- Marlborough, Duke of, 212
- Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of, 215, 216, 219
- Marsaglia, 209
- Mashanaglass, 176
- Meade, Catherine, 223
- Meade, Sir John, 230
- Meadhruighe, 4
- Milesians, 1
- Minna, King of Castile, 4
- Minorca, 309
- Miranda, Governor of, 229
- Mogha Nuadhat, 3
- Monckton, Milnes Richard, 148
- "Monsieur Jacques," 218
- Montalambert, 148
- Mooney, Bishop, 352
- Moriarty, T. B., Brigade Surgeon, 291
- Mountcashel, Lord, 206
- Mountgarrett, Lord, 198

- Mountjoy, Lord Deputy, 194
 "Mouskry," 203
 Moylan, Bishop Francis, 168
 Muckcross, 62, 63
 Munster, Kings of :
 Eoghan Mor, 2
 Olioll olum, 1, 2
 Cormac Cas, 6
 Fiacha Maolleathan, 6
 Mogh Corb, 7
 Olioll, Flann Beg, 8
 Corc, 8
 Aongus, 9
 Aodh Dhuv, 10
 Finghin, 10
 Aodh Beanan, 210
 Cathal, 210
 Failbe Flann, 10
 Cuan, 11
 Cathal Gionach, 11
 Airtre, 12
 Felim MacCriomhthan, 12
 Otcobar, 14
 Cormac MacCullinan, 14
 Lorcan, 17
 Flahertach, 18
 Ceallachan, 19
 Maolfogartach, 21
 Dubhdavoren, 21
 Feargradh, 21
 Maolmuadh, 21
 Mahon, 21
 Carthach, 26
 Muireadhach, 26
 Cormac Mutheamhnach, 27
 Dermod of Cillbaghain, 33, 35
 Muskerry, Viscount, 197

 Nagle, Sir Richard, 206
 Negapatam, 330
 Newcastle, Duke of, 150
 Newman, Dorcas, 303
 Noailles, Duc de, 209
 Norreys, Sir Thomas, 68, 69

 O'Brien, Conor, 29
 O'Brien, Col. Daniel, 208
 O'Brien, Donal, 38
 O'Brien, Sir Donogh, 52
 O'Byrne, Cecilia, 162

 O'Carroll, Lady Una, 344
 O'Callaghan, 50, 58, 251, 263
 O' Cobhthaigh, 104
 O'Connell, Catherine, 301
 O'Connell, John, 302
 O'Connell, Maurice, 350
 O'Connell, Morgan, 280
 O'Connell, Richard, 349
 O'Connell, (Sir) Ross, 91
 O'Connor, Turlogh, 32
 O'Connor. Cathal (Crowdearg),
 38
 O'Connor, Dermod Sugach, 33
 O'Connor, Rev. C. J., 66
 O'Connor, Kerry, 49, 185, 253
 O'Cronin, Cecilia, 270
 "O'Doherty's," 217
 O'Donnell, Calvach, 117
 O'Daly, Rosario, 185
 O'Donoghue Mor, 35, 50
 O'Donoghue, Geoffrey, 91
 O'Donoghue, Eva, 243
 O'Donoghue, Dhuv, 243
 O'Donoghue, Jobanna, 243
 O'Donovan, Crom, 106, 131
 O'Flynn, 175
 Ogharmong, 280
 O'Herlihy, 140
 O'Herlihy, Randal, 245, 275
 Oirbhealach, 45, 51, 56
 O'Keefe, 58, 251
 O'Leyne, Father Mathew, 353
 Olioll olam, 1
 O'Mahony, Donogh na Himirce
 Timchioll, 35
 O'Mahony, Dermod, 50
 O'Mahony, Teig, 50
 O'Mahony, Muirceartach, 104
 O'Mahony, Macraith, 106
 O'Mahony, Dermod Mor, 105,
 110
 O'Mahony, Count Bartholomew,
 271
 O'Morgain, Malachi, 29
 O'Muircearthach, 104
 O'Neill, 64, 65, 75, 195
 O'Neill, Richard, 129
 O'Neill, Captain Daniel, 204
 O'Riordan, Maria, 90
 Ormond, Earl of, 52

- Ormond, Duke of, 128, 142, 204,
219
O'Ruark, Tighernan, 32
O'Sullivan, Daniel, 305
O'Sullivan Beare, 50, 53, 58
O'Sullivan, Bernard, 112
O'Sullivan, Julia, 70
O'Sullivan Mor, 58, 74
- Pallis, 63
"Passage of Plumes," 65
Pekin, 337
Pelham, Sir William, 257
Penn, Admiral Sir William, 201
Perceval, Sir Philip, 262
Petrie, Dr., 31
Pichu, Helène de, 163
Pigott, Lord, 333
Pitt, William, 336
Plyer, Jane, 216
Pondicherry, 219
Popham, Sir Home, 146
Power, Sir Henry, 76
Power, Richard, 70
Pratz de Mollo, 209
Prendergast, J. P., 128
Pulicat, 330
- Quadling, Teresa, 303
Queen's German Legion, 310
Raleigh, Sir Walter, 194
Rathduane, 183, 240, 243
Raymond le Gros, 34
Raymond, John, 296
Rinuccini, John Baptist, 285
Roaring Water Bay, 106, 160
Rochambeau, Vicomte, 282
Roche, Catherine, 223
Roche, Ellen, 121
Roche, Gerald, 42
Roche, James, 155, 163
Roche, Lord, 50, 53, 259
Rosse Castle, 199
Ruxton, Sieur Henry, 144, 233
- Sabina (Saib, Sadhbh), 5, 27
Sadleir, James, 335
Sadras, 330
St. Bernard, 29
St. Columkille, 11
St. Domingo, 172
St. Leger, Sir Anthony, 50
St. Leger, Sir Warham, 57, 68,
69, 194
St. Malachi, 29
St. Mologa, 11
St. Patrick, 10
St. Ruth. General, 209
Sales, Comte de, 209
Sancta Helena de, 186
Sarsfield, Patrick, 212, 243
Saxey, Chief Justice, 195
Scheldt, 312
"Saturday Club," 219
Segerson, Eleanor, 301
Shanakiel, 178
Shuldham, Edmund, 139
Sidney, Sir Henry, 190
Sierra Leone, 271
Sitric, 19
Sliochd Glas, 113
Southworth, Edward, 299
Spencer, Lady Elizabeth, 211
Spotswood, Lucy, 202
Stafford, Thomas, 84
Staunton, Sir George, 338
Stowell, Jonas, 347
Strafford, Earl of, 80, 209
Stuart, Lady Jane, 330
Stuart, Sir John, 332, 337
Suffrein, 54
Sunderland, Earl of, 213
Surrey, Earl of, 185
Sussex, Lord Depnty, 52
Sutton of Clonard, 162
Swift, Dean, 219
- Taaffe, Captain, 196
Teignitowen, 60
Tennent, Sir Emerson, 148
Tergolina, Countess, 316
Thomond, Earl of, 52, 79
Tippu Sahib, 332
Torrington, Lord, 148
Toulouse, City of, 154
Toulouse, Counts of, 155
Trinity College, 314
Trant, Ellen, 303
Trant, James, 66, 70, 376
Trant, Mary, 66

- Tuath Cloghroe, 241
 Turgesius, 19, 14
 Túrks Island, 148
 Tyrconnell, Duke of, 90, 203
 Tyrone, Earl of, 194, 259

 Ui Flann Lua, 177
 Urgel, 209

 Valence Castle, 209
 Valencia, Baron of, 53
 Vavasour, Sir Thomas, 78
 Verona, 338

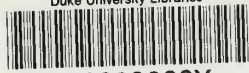
 Von Chaulin, 221
 Waller, Sir Hardress, 199
 Wallop, Sir Henry, 194
 Walsingham, Sir Francis, 69

 Ward, Capt. John, 54
 Ward, Sir Henry, 150
 Welply, Joseph, 97
 Wentworth, Lady Arabella, 209
 Wharton, Duke of, 219
 Whetcombe, Tristram, 124, 287
 White Knight, 119, 254
 White, Sir Nicholas, 194
 Williamites, 205, 212
 Wilmot, Sir Charles, 195, 81
 Wirtenburg, Duke of, 263
 Wiseman, Cardinal, 147
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 185
 Woodstock, Lord, 213
 Wyning, Justice, 54

 York, Duke of, 282, 309, 311

 Zouch, Captain, 268

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